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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

What Negro Youth Expects From National Defense

MAY 3 - 1941

By HENRY PARKER DAVIS II

We, the Negro youth of America expect from national defense unlimited rights and privileges, which at present are denied us because of racial differences.

We expect admission and equal rights and privileges in the army, navy, marine, and air corps of our national defense. Our fathers showed by the excellent record they made under fire in the last World war that we merit a chance to serve our country in whatever branch of service we may choose.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN TRADE AND LABOR UNIONS

We expect admission and equal rights in all trade and labor unions. Restricted membership practices in these unions barring our race frequently prevent successful competition for jobs. For example there are openings in many private and government munition and supply factories where only union workers are hired, but because Negroes are not allowed membership in these unions they cannot obtain these positions.

Negroes have been and will be called upon again to take up arms, even lay down their lives to preserve this so-called democracy that is treating us, its most loyal minority group, with hatred and resentment. We have proved our loyalty and certainly we should be taken in preference to foreign born citizens.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS PRESERVED

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We expect the right to have the accomplishments of members of our race past, present and future in science, medicine, art, literature, sports, etc, preserved for generations to come. Members of our race in less than 77 years have gone to the height of success in difficult fields, and considering our background of slavery and servitude should be justly rewarded. These feats should stand to encourage our race youth to aspire to greater accomplishments in these and new fields, which we hope some day will be open to us.

We expect free voting rights. This country cannot and will not have the right to call itself a democracy for the people and by the people as long as there is practiced in the Souh or any other section of this nation a POLL TAX. This law is the outgrowth of racial prejudices and should be abolished by all true believers in democracy.

EXPECT DEMOCRACY ENFORCED AT HOME

We expect the right to establish residence in any section of any city, township, or county in America. If this country can again consider going 3,000 miles to enter the present war on the pretense of preserving democracy (which for many Negroes does not exist), let us all true Americans stop and do more than consider; CLEAN UP OUR OWN BACKYARD FIRST.

We expect positions in all public service companies: such as the street cars, motor coach, rapid transit, subways, telephone, gas, and electric companies. These are but a few of the many firms that receive millions of dollars from Negro customers each year, and still refuse to employ us.

We expect the right to attend all theatres, cafeterias, lectures, hotels, dance halls, or public places where the public is invited, without the embarrassment of being told there are no accommodations for Negro patrons, or the prices being raised to unreasonable heights. We expect a dollar to mean as much in the pocket of a Negro as it does in that of a white person.

IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING

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We expect the right to attend any school of learning open to the public. If every Negro youth will obtain as complete an education as possible, we will have in our possession something no Hitler can take away and a major asset with which to break down the racial prejudices that are blocking our youth today. This will force the white employer from using the usual excuse, that he would be glad to hire colored if we only had the proper training or schooling for the position. As long as we fall short on qualifications because of our own lack of initiative we shall be pushed around and turned down at random, but if we can answer a prospective employer with all the necessary requirements, then we will be in a position o bargain successfully against the unfair color line.

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LOYAL NEGRO CITIZENS

If and when this country goes to war, we, Negro youths will be expected to shed our blood as freely as white youths, who are enjoying a Utopia here in America as compared to their ancestral homes. Regardless of their boasts, many are active bund and "ism" members, whose policies are openly anti-American. But as long as their skin is white they are taken in preference to loyal Negro citizens.

We, the Negro youth want, expect and should do all in our power to put into practice the meaning of democracy and national defense for all. Viewing the chaos of the world today and the precarious position in which America herself lies, one can hardly help thinking of the truth of the old adage, "A house divided against itself cannot stand.' America must stand and live up to the ideals upon which it was built: Liberty and justice for all loyal citizens regardless of race, creed, or color.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Large Quota Of Negro Selectees Leaves City For McClellan Duties

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120 Depart From County As Largest Draft Month Is Recorded In Jefferson

One of the largest quotas of Negro selectees to be sent to camp from Jefferson County departed at 7:15 a.m., Tuesday, on a Southern Railway train for the Ft. McClellan induction center.

The quota totaled 120 and rounded out the largest draft month here since passage of the selective service act. Tuesday's departure would have been larger, it was disclosed, if the medical examiners for Board No. 1, Bessemer, had examined enough men to fill a 25-man quota. Because the physicians did not have any others certified, according to the board's chief clerk, only five of the 25 were drafted.

Selectees who entrained Tuesday morning for Ft. McClellan were:

Board No. 1, Bessemer—John Burton, 35, 3005 Arlington Avenue, miner; Sager Bryant, 35, 2411 Eleventh Avenue, Bessemer, ore miner; Clarence Fikes, 30, 25½ Wellington Street, baker, and Jack Burley, Jr., 21, 2129 Ninth Street, West, dry cleaner.

Board No. 3, Fairfield—Tommie Jackson, 25, 416 Fifty-Fifth Street, machine operator; Lee Webster, 33, 249 Laura Street, T. C. I. loader; Louis Lemar Hollenquest, 25, 707 Chestnut Street, crane hooker; Scott Gill, 35, 533 Fifty-Fourth Street, tin mill worker, and Joseph Ernest Kir, 30, 504 Sixty-Third Street, unemployed.

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Board No. 7, Tarrant City—Albert Young, 23, 1217 Depot Street, Tarrant, unemployed; Otis Wadsworth King, 21, 420 Jefferson Boulevard, unemployed; Noble Wood, 24, Route 5, Birmingham, shoe shine boy; Marcus L. Johnson, 22, 1306 Main Street, Tarrant, coal loader, and Edward Wood, Jr., 22, Route 6, Birmingham, truck man.

Board No. 8, National Guard Armory—James Cleveland, 23, 5300 Avenue I, Vinesville, unemployed; Herman Evans, 23, 1413½ Sixth Avenue, North, unemployed; Jack McMillan, 35, 224 Green Street, Ely-ton, ore dumper; David Elliott, 29, 209 South Sixty-First Street, miner; Walter Percy Jackson, 28, 450 Thomas Street, dining car waiter; Elmore Hill, 22, 1023 North First Street, paper carrier; James Rice, 27, 303 West Fifth Street, laborer; Arthur James Childs, 24, 1028 Charles Street, supply house attendant; Walter Alex Jackson, 23, 613 Fourth Court, North, unemployed; Henry James Williamson, 22, 1063 West Ninth Street, NYA librarian at Slossfield.

Board No. 10, Five Points—Samuel Lee Staples, 32, 527 South Twenty-Third Street, waiter; Hurdo Jones, 33, Route 2, Brewton, unemployed; Johnnie Ivie Williams, 35, 830 South Twenty-Third Street, chauffeur; John Mitchell, 30, 200 South Twenty-Fourth Street, laborer; Jesse Hunter, 34, 3819 Second Avenue, South, truck driver; Henry Carrington, 24, 2616 Third Avenue, South, unemployed; Willie Simpson, 32, 2127 Eighth Avenue, North, unemployed; Booker William, 22, 1516 Third Avenue, North, barber shop porter; James Reynolds, 31, 919 North Twenty-First Street, laborer, and Ernest Carrington, 21, 2616 Third Avenue, South, truck helper.

Board No. 11, Title Guarantee Building—William Carrington, 22, 933 North Twenty-Fourth Place, janitor; Ben Ellington, Jr., 24, 1324 North Twenty-Third Place, unemployed; Artie Frank Perry, 28, 3005 Seventh Avenue, North, truck driver; Carthell Rutland, 26, 4312 Ninth Court, South, laborer; John Gilliam, 33, 718 South Thirty-Second Street, laborer; Elmer Brown, 32, 1305 North Thirty-Sixth Way, unemployed; James Monroe Phifer, 20, 1419 Sixth Avenue, North, laborer; Thomas Henderson, 26, 2917 Fifth Alley, South, unemployed; James Harrison Norman, 31, 1619 Tenth Avenue, North, truck driver, and Johnny Marion Smith, 26, 1420 South Twenty-Eighth Street, helper.

Board No. 13, Ensley—Joe William Sanderson, Willie Davis, Floyd Overstreet, Albert Johnson, Dan Phillip Ford, Henry Nevels, Julius Roberto Hunt, Jr., Willie Thomas Black, Gordon Thaney, Willie Lester, Floyd Cade, Henry Moore, Isaiah Adams, Jr., James Wilson and Roger Pollard.

Board No. 14, North Birmingham—Rufus P. Duncan, 23, 3315 Twenty-Eighth Avenue, North, laborer; Jesse D. Williams, 21, 2102 Twenty-Sixth Avenue, North, unemployed; R. D. Long, 21, 2221 North Twenty-Sixth Street, cupola man at pipe shops; Willie Wilson, 24, 2423 North Twenty-Second Street, unemployed; Willie Ford, 33 3421 Twenty-Ninth Avenue, North, concrete mixer; Fletcher Sterdimire, 23, 3112 North Thirty-Fourth Street, unemployed; Fred Delbridge, 25, 3112 North Thirty-Third Street, miner; Minnie Grace Brown, 24, Snow Hill, Ala., NYA student; Cleophus Blevims, 23, 2222 Twenty-Fifth Avenue, North, stove trucker, and Louis Chambers, 28, 2421 North Nineteenth Street, hookup man.

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Board No. 15, Brown-Marx Building—R. C. Chinn, David Yancey, Thomas Alexander Howze, Wilbert Johnnie Jackson, Lathem Thomas, Harvey Glen Bradley, Paul Crews, Walter Thompson, George Manion Perteet, Roosevelt Wilson, George Princeton Kelley, Robert Stokes Bracy, Lee Van Hicks, Levi Snedicar, James Ellis Howard, James Jordan, Willie Stewart, Daniel Webster Gunn, Willie Stewart, Edward Delano Mitchell, Henry Jones, James Edward Nix, Jr., Milton Davenport, Richard Jones, David Nathaniel Alls, Roosevelt King, Richard Son Morris, George Ezekiel Archibald, Jr., David Leon Reid and Jasper Cooper.

Board No. 16, Wylam—Bennie Powell, 18, 841 Avenue F, Pratt City; James Willie Smith, 31, Route 8, Birmingham; Jesse Pope, 25, 1216 Fifty-Fourth Street, Wylam; Willie Gary, 21, 812 Columbia Avenue, Pratt City; Nathaniel Rice, 26, 115 Fifth Street, Pratt City; Curtis Martin, 24, 61 Park Square, Pratt City; Henry Maniece, 33, 108 Fall Avenue, Pratt City; Hugh Wilson, 28, Mulga, and Charlie Craig, 21, 1036 Arkadelphia Road.

Board No. 17, West End—Theodore V. King, Leon Robert Billups, Stewart Frank Graham, James Smith and Weyman Nixon.

Board No. 18, Avondale—Leroy Culpepper, James Smith Cotton, Johnas Williams, Sidney James Walton and John William Howell.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TODAY'S TALK

BY A. N. FIELDS

"FOUR FREEDOMS" EXCLUDE NEGRO RACE ALTOGETHER

SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L. STIMSON, speaking over an international hookup last Tuesday night, addressing himself to a world condition reaffirmed his faith in the much-discussed "four freedoms." According to Mr. Stimson they are: freedom of person, freedom of mind, including the freedom to think, talk and write, freedom of enterprise and travel, and finally the crowning freedom of all, political freedom. These are high-sounding manifestos and could be regarded as all inclusive in our national life if they were really true.

OF course they are true in the sense in which they were spoken; they are true to all white citizens of America, but these four freedoms strike a discordant note when made referable to American black citizens. They exclude us in the same proportion that democracy excludes us. We neither enjoy fully and freely any of the four essentials in American democracy. We are not permitted to share in the economic democracy, hence we cannot enjoy the opportunities which go to make for financial progress of the nation.

A. N. Fields

PRIVILEGES DENIED

We are denied the privilege of being employed even in times of great national distress as other American citizens, not because of our inability to perform the same service, but because of a national racial discrimination which is a part of our economic system.

This untoward situation prevents us by reason of insufficiency of finance to institute and develop industrial and commercial enterprises, which would in turn give us equal opportunity in competition with other racial identities to become a factor in the business and commercial world.

WE do not enjoy full and complete political democracy because we are robbed of the right to exercise our suffrage of vote in ten of the States of the Nation, thus precluding us from having any choice either as to the character or ability of those who are to speak for us in the affairs of their respective governments. And this particular privilege Mr. Stimson stressed in his radio talk as being "the crowning freedom of all political freedom." Thus when this freedom has been denied, the other freedoms to which Mr. Stimson referred fall by their own weight.

GESTAPOS HERE, TOO

We cannot conscientiously condemn Gestapo in Germany as exercised under Hitler, yet remain consistently silent on Gestapo in the Southern States. They assume to interpret the Constitution of the United States in its application to black men and women in accordance with particular prejudices incidental to Southern tradition. True, our Constitution in principle applies to all alike, but customs of the South do not conform to the principles of the Constitution when those customs are concerned.

LAWMAKERS of the several Southern States have set up governments separate and distinct in respect to black citizens from the form of government created by the Constitution. They have decried that certain rights and privileges granted as a national right shall lose its potency in its exercise where black citizens are concerned. This custom has been imaged into their State laws by brute force.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

One would be led to think that after three-quarters of a century the most zealous advocates of human servitude and attendant evils would have now found themselves changing through the natural influences and refining processes of Christianity and civilization, but the opposite appears to be true.

THE pretext to disavow the spirit of the law in America by those sworn to uphold it, leaves us as a minority group no other alternative but to stand squarely for the enforcement of all laws. Who knows but it may be our privilege to be recorded by fairminded historians of days to come as being the one race who emphasized the Fatherhood of God through standing firmly for the brotherhood of man.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWO RACE MEN IN 'C. O.' CAMP

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29—Two colored men were among the 23 conscientious objectors placed in a nearby Maryland camp last week.

As reported several months ago after an interview with Major Campbell C. Johnson of the Selective service, there would be no discrimination in the camps of the conscientious objectors. Why there was no discrimination practised in these camps, yet exercised in others, remains a mystery and the experiment will well bear watching.

Instead of receiving the same pay the army doles its draftees, the C. O.'s, as the men prefer to be called, will have to pay their own board amounting to $35 per month. If he can't afford it, his church will have to foot the bill. Each man is paid $2.50 per month, which is considerably less than the Army rate of pay.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Army Seeks Negroes For Regular Duty

The U. S. Army needs 75 Negroes for three-year enlistments in the regular service, Recruiting Sgt. Curran M. Potts announced yesterday.

At least half of the 75 must be men who have completed grammar school and the remainder must have completed the sixth grade. High school graduates for duty as clerks, stenographers and similar specialists also are wanted.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri Boy Tells About Army Life at Texas Camp

The Call has received the following letter from Private Norman Ellington of Fulton, Mo., who is a member of the 54th Coast Artillery medical detachment located near Galvestion, Texas:

Editor, The Call:

We are way "Down in Texas" at Camp Wallace; a part of the 54th Coast Artillery. Only 18 miles from Galvestion and the Gulf of Mexico. This section of Texas is very flat around the camp, there is not a tree to be seen. Most of the camp roads are composed of oyster shells. When the sun comes straight down on these white shells it is almost unbearable. But "We're in the Army Now" so we carry on.

One of the organizations at our camp that seems to help our troubles fade is the Glee Club. Thirty-two voices strong, this group is under the direction of Corp. Ray Wilson of Atchison, Kas., Pvt. Norman Ellington of Fulton, Mo., is president of this aggregation, Pvt. Spc. William Massey of Topeka, Kas., and Springfield, Mo., is the impressive master of ceremonies.

Some of the Missourians in this group are Jewel Cooper and Norman Ellington from Fulton, Mo.; Luther Ray, Carthage, Mo.; Edward Grimes, Marshall, Mo.

Kansas include Massey and John Kingcannon of Topeka, Cochran, of Wichita, Willard West - Mexico, Mo., Charles trip - Mexico, Mo., Pvt. Newhill - Sedalia, Mo.

Some of the other Kansans who are contributing their bit to our national defense program is no mean manner are:

Corp. George E. Harvery of Parsons, Kas., battery clerk, and church school instructor; Corp. Robert Johnson, battery clerk; Pvt. Alvin Officer, personnel office clerk, both of Topeka, Kas., Pvt. Bennie I. Frey, Pittsburg, Kas. Regimental postal clerk, Corp. Charles H. Jones battery clerk, of Leavnworth, Kas. In addition to his extra-training activities with the Glee Club, Pvt. Spc. Massey serves as the regimental file clerk.

The Glee Club completes next Wednesday a series of five programs over radio station KLUF, Galvestion. After the first broadcast, the group was literally swamped with invitations and as a result we were going out several times a week. Probably the triumph of this striving Club was the program rendered several Sundays ago at a large white Baptist church in Galvestion.

They really enjoyed the program and were very liberal in their expressions of appreciation and goodwill. We leave Texas the 19th of May for N. Carolina here we hope to continue this particular phase of work.

Some day before our time is up, we look forward with much anxiety to give our relatives and sweethearts in Missouri and Kansas a chance to hear the pride of the 54th C. A. Glee Club.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 25, 1941

Richland Negro Defense Bond Group Is Formed

The Richland county committee of Negroes for promotion of the sale of National Defense bonds and stamps—the first such county group yet formed in South Carolina—was organized yesterday with W. H. Harvey as chairman and Professor G. E. Nelson of Benedict college as secretary.

William P. Bowers, state administrator, and James H. Hammond, acting state chairman, addressed the meeting and assisted in the organization.

Committee members present included the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, representing the ministry; Dr. A. J. Collins and E. A. Adams, civic organizations; Harold R. Boulware and the Rev. J. M. Hinton, publicity; F. B. Paul, government employes; D. C. Counts, druggists; J. W. Brunson, business; W. C. Johnson, undertakers; Dr. D. K. Jenkins, dentists; J. E. Dickson, agriculture, and E. W. Vance, banking.

Other committee members: R. G. Hagood, business; John F. Potts and Eugene Barnwell (Eastover), education; Dr. R. W. Mance, physicians; Charles A. Brown, government employes, and Modjeska M. Simkins, women's clubs.

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

THE NEGRO IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

MAR 20 1941

MRS. J. H. KYLES, Chairman

The following article was prepared by Miss Katherine Terrill of the Council for Social Action at the request of the Church Women's Committe of the Department of Race Relations Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Mrs. Josephine Humbles Kyles, Chairman.

The said committee has endorsed this statement and is soliciting the active cooperation of every Church woman in the country in an effort to bring democracy into the active functioning of National Defense.

At any time, but especially in times of stress and strain, one measure of our democracy, of our Christianity, is the degree to which the Negro can participate fully and freely in this "American way" of life.

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The many sided defense program impinges upon almost every phase of our life. The defense industries take on more workers. Jobs and housing are paramount issues. Men from 21 to 36 under the Selective Service Training Act are called from their homes and communities to training in the armed forces. These Training Camps in turn create new responsibilities for the church and the community.

A searchlight turned on the defense program in its numerous phases reveals with brutal truth that for one-tenth of our people, eager fully to contribute their share, democracy does not exist.

Consider the case of John J. Allen. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the School of Engineering, University of Iowa; was employed by the Illinois State Highway Division giving satisfactory service. Through white fellow workers he learned that Griffells and Vallett, a firm of La Porte, Ind., needed engineers for work on government contract. Their inquiries brought blanks which he and three of his white fellow workers filled out. After filing his application, he received a telegram to report for work at a salary of $237.50 per month. He was so sure of success that he and his wife went to La Porte and secured lodgings, after which he reported at the factory. When he presented his telegram to the office stenographer she looked much confused. After waiting a long time the chief engineer came out and said, "the company hasn't given me authority to employ Negro engineers. I will take it up with them." In order to have the case a matter of record, Mr. Allen returned to Chicago, sending a telegram accepting the offer previously given him by telegraph. Nothing happened so he telegraphed again. A registered letter was sent him by the firm saying they considered his attitude arbitrary and uncalled for. Mr. Allen answered, reviewing his experience and stating, that he would report it to Sidney Hillman of the U.S. Office of Production Management. In the meantime his white fellow workers all were employed and he has learned that the concern is still hiring engineers.

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Take The Defense Industries

Robert Weaver, administrative assistant to the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense charges that the Glenn Martin Aircraft Company of Baltimore has persistently evaded the responsibility of hiring Negro workers.

"In spite of the fact that this company has large contracts from the government for planes, it has not hired Negroes," Dr. Weaver said. "It is true there has been very little community pressure brought to make the company comply with the law. Perhaps, when this matter is attended to, conditions will improve."

Defense employers all over the country are being polled on their job policy as it affects Negroes. The Kansas City returns were in first, and released with the comment that they would probably prove typical for industrial cities all over the country.

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Each of the 54 employers interviewed in Kansas City, now has or has had government contracts. The National Defense Advisory Committee has stated clearly that there must be no discrimination because of race in the employment of workers on defense contract jobs. **Yet of these 54 firms engaged in defense industries only four hired Negroes as anything but janitors, watchmen, or common laborers.** Thirty firms employed no Negroes in any capacity.

The firms interviewed were manufacturers of everything from Army uniforms to cot covers, to axle grease to tanks, to structural steel. Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League, is authority for the statement that there are in Kansas City Negroes possessing the requisite skill who are eager to go to work in every one of these industries. Almost everywhere they find the gates barred. Yet the few concerns that do employ mixed crews report themselves perfectly well satisfied with their Negro workers and perfectly content to go on giving them a just share of the work. For example, the Columbian Steel Tank Co., which made tanks for Franco and is now making them for the U.S.A. and Great Britain, uses fourteen Negroes to dip steel in the galvanizing process, a dozen others as painters; and reported to the Urban League "no friction at all." The American Brake Shoe Co., had working when the survey was conducted: 180 employees—60 white, 60 Mexican, 60 Negroes. "We have no trouble at all."

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Those firms that laid their lack of Negro workmen to union rules were chiefly companies that had closed shop contracts with the A.F. of L. Machinist Union and Sheet Metal Workers Union. Several companies stated that they had no policy against hiring Negroes, but that the unions just did not admit them to membership, and they could not hire them without breaking their union contract. Meanwhile the Kansas City Urban League interviewed labor union officials as to their position on the question of Negro workers in the defense industries. These are typical responses:

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The business agent of the "Painters District Council" declares, "We have already considered the matter of Negro workers in the union in case we are unable to fill future labor supply for this area . . . The union will accept applications of painters for both out of town and local jobs. The fee for new painters will be spread over a period of time."

Iron Workers Union No. 10 reports that there are "now no Negroes in the outside division of the Iron Workers Union. We had not considered the matter of Negroes becoming members but we should be glad to have a Negro committee appear before the Executive body to discuss this matter."

The Tent, Awning and Mattress Makers No. 173 says: "The union does not discriminate against Negroes. Negro members in the Union are engaged principally as mattress fillers. One Negro woman in a small plant is a power machine operator. There are no objections to Negro workers in any department of the mattress industry."

Take Youth

"What the colored people also find very hard to bear," writes Oswald Garrison Villard, "is that the great industrial preparedness program is doing nothing to relieve unemployment among Negro youth." Fo rexample, a young Negro recently completed the aircraft metals course at Bakersfield Junior College with a B average. This course was given by the San Diego Consolidated Aircraft Company which had agreed to hire graduates of the school. But shortly afterwards the firm sent out a call with the statement: "No colored persons accepted."

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Then, there is the well-known case of the seventeen Negro boys recently graduated from the Manhattan (New York) High School of Aviation Trades. Their vocational training was especially to prepare young men for service in armament factories. Their white classmates who received exactly the same training, many of them with poorer ratings, have been accepted by armament concerns. Not one of these Negro boys has been able to find employment in the industry for which he is trained. Everyone knows that there is a tremendous demand for labor in factories building airplanes, tanks and so forth. But there are no vacancies for the colored boy.

Take The Army And Navy Itself

At the same time the question of finding employment for Negroes in defense industries was being discussed, the still unsettled problem of the status of the Negro in the Army and Navy was again brought to the attention of high ranking Army officers. In statement Brigadier Gen Lewis B. Hershey, of the Selective Administration said: "The Conscription Bill states that there is to be no discrimination as to race, but the bill also say "no man may come into the Army who is not acceptable to the Army. I regret to say that the Army gets the final say."

General Hershey pointed out that there are relatively few positions for which the Navy will accept Negroes, while the Marine Corps will not accept Negroes under any circumstances. On the question of seperate battalions of Negroes he said:

"The Selective Service system has nothing to do with where the man goes. We are, in a way, purchasing agents. What the Army does later is of no interest to us. Even though the Selective Service Act has specific provision against discrimination, the Army still has the right to introduce the question of acceptability," reports the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Take Ourselve

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Briefly this is the picture our searchlight reveals. What will we do? As church people

1. We can inform ourselves. We can know what is being allocated for defense industries in our community. The local Chamber of Commerce will tell us.

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We can know our State employment services and other employment agencies— YMCA, YWCA, Urban League. Find out if there are local Negro committees with which we

may cooperate and carry on joint activities.

2. We can discover what are the vocational opportunities for Negroes in the community—schools, NYA and plant schools. Not only for straight labor and repetitive jobs, but the full gamut of jobs offered.

3. We can let others know by acquainting the community with the information we have secured be it favorable or unfavorable. We can report to our own church organizations, use the letter column in the local papers, and take the opportunity to speak before service and community clubs.

4. We can bring specific cases of discrimination against Negroes in the defense industries to the attention of Mr. William Knudson, Chairman of the Office of Production Management, sending copies of our communication to our United States senator and representative in Congress.

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In all this we remember that if democracy is to have meaning, it must be realized by all the people. There can be no color bars. Opportunities for work, for education, for training, for participation in our common life must be open for every man, woman and child.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISUNITY

APR 5 - 1941

ORGANIZATIONS MEET BUT FAIL TO ATTRACT SUPPORT OF MASSES.

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

APR 5 - 1941

WASHINGTON is in a welter of conferences and mass meetings over the status of the Negro in Defense. Within a week, four distinct organizational efforts have left the Nation's No. 1 example of disfranchised citizenry blandly innocent of how or when or where anything can be done about the problem.

Miss McKenzie

Those of us who, in spite of the haphazard advance publicity, may have heard accidentally of the confusion in our midst are aware of one clear impression; which is, that our disorganized Negro leadership is a hydra - headed monster that is incapable of serving us well in this emergency.

The first alarm was sounded by the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, which held a two-day conference here March 27-28. The Council, representing some 80 or 90 civic, religious and labor groups in Chicago, slipped quietly into town with a six-page memorandum on the evils of and remedies for our present situation, which they discussed in secret session at a local church.

They hotly denied a suggestion that Washington residents were not adequately informed of their visit. The Council has a sound program that can safely be adopted by any group fighting for the rights of Negro citizens, but scarcely anyone has heard a murmur about it outside of Chicago.

CLERGY DOMINATES

EVERYONE who attended the sessions could observe that it is dominated by ministers. There is no quarrel with this area of leadership, but the white folks allowed us to meet and hear the exhortations of our preachers during slavery. Why haven't we produced leaders in the other professions into which we have graduated? Where were the teachers and social workers and physicians? The voice of labor disturbed the Washington clan only once at a mass meeting on March 28 held by the Colored Firemen's Conference. A long and impressive program included addresses by the able A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the courageous liberal lawyer, Charles H. Houston, and William A. Green, president of the A. F. of L. But not more than 200 people were present to hear them.

Why should William Green feel constrained to force a policy of no discrimination on his unions when we show him to his face that we are without organization or purpose How have our economists failed us when we know so little and do much less about our basic right to earn a living? Where are the economists and sociologists who should be interpreting the market place to us?

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FIFTY HEAR GRANGER

THE third conference holding discussion on Negro rights in democracy and defense was sponsored by the D. C. Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild on March 29. Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary in charge of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, gave a brilliantly interpretative analysis, based on acute, factual material about the Negro in defense industries.

Not more than 50 people heard him, among whom were two Negro lawyers. Lawyers understand better than our other leaders the essence of liberty and the details of its administration. Where, at a meeting where white people were concerning themselves with our problems and are fighting our battles for us, were our Negro lawyers?

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Closing the cycle of duplicating activities is the mass meeting of the National Negro Congress on April 1. This organization several years back was the white hope of all who yearned to see a national consolidation of the myriad groups interested in the Negro's welfare.

Unfortunately, the National Negro Congress permitted itself to become discredited by charges that it contained subversive elements. There has been a great falling off by those who would otherwise work untiringly under organized, nationwide leadership. Where are our politcians who could have saved the Congress from these charges and preserved the organization for the people it was intended to serve?

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MUST GET TOGETHER

No one of these four conferences and mass meetings was able to command the attention of the masses. And, until the masses of the people are informed of the programs intended for their benefit, until they come to believe in a unified leadership, our liberties always will be encroached upon shamelessly. Ever since the early abolitionist agitators, our battles have been waged by a few liberal white people and our Negro ministers. It's about time our professionals joined hands and programs and began to fulfill their proper function as leaders of the people.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

More Representation

APR 19 1941

TO the existing corps of capable consultants in various phases of the defense program has been added James C. Evans, Director of Trade and Technical Education at West Virginia State College. Mr. Evans is assigned to the Office of Production Management and will function as vocational training assistant in the Racial Relations section of that office.

By experience and training Mr. Evans is qualified to augment the good work that is now being done by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Dr. Frank L. Horne, Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Judge William H. Hastie, Major Campbell Johnson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Robert R. Taylor, Jr., and others.

He has been placed in a spot where a good man is certainly needed. There is a distinct lag in the training and employment of our own men with certain skills and aptitudes.

APR 19 1941

Mr. Evans' addition to the corps of consultants should strengthen the defense workers training phase of the program.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

The Tuskegee Men's Club Becomes the Tuskegee Civic Asso.

On Sunday afternoon, April 13 1941, at the Greenwood Baptist Church, the members of the Tuskegee Men's Club ratified several proposed amendments to the Constitution. The two amendments of major importance were those which (1) changed the name of the organization from The Tuskegee Men's Club to The Tuskegee Civic Association, and (2) provided for the admission of women to membership. All women who are interested in the promotion of civic well-being are invited to become members of the Association. The regular meetings are held at various churches in the community on the second Sunday of each month, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

APR 17 1941

At the last meeting of the organization, Dr. Prince P. Barker of the Veterans' Administration, discussed The Importance to the Community of a Mental Hygiene Program. Following Dr. Barker's formal presentation, he answered numerous questions which came from the audience. Keen interest in the recently organized Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Society was revealed by persons present and the hope that the Society will render useful service to the community was expressed.

APR 17 1941

47c-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Army Agrees To Have One In Each 13 Physicians, A Negro

Await First Calls; Will Use Them in Regiments, Station Hospitals, Induction Centers; NMA to Supply Civilian Medics

JAN 31 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Negro doctors and dentists in the reserve forces of the war department will be called to duty within the next 60 days, will be used in regiments, station hospitals and induction centers in the eventual ratio of one in each 13, the proportion of colored to white doctors throughout the nation, and will finally total over 300. These promises were made to a special committee representing the National Medical Association by Judge Paterson, assistant secretary of war, and General William Shedd, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, at a conference held recently in Judge atterson's office. The N.M.A. will also be called upon to furnish the names of civilian Negro doctors for army service when those in the reserve corps are assigned.

This was the outgrowth of an earlier conference held October 10, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas aided the N.M.A. group in getting its program accepted and personally conducted them to Patterson's office where he recommended the acceptance of their requests. Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, helped work out details.

It was brought out that the war department conceded the right of Negro medical officers in all Negro regiments, national guard units and units of the regular army officered by whites. There are only 65 colored reserve physicians available and since the plan eventually called for 300, the remaining 225 would be furnished by the N.M.A.

The practice of placing all Negro cases in one wing of an institution without regard to the nature of their diseases was discussed and it was agreed that placing infectious cases with others was unfair and in the future would be discontinued.

As regards discrimination against Negroes in private industries holding national defense contracts, Judge Patterson said the war department itself did not discriminate but difficulties were encountered because of the employers themselves mainly through the anti-Negro attitude of labor unions. Under the present law the war department could not specifically ask private employers to hire Negro labor, the assistant secretary said, but expressed a willingness to study the problem further.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army To Call 110 Negroes For Medical Service

FEB 2 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The War Department announced Saturday that about 110 Negro medical officers and nurses would be called to active service within the next sixty days. It is planned to assign them as follows:

..Regimental Officers for the 366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Masis: 8 doctors, 2 dentists; Members of Station Hospital Staff, Fort Bragg, N. C.: 17 doctors 2 dentists, 28 nurses, 3 medical officers, Sanitary Companies; Members of Station Hospital Staff, Fort Livingston, La.: 17 doctors, 2 dentists, 28 nurses, 3 medcal officers, sanitary companies. Total: 42 doctors, 6 dentists, 56 nurses, 6 medical officers, sanitary companies.

In addition to the immediate plans, it is anticipated that the three Negro National Guard Regiments will require a small number of Negro doctors and dentists to bring their medical staffs to full strength. It also is anticipated that a number of Negro Medical officers and nurses will be authorized soon for assignment to other regiment and station hospitals where there are Negro troops.

In the large general Army hospitals, it is not planned to use Negro professonals although Negro patients will be accommodated without discrimination, receiving the same treatment and facilities as other patients.

FEB 2 19

As Negro officers are called from the Medical Reserve, additional Reserve appointments will be made to fill vacancies. Recommendations of the American Medical Association and the National Dental Association will be considered for such personnel. Nurses will be procured through the American Red Cross.

The present available Negro Medical Reserve includes 55 doctors and 10 dentists, most of them either captains or first lieutenants.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

One In Each 13 Will Be A Negro

JAN 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Negro doctors and dentists in the reserve forces of the war department will be called to duty within the next 60 days, will be used in regiments, station hospitals and induction centers in the eventual ratio of one in each 13, the proportion of colored to white doctors throughout the nation, and will finally total over 300.

These promises were made to a special committee representing the National Medical Association by Judge Patterson, assistant secretary of war, and Gen. William Shedd, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, at a conference held in Judge Patterson's office. The N. M. A. will also be called upon to furnish the names of civilian Negro doctors for army service when those in the reserve corps are assigned.

CAPPER GAVE AID

This was the outgrowth of an earlier conference held Oct. 10 Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas aided the N. M. A. group in getting its program accepted and personally conducted them to Patterson's office where he recommended the acceptance of their requests. Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, helped work out details.

It was brought out that the war department conceded the right of Negro medical officers in all Negro regiments, national guard units and units of the regular army officered by whites. There are only 65 colored reserve physicians available and since the plan eventually called for 300, the remaining 235 would be furnished by the N. M. A.

TO CHANGE PRACTICE

The practice of placing all Negro cases in one wing of an institution without regard to the nature of their diseases was discussed and it was agreed that placing infectious cases with others was unfair and in the future would be discontinued.

As regards discrimination against Negroes in private industres holding national defense contracts, Judge Patterson said the war department itself did not discriminate but difficulties were encountered because of the employers themselves mainly through the anti-Negro attitude of labor unions. Under the present law the war department could not specifically ask private employers to hire Negro labor, the assistant secretary said, but expressed a willingness to study the problem further.

Negro Physicians and Dentists to be Used in Regiments and Hospitals

Call K.C. Mo.

65 Reserve Officers to Be Called to Service In 60 Days; 300 Eventually to Be Used, Medical Association Is Told

JAN 31 1941 JAN 31 1941

Negro doctors and dentists in the reserve forces of the army will be called to active duty within 60 days, William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, has informed the National Medical Association.

The doctors and dentists will be used in 15 Negro regiments, station hospitals and probably in induction centers in the eventual ratio of one Negro for every 13 whites, the proportion of colored to white doctors throughout the nation. The total number of Negro doctors to be used in the service has been estimated at about 300.

Writing to Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman of the Liaison committee of the National Medical Association, which recently held conferences with army and navy officials in Washington, Mr. Hastie said that the present plan is to use Negro doctors, dentists, nurses and medical officers, sanitary companies, at Fort Devens, Mass., with the 366th infantry, Fort Bragg, N. C., for members of the station hospital staff and at Fort Livingston, La., for members of the station hospital staff.

The present plan calls for eight doctors and two dentists at Fort Devens, 17 doctors and two dentists at Fort Bragg and 17 doctors and two dentists at Fort Livingston, making a total of 42 doctors and six dentists to be used in the immediate future. The Call

In addition, Judge Hastie said that the three Negro National Guard units will require Negro doctors and dentists to bring their medical staffs to full strength.

"Looking beyond the immediate future," Judge Hastie said, "it is contemplated that a number of Negro medical officers will be appointed and assigned to other regiments. The number of such appointments will be limited for some time by the need of including in every regiment some officers with substantial military experience. It is also contemplated that the assignment of Negro doctors, dentists and nurses to the staffs of other station hospitals will be authorized." Kansas City, Mo.

As officers are called from the Reserve corps for active duty, the war department aide said, additional Negro doctors and dentists will be added to the Reserve to be eligible for call to active duty in the expanding program.

"The surgeon-general will request the recommendation of the National Medical Association and the National Dental Association to procure such additional personnel for the Medical department reserve," he said. "It is presently contemplated that nurses, colored and white, will be procured through the American Red Cross."

Judge Hastie said that the matter of using Negro physicians in medical examinations at induction centers is under immediate consideration. Call-K.C.Mo.

Hastie's letter was written to Dr. Giles with the approval of Brigadier General William E. Sledd assistant chief of staff of the army, with whom the N.M.A. committee conferred on January 8.

The committee consisted of Dr Giles, chairman; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kas. chairman of the executive board of the N. M. A.; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker fo the House of Delegates of the N M. A.; and Dr. W. G. Alexande of Orange, N. J., chairman of the commission on public health.

The committee conferred with Surgeon General Thomas A. Parran of the U. S. Public Health service; Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of Navy Knox.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas accompanied the committee to the conference with Under-Secretary Patterson. Secretary of War Stimson was not able to be present. Kansas City, Mo.

Assistant Secretary Patterson stated that the requests of the committee were "fair and just and shall be granted."

Mr. Patterson said that the war department had already conceded the right of Negro medical officers in all Negro regiments, National regular army officered by white Guard units and in units of the men.

Judge Hastie said that at the present time there are about 65 Negro medical reserve officers subject to call. To reach the number 300, he said the remaining 235 to make up the total of 300 would come from the membership of the National Medical Association.

The delay in calling these men to active service, he added, was that the cantonments at the army camps were not ready. Beginning February 1, the first 65 would be inducted and the remainder in increasing numbers with all mobilized, Negro units havinb Negro medical officer personnel.

The committee discussed with the officials the practice of placing all Negro cases in one wing of an institution, without regard to the nature of their disease. The committee staed that it considered it unfair to place infectious cases with other diseases. Secretary Patterson agreed that this was unfair and said that the practice would be abandoned. The Call

Under-secretary Patterson was in complete accord with the committee's requests and referred the matter to General William Sledd to work out the details of putting the approved plans into execution.

In a later conference with General Sledd, Dr. Thomas requested that members of the National Medical association be given the opportunity to serve Negroes in need of medical aid in corps hospitals. General Sledd agreed and said further that Negro doctors would be permitted to serve as examining physicians in all induction centers where Negro inductives were examined by civilian physicians.

General Sledd said that in all National Guard units, the entire medical personnel would be colored. In old line organizations, he said that not less than three-fourths of the personnel would be Negro. He said it would be necessary to retain some old line medical officers to acquaint the new officers with military surgery.

Dr. Thomas, who released the N. M. A. report to The Call through authorization of Dr. A. N. Vaughn of St. Louis, president of the N. M. A., wrote Judge Hastie this week asking that Negro physicians be assigned to examine Negro inductees at the induction center at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.

The N. M. A. committee was especially appreciative of the courtesies extended to them by Senator Capper, Judge Hastie and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. The senior senator from Kansas offered the committee the use of his office and although very busy working on the finance appropriation, he took time out to accompany the committee to the office of Undersecretary Patterson. The Call

Senator Capper informed the secretary that the committee represented the "cream of the medical profession, that he had considered the requests of the group and found them both fair and just. He asked the assistant secretary, as a matte of senatorial courtesy, to hear the committee and to grant its requests." JAN 31 1941

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 31, 1941

Army to Call Negro Doctors and Trained Nurses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—About 110 Negro medical officers and nurses are to be called to active Army service within the next 60 days.

Announcing this, the War Department said eight doctors and two dentists would be assigned to the 366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass.; 17 doctors, two dentists, 28 nurses and three medical officers would be allotted to the Station Hospital staff, Fort Bragg, N. C.; and 17 doctors, two dentists, 28 nurses and three medical officers to the Fort Livingston, La., Station Hospital staff.

The War Department said it was anticipated that the three Negro National Guard Regiments would require a small number of doctors and dentists to bring their medical staffs to full strength, and also that a number of Negro medical officers and nurses would be authorized soon for other regiments and station hospital where there are Negro troops.

It is not planned to use Negro professionals in the large general Army hospitals but Negro patients will be accommodated.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Draft To Call 50 Negroes in Atlanta Area

FEB 1 4 1941

46 Volunteers Among Group Due To Enter Army's Service.

At least 46 of 50 Atlanta Negroes who will be inducted into the Army next week will be volunteers, and a survey of the draft situation shows that local boards are finding it as hard to explain to some why they can't get in the Army as to prove to others why they must. FEB 1 4 1941

A Negro volunteer this week told his draft board director he was joining the Army "to eat, not to fight."

Another, when sent Form 150, telling him to report for induction and bring clothes for three days, showed up at his local board and said he wanted to withdraw, because:

"It just ain't wuth it to jine up for three days."

One read the same notification and appeared for induction with his personal belongings in a steamer trunk so large a truck had to be hired to haul it.

A Negro who volunteered last month received his notification for induction this week—in a south Georgia chain gang.

Safety First Hill and District of Columbia Jones are registered at one Atlanta draft board. Blessed Jones is at another.

47c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

2,000 Of 4,700 To Be Drafted Negroes

MAY 2 - 1941

Fuor thousand and seven hundred Georgians—2,000 to be colored—are slated to be inducted into the Army during June. This number will bring the state's total number of trainees in military service to nearly 12.000.

Adjutant General Sion B. Hawkins made the announcement of the record-smashing quota Thursday following receipt of instructions from the War Departmen and Fourth Corps Area headquarters.

Some 788.000 draftees are slated to be in the service by July 1.

In January, Georgia furnished 1,379 trainees.

MAY 2 - 1941

It is not known whether the June speed-up of the rate of induction will set the tempo for future calls upon this state, or whether the Army is taking this means of reaching its prearranged schedule of men in uniform as of July 1.

MAY 1 - 1941

All Georgia local boards have been advised to speed up their work of classification in view of the heavy demand for Georgians to fill the June quota.

It previously had been indicated that all of Georgia registrants would be classified in the near future.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 17, 1941

Patient Jailed For Refusing Treatment

168 Selectees Found With Syphilis

City health authorities have had to jail one person, a Negro, for refusing to take treatments for syphilis after being reported by Selective Service officials.

Dr. B. B. Bagby, chief health officer, said today that a total of 168 men checked by Selective Service boards has been reported to the Health Bureau as being infected with venereal disease since induction began. Of this number, 102 persons are already taking treatment either from private physicians or from clinics.

"Right now we're working on sixty-five persons by letters and by talks," Dr. Bagby said, "urging them to take the treatment as soon as possible. We had to put one person in jail yesterday, and he will begin taking treatment next week."

This drastic step of arrest and imprisonment, according to Dr. Bagby, is taken only after three letters have been sent to the person involved. The third letter, it was understood, is delivered in person by a city health nurse.

"But the fourth letter," Dr. Bagby stated, "is carried by a policeman and he is under instructions to bring back the recalcitrant person."

All these 168 cases, Dr. Bagby pointed out, were reported to city health officials for the first time through Selective Service channels. Previously, the bureau had no knowledge of the existence of these venereal-disease cases.

"When persons referred to us by Selective Service declare they will go to private physicians for treatments," Dr. Bagby summed up, "we don't let the matter drop there. We make a thorough check-up and follow-through with the private physicians the patients say they will go to and if for any reason we find that the physicians haven't heard from the prospective patients, we begin an immediate check and do something about it."

Dawson, Ga., News
May 8, 1941

NEGRO DRAFT QUOTAS VERY DIFFICULT TO FILL

HIGH PERCENTAGE IS REJECTED BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF BODY.

As the problem of securing sufficient negro men to fill quotas for negroes in Terrell county has become serious, the problem has likewise become acute throughout Georgia as the record-breaking calls in June have set the state's negro quota at 2,700 men.

Boards in the state with large percentages of negroes have long faced the problem of venereal diseases, which in some localities have caused the rejection of as high as 90 per cent of the negroes examined. The problem became intensified as boards faced the prospect of huge negro quotas to be filled during the next two months.

Mack Dodd, clerk of Board 1, Macon, said if past rejections because of syphilis continue at the same rate as in the past he will be unable to furnish his share of 38 negroes required in a call for induction May 21. In his previous examinations less than one negro in three have been found free of venereal disease, it was said.

Dodd and Dr. J. D. Applewhite, city-county health officer in Macon, have recommended that the army accept men with non-infectious venereal disease and force them to take treatment during training.

An order went out from state selective service headquarters only this week that will make acceptance of treatment for venereal disease a part of selective service regulations.

At the same time an order issued by the selective service headquarters instructing local boards not to accept for service men who cannot read or write is expected to further complicate the job of filling negro quotas.

The ruling, which was issued from national headquarters, affects about 46,000 Georgians who signed their registration cards last October with an "X." This is slightly over 10 per cent of the total registration.

The move was supplemented by an order permitting local draft boards to reclassify any 1-A registrant who does not have the capacity to read, and placing him in 4-F deferred. The ruling does not affect illiterates already inducted.

State officials pointed out that the regulation will release many men from military service and may, to a certain extent, alleviate the shortage of common labor which has been growing over the state.

Savannah, Ga., News
May 10, 1941

NEGRO CITIZENS OPEN HOMES TO SOLDIERS

The homes of a large number of Savannah's negro citizens will be open on Mother's Day to colored soldiers in service in and around the city, it was announced yesterday.

The movement to entertain the negro soldiers has been made possible through the work of the colored auxiliary of the American Red Cross chapter here. Among those who offered their hospitality are:

Sarah Vos, Betty Pope, Lucile Andrews, Earnestine Williams, Laurie Parker, Pearl Steele, Amanda Carter, Alice McKelvey, Mary L. Ayers, Roselle Bryan, Rita Dunmore, Lula Smith, Ezra Johnson, Maria Jackson, A. L. Davis, Edith Jackson, Carmen Singfield, Earnestine Taylor, Madeline Shivery, Melinda Smith, Wilsie Meyers, Luella Davis, Emmaline Delaware, Mae Robinson, Albert Walker, Dona Donnelly, Sarah Clark, Maggie Marshall, J. W. Jamerson, Sarah Edwards, Edwin Burke, Sollie Harden, C. B. Jacobs, Fred Stewart, Wallace Stewart, Esther Warrick and F. L. Mungin

Savannah, Ga., News
May 10, 1941

HOWARD SELECTED BY COLORED VETERANS

Plans For Memorial Services to Be Formulated

Sergt. Robert B. Howard, U. S. A., retired, has been selected as chairman of a joint committee composed of members of the Colored Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and World War Veterans, and their women's auxiliaries, to formulate plans for joint memorial services to be held at one of the colored churches Sunday night, May 25, and also the decoration of graves of all War Veterans buried in or near the vicinity of Savannah on May 30.

It is contemplated that the graves of deceased veterans will be decorated on May 29 by the colored Boy Scouts of the city, and memorial services be held at the veterans' lot in Laurel Grove Cemetery on the morning of May 30.

The committee will meet at the Veterans Club in the Masonic Temple at 6:30 o'clock Sunday, May 11, to discuss ways and means of holding these exercises, and all members are requested to be present. Sergt. Howard will preside.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Medics Reach Fort Bragg

MAY 10 1941

Of the thirteen doctors expected at Fort Bragg within the next thirty days, five have already arrived. They are Dr. A. R. Thomas of Detroit, Dr. John C. Washington of Evanston, Ill., Dr. Vance H. Marchbanks, Jr., Veterans' Administration, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. James Pair of Baltimore, and Dr. H. William Humpson, major, M.C. Station Hospital No. 2.

Standing in the picture above, left to, right are Brigadier General Delkerson, formerly commander of the 8th Illinois Regiment; Dr. E. B. Dibble, manager of Veteran's Administration at Tuskegee, and Dr. V. H. Marchbanks, Jr., first physician of Veterans' Administration to be called to active duty at Fort Bragg.

MAY 10 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIEUTENANT

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

Meet Lieut. Rosa P. Johnson, native of Chattanooga, Tenn., and former head nurse at Walden Hospital. She left "by order of the president," April 25, for Fort Bragg, N.C., for a year's service as nurse with the rank of lieutenant. She is a graduate of Grady Hospital School of Nursing, Atlanta, Ga. — Chattanooga Times photo used here as a courtesy to Jasper T. Duncan, staff correspondent.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Soldier Illiterates

MAY 10 1941

The nature of modern soldiering is indicated by this government announcement that after May 15, no more illiterates will be taken into the United States armed forces. The finest specimen of physical humanity will be rejected after that date if he cannot read and write up to the level of the fourth grade in school.

The times have changed. There was a day when it mattered little if a soldier could read and write. Although there are no statistics on the matter, it is a pretty safe guess that a large proportion of George Washington's soldiers could not read themselves the orders their commander issued. Later on, Davey Crockett got to Congress barely able to sign his name, although he was one of the bravest soldiers this country has ever seen.

But those days are gone forever. To be a good soldier today requires far more than the ability to look down the sights of a rifle. The demands of modern war and modern military training are too great to leave time for explanations to illiterate soldiers. Soldiers are needed who can understand orders, who have had enough mental training to grasp without too much difficulty the intricacies of a machine gun or a howitzer or a tank.

MAY 10 1941

Keeping the illiterates out of the armed forces is only a part of military streamlining. There is no time now for the dead weight represented by those who cannot read and write.

MAY 10 1941

In the World War, some attempt was made to teach the rudiments of reading and writing to illiterate draftees. Not much was done, however, or could be done. Time was too short and too much needed for other things to permit educational processes that should have been finished years before. The experience of that time probably was one of the influences leading to the present decision.

Of course, there is a slightly unpleasant thought in the fact that the educated must run the risks of death in war while the illiterates remain at home safe. But that fact is only another illustration of the truth that war kills off the best young men of a country and leaves behind the physically and educationally inferior to become the fathers of the next generation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Army Hostess

MAY 10 1941

Miss Ethel M. Norman, of the Atlanta University School of Sohool of Social Work, has recently joined that force of young people aiding "Uncle Sam" in his national defense program. She has been appointed hostess at the ERC Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Miss Norman is a graduate of Virginia State College, and a native of Petersburg, Va., where she has had more than four years experience with various recreation projects.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Spends $50 On Teeth To Enlist

MAY 4 - 1941

WINNSBORO, N. C.—(ANP) — When Carl Davis, 19, volunteered for service with the army, defective teeth caused him to be rejected. So he went to a dentist and at the cost of $50 had the physical defect remedied. Tuesday he reapplied at the county health department and was accepted.

His father, Eddie Davis, was one of this country's first volunteers in the first world war. He served overseas, and has since been an exemplary citizen of the town where he owns and operates a pressing club. This is the sort of spirit which accounts for the fact that all the Negroes accepted here have been volunteers.

MAY 4 - 1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

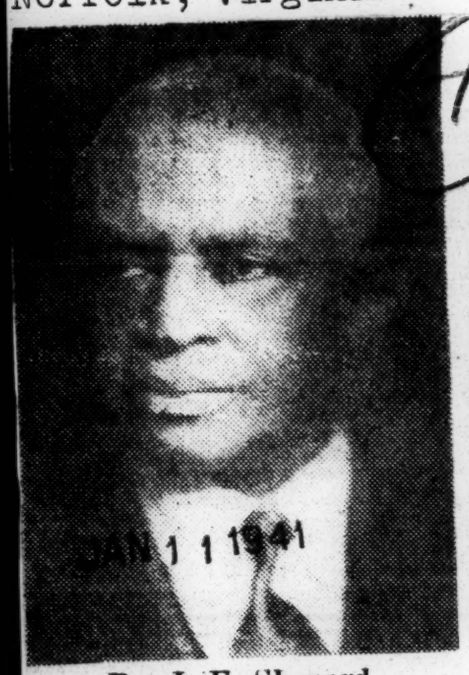
Negro Unit Is Formed For Army Recreation

Alabama Wednesday became the first state to appoint a state chairman to coordinate Negro activities in the United Service Organization, which was created to provide wholesome recreation for the men called up under the selective service act.

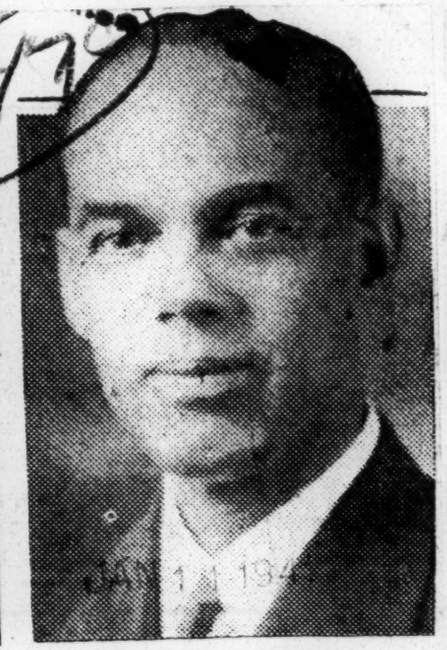
Following the meeting of the U. S. O. Tuesday at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Mayor W. Cooper Green appointed the Rev. Joseph M. Schmutz, S. S. J., principal of Immaculate High School, as state chairman of all Negro agencies and activities. Fr. Schmutz plans to assemble a committee and plan a definite program which will enlist the support and cooperation of Negroes of the city and state in national defense work.

MAY 22 1941

47c-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



Dr. J. E. Shepard



John W. Mitchell

Named to draft appeal board in North Carolina

Shepard, Mitchell Named To N. C. Appeal Boards

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina announced recently the appointment to the district appeal board of North Carolina of two colored citizens, and that they were charged with the momentous task of handling matters pertaining to appeals coming from men drafted for military service.

He asked Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, to serve for the district in which Raleigh is the center.

John W. Mitchell, state farm agent, will serve the district in which Greensboro is the center.

Kansas City Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.

More Negroes Volunteer Than Shreveport Whites

JAN 3 - 1941

SHREVEPORT, La. — In Caddo Parish, of which Shreveport is chief city and parish headquarters, Negroes outnumber whites by far in the number volunteering for selective service in the national defense program, according to information from official sources. The disparity is so great that it is startling. However, this section of Louisiana has a heavy Negro population.

The tentative Caddo parish quota for January is 53 men to enter military service during that month, according to official notices sent the five local draft boards Thursday.

The January quotas by boards follow:

Board No. 1—Six whites and TWELVE Negroes.

Board No. 2—Three whites and EIGHT Negroes.

Board No. 3—Three whites and FOUR NEGROES.

Board No. 4—Four whites and SIX Negroes.

Board No. 5 — (Vivian) — Two whites and FIVE Negroes.

According to informed sources, the white registrants are expected to be called between January 6 and 14. Negro registrants are expected to be called between January 16 and 20.

A comparison of registrations for selective services on a national scale discloses that Board No. 1 has the "second heaviest registration in the entire nation." This one board now has eight white and 46 Negro volunteers registered in class A-1 which, of itself, will more than fill the January quota.

The 46 Negro volunteers follow: Albert Gains, Emanuel Burns, William Franklin, Jabus Cotton, Booker T. Cole, Clarence Meadow, Elmore Holmes, Dan Bell, Leroy Ware, Kerry C. Carroll, Milton Shepard, Groves Thomas, Dock Ellis, Richard Medlock, Victor Hickory, William Thomas, Ira Bingham Edgar Owens, Henry Jackson, Louis Anderson, Richard Jackson, Henry Taylor, Eugene Smith, Lee Arthur Thomas.

Alex Sharpe, James Hullaby, Willie Jackson, Sam Moseley, Max Paul, Walter Jones Jr., Charlie George, Charles Miller, Aaron Young, Milton Johnson, Willie Johnson, Neal Spratts, Cary Jones, and the following nine Negro volunteers who are under 21 years old—Alfred Floyd, Joe Robinson, Mingo Cook, Theodore Edmunds, Elias Richardson, Craig Means, Exie Johnson, James Powell and Jeff Johnson.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JAN 13 1941

Race Draftees Like Army, Say It's Pleasant

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(SNS) "Army life is really swell," were the words of James Young, 26 year old race draftee of Union Heights, inducted into Fort Jackson at Columbia December 9, and on leave of absence from December 31 to January 5, describing camp life of the draftees.

"Jimmy" as his friends know him, was called for one year's training from Berkley County at Moncks Corner, where was employed on the WPA with the Santee Cooper Project. He and three other race draftees, the first called from Berkeley County, were feted in public ceremonies, December 8, and sent to camp.

At camp Jackson he is a member of Company 3, Infantry I and between drills and schooling in army techniques, cooks for companies 3 and 4.

Asked how he liked the routines he replied, "All of us boys like it fine. Most of us were sorta scared when we were called, but after we got there and found out what really was going on, most of us wished we had been there long ago." The army day begins at 7 a. m. and ends at 6 p m. The men are instructed in offensive and defensive techniques, usually twice daily. After 6 p. m., they are free until mid-night. His company is under five Negro officers and consists of about twenty men, with additions almost daily. There are about fifteen men, he said, at the camp from Charleston County and a total of several thousands from this and neighboring states.

To fill free time the camp has a complete recreational set up where the draftees may engage in any type of sport, ranging from football to table tennis and checkers. The food, morale and enthusiasm are high and the life has made a big hit with all draftees. A short distance away where draftees are housed and followed a life similar to that race draftees.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 12, 1941

Negro Employes Excluded--Charge

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 11.—(AP)—A resolution, charging discrimination in the employment of Negro workmen on national defense housing projects, was telegraphed to President Roosevelt and 19 other key government oficials tonight by the Hampton Institute Builders' Conference and National Builders Association, meeting at Hampton Institute.

The 580-word resolution charged "numerous firms holding government contracts and certain organized labor groups" with "subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading government racial 'discriminatory' clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense work."

George L. Zuidema, hiring agent on the Fort Eustis project, appeared before the conference yesterday to relate that approximately 2,300 of the 5,800 workmen on the project are Negroes.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
January 16, 1941

Negro Leaders To Honor Their Local Draftees

Chauncey Hudson, well known Negro leader of Valdosta and member of the Advisory Board under the Selective Service Act, today called a meeting of all ex-service men among the local Negroes and others who are interested in providing a form of entertainment for the five Negroes who are to leave Valdosta on Wednesday of next week for Fort Benning. This meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Paul A. M. E. church on South Ashley street.

At Sunday's meeting plans for the entertainment will be discussed and a time and place for it will be determined.

It is expected that the entertainment will be held on Tuesday night, January 21, but the nature of the affair and the place are yet to be decided.

An invitation is extended to all colored citizens to be present on Sunday.

Waycross Ga. Journal-Herald
January 12, 1941

NEGRO DRAFTEES BE HONORED HERE SUNDAY

Daniel Charlton Simmons, Herman Worthy, James Simon and Joseph Kendrick, the first four Negroes to be selected from Ware county under the Draft Act, will be guests of honor Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at a public meeting at the Center High School.

The meeting is being sponsored by O. M. Moody, president of the Negro Young Men's Civic Club. The speaker will be M. H. Kendricks, of Atlanta, Negro N. Y. A. representative who will discuss "The Contribution of the Negro to National Defense."

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
January 16, 1941

SHIPYARD LABOR TALKED AT MEET

B. B. Cameron, Of Defense Council, Addresses Gathering Of Negroes Here

Approximately 100 negroes of Wilmington at a meeting, sponsored by the Colored Citizens League, last night pledged their loyal and undivided support in the solution of any problem which might arise in the employment of negro labor in the shipyards here.

B. B. Cameron, vice chairman of the Wilmington Defense Council, addressed the group, picturing the present satisfactory relations existing between the two races and the necessity for preparation that full advantage might be taken of the opportunities offered by the shipyards so that the community will not be disrupted by the sudden influx of foreign labor and subversive alien influences.

Among those attending the meeting were ministers and representatives of every church in the city, physicians, dentists, business men, principals and teachers in the schools, social workers, representatives of the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation commission, labor and labor leaders.

A motion was unanimously passed that a letter be written to the Newport News Shipbuilding company expressing the sentiment of the negro population of Wilmington to give their loyal support to the successful operation of the shipyards.

At the conclusion of the meeting, those present expressed their appreciation to Mr. Cameron for his interest in the matter. 1

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

1500 Harlem Negroes Off To Army Camp

JAN 22 1941

Bands played and mothers cried as 1,500 Negro soldiers marched from Harlem last night to entrain at the Mott Haven railroad yards for three months training at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and an unknown future thereafter.

The Negro soldiers, a fine looking bunch of young men in their prime, marched from their armory at Fifth Ave. and 142nd St., the headquarters of their 369th Regiment, with thousands of Harlem folks running along side.

Star Negro athletes were among them. John Woodruff, 800 meter Olympic champion of 1936, is a second lieutenant. Thomas Carey, metropolitan 60-yard dash champion, is a sergeant. Captain Roy Morse was national champion in the 100-yard dash about 25 years ago.

The 1,500 soldiers marching down Fifth Avenue knew they were going to no picnic.

Some were murmuring the slogan, which someone had started:

"We're not coming back till it's all over."

"Maybe we're not coming back at all," the Daily Worker reporter heard one sturdy youth saying, as he marched almost at the double across the 138th St. bridge with his rifle and full marching equipment on his back.

"Maybe we're not," said another. "This war is no football game."

A small boy breaking out from some playmates ran after the soldiers saying: "I want to join the army too."

The band was playing gaily all the while.

A soldier pushed him back: "Wait till they get you son. That's time enough."

"Where are those boys going?" a lad of 20 asked another.

"Up north to freeze for three months, then down South where it's hot," another answered.

"Damned hot for us," said another with a laugh.

The men of the 369th, inducted into the regular army from the National Guard, have a Negro Colonel —Chauncey H. Hooper—and will be kept segregated at Fort Ontario, it is said. Later, it is reported, their group will be broken up into smaller Negro units.

The 369th has had both infantry and anti-aircraft training.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
January 21, 1941

Tampa Negro Quits $50 A Week Job To Volunteer In Draft

A Tampa negro yesterday quit his $50-a-week job with a private construction firm at Camp Blanding, came home to be inducted into the army, and will go back to Camp Blanding today, this time as soldier at $30 a month.

He is Tom Lee Hall, 25, of Route 4, one of the 13 Tampa negro volunteers who will leave for Blanding this morning at 9 o'clock after a brief ceremony at Booker T. Washington school and a parade to the Union Station.

Hall is a sewer line placer, and he volunteered for the army while he was in Tampa two months ago. Later he was sent by his employers to Camp Blanding to work on sewer construction there. His first big salary, of $50 a week, was carefully saved.

13 Negroes to Go

Hall and the 12 other volunteers for army service wil assemble at 8 o'clock this morning at the Washington school, Fourth avenue and Blanche street. Roll call and delivery of instructions will be made by J. N. Canning, chairman of Draft Board 4, at 8:15 o'clock.

Ben Kellis, commander of the Carmichael Legree American legion post No. 6. will take over the program and introduce three speakers, P. H. Jackson, pastor of the New Salem negro church; Henry H. Cole, commander of the S. S. Tampa American legion post, and Marguerite Hamilton, president of the Carmichael Legree auxiliary.

After the ceremony, the parade will move north on Sixth street to Fifth avenue, west on Fifth avenue to Nebraska, and south to the Union station.

Those Leaving

Selected men from the five Tampa districts leaving today are John Henry Williams, jr., 24, of 3100 San Carlos, truck driver; Richard V. Williams, 18, of 614 Elliott street, stevedore; Levi White, 31, of Lutz, farmhand; King B. McMullen, 28, of 1521½ LaSalle street, WPA worker; Tom Lee Hall, 25, of Route 4, Tampa, sewer line placer; Jerry Lowe, 31, of 1217 Kay street, concrete cutter; James Thomas, 23, of 1219 Kay street, laborer; Edward Stockton, 23, of 104 Estelle, bus boy; Thomas Hudson Dukes, 28, of 1623½ Jefferson street, truck helper; Clyde Washington, 26, of 3108 Lucky Lane, truck driver; James D. Thompson, 22, of 3614 Twenty-third street, waiter; John Henry Lott, 26, of 1011 Constant street, unemployed; Ernest Parson, 31, of 2708 Tenth avenue, butcher.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 25, 1941

17 NEGROES CALLED FOR DRAFT MONDAY

Draft Board No. 2 to Furnish 12 for 2d Contingent of Hamilton Colored Men

Seventeen Hamilton county Negroes have been ordered to appear at the courthouse Monday morning for induction into the army under the selective service program.

This will be the second draft for Negroes, the first having been called last month. The second contingent of white men was called up on Jan. 10 and the third contingent will probably be called for about Feb. 10.

The bulk of the draftees for the second Negro call will be furnished by Draft Board No. 2. This board has practically all of South Chattanooga in its area and well over half of the registrants on its lists are colored. This board will furnish twelve of the quota of seventeen. Board No. 1 will furnish two, while Boards Nos. 3, 4 and 6 will furnish one each. Board No. 5 will not furnish any.

Following are the names of those called up for duty.

Board No. 1—Robert Richards, 817 Mabel street, and George Thomas Ellington, 302 East Tenth street.

Board No. 2—Arthur Dee Thomas, 114 East Twenty-fifth street; Cirse Roosevelt Thompson, 2207 Baldwin street; James Heard, 410 West Thirteenth street; George Palmer Pearson, 55 West Twenty-fourth street; Ben Jack Wellington, 1009 Grove Place; Albert Thurman Lay, 2418 Cornelia street; James Richardson, 220 West Twenty-sixth street; Montgomery Oscar Washington, 808 East Sixteenth street; Elijah Tyes, 2423 Carr street; Will Porter, Jr., 1303 rear Ash street; John Henry Ware, 111 West Twentieth street; Lawrence Buford, East Chattanooga, Route 2.

Board No. 3—Reed Mitchell, 1412 College street.

Board No. 4—Paul Landis Johnson, Chattanooga, Route 2.

Board No. 6—Henry Charles White, Chattanooga, Route 6.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
January 23, 1941

Negroes Entertained On Going to Army

Morris Felder and John Lee Dawson, Negroes selected for army service from Peach county who entrained for Fort Benning Wednesday afternoon, will not soon forget the day of their induction into the armed forces of the United States.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning they were guests at a special assembly of the Henry A. Hunt high school for Negroes, of which Aaron Brown is principal. At 11 o'clock, a special assembly presided over by Dean W. W. E. Blanchet was held in the college auditorium with several hundred college and high school students attending. Patriotic songs resounded enthusiastically, beginning with "America" and ending with the American national anthem. A feature sung with fervor was the Negro spiritual "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder, Soldiers of the Cross."

The principal address of the occasion was made by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the college, who reviewed the military history of the Negro, and stressed the significance of the occasion as being, first, that Negroes were part and parcel of America, and secondly, that Negroes had always been in the forefront of the struggles of this country for freedom and for the rights of man. He made interesting references to historic events in which Negroes played an important part.

Following the assembly, a seven-course dinner, with fried chicken as the main course, was served to a party including the guests, President Bond, Principal Brown, Business Manager L. R. Bywaters, Dean Blanchett, and other college officials in the college dining hall. The young men were escorted to their point of departure by a bus load of students from the Henry A. Hunt high school, who sang patriotic airs as they departed for Fort Benning.

47c-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

'Conscientious Objector' To Get NAACP Legal Aid

JAN 16 1941

CHICAGO, Ill.—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that it will take action in the case of Ernest Calloway, whose request for exemption from military service because "the United States Army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country", was denied in a draft board ruling here last Wednesday (January 8).

Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America (Red Caps), had his case officially referred to the N. A. A. C. P. on January 9, according to Ira Williams, president of the branch, after local draft board No. 81 had also ruled that the union official could not appeal to the State Appeals Board.

Board Admits Truth

Admitting the truth of a statement made by Calloway January 1 in a letter to the board pointing out that "deep-seated prejudices" exist against me and other Negroes in the U. S. Army and Navy", board officials nevertheless ruled, in a formal opinion handed down January 8, that the board was without power to exempt Calloway or to remedy the ills complained of. The board wrote:

"It is the opinion of the board that the social ills of which Mr. Calloway complains are true, but this board is without power to remedy the said ills and affords no forum for their discussion and redress . . . . therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class 1A."

In a letter to the New York headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P., explaining the development of his case from December 20, 1940, when he received a copy of the Selective Service questionnaire from the board, up to the present time, Calloway said:

"In filling out the questionnaire, I indicated that I was a conscientious objector, and in doing this I attempted to simplify for the board the possible trend my objections might take. I did this in the form of drawing a line from the phrase 'religious training and beliefs', to the margin of the page and indicated certain social concepts which were my intention to incorporate into 'religious training and beliefs'. I placed a check in both squares to indicate my unwillingness to serve in any capacity. Also an informal statement was attached to the questionnaire (not a sworn affidavit) outlining certain racial inequalities existing in the armed forces.

Calloway Explains

"In injecting the question of racial discrimination in the armed forces, he said, "it was not my intention to narrow it down to a purely 'racial issue', as was later assumed by my draft board, but was prepared to consider it in a much broader perspective. . . ."

Contending that the board did not have before it the full facts, and in denying him the right of appeal acted in an "arbitrary" manner "contrary to the provisions established by the Selective Service Act," Calloway said:

"I was under the impression that I was supposed to receive from my Board Form 47 upon which to establish my formal case of conscientious objector. This I did not receive, but instead a card which placed me in 1-A classification with the instruction that I had five days in which to appeal this classification, if I desired. Attempting to comply with the five-day limitations, I presented the appeal notice before my Board.

Says Decision Arbitrary

"Through a newspaper report, Friday, January 3, I learned that the board decided that my objection did not come within the definitions of conscientious objection to war by reason of religious training and beliefs, and refused to allow it, and further held that my case cannot be considered by the Draft Appeals Board.

"I maintain that I have not presented any formal case upon which the board may possibly arrive at a fair decision. As to the procedure the board has followed: it is arbitrary and contrary to the provisions established by the Selectionve Service Act and the instructions (form 5) isued to draftees at the time of registration. The informal memorandum I presented was merely to prepare the board for my formal and much broader cast of conscientious objection on the grounds of religious training and beliefs which incorporate certain social concepts, and I feel that the board exceeded its authority when it refused to supply me with form 47 and to arbitrarily render its decision in the absence of this form [illegible] proper hearing."

JAN 18 1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

VOLUNTEERS FIND LITTLE PREJUDICE AT CAROLINA CAMP

JAN 10 1941

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 9 (ANP)—"They told a group of us when we first enlisted to forget that we were colored and to only remember that we were Americans enlisted in the U. S. Army."

This was Corporal James Seawright's reply when asked how the colored soldiers fared in the army. Young Seawright, a youth barely out of his teens, enlisted in August, and in less than three months was promoted to the rank of corporal. Seawright is thoroughly sold on army life and declared that he intended to make the army his career. According to Seawright there are two colored officers in his regiment, the 41st Engineers, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. A., a captain Penn and Lieut. Pyas. When asked if there was any difference in the status of colored officers, Seawright proudly replied, "At Fort Bragg, a soldier is a soldier and an officer is an officer."

Corp Seawright and Private Byrd, another Greenville boy in the same regiment both said that one of the highlights of camp life is the coming of the colored papers every week. Both youngsters are members of prominent S. C. families.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE DRAFTEES ONLY ARE CALLED; BOARDS ALL WHITE

JAN 4 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A vigorous protest against the studied policy of carefully preparing the ground for complete segregation of Negro troops from white troops in training camps by selecting and inducting, only white draftees into the army until "camp facilities are available for Negro troops," was launched with the War Department on Monday, Dec. 23, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

ONLY WHITES WILL BE SELECTED, INDUCTED

The protest was made following the issuance of an order to local draft boards here on Monday by New York City's selective service headquarters, advising board members that only white draftees will be selected and inducted into the army under the first 1941 draft call until sometime during February, when facilities for Negro troops are expected to be ready. The order means that, regardless of number, Negro draftees will be passed over and only white draftees will be ordered to report for training during the present period.

Association officials said that they believed similar orders have gone out to draft boards in many sections of the country. The complete text of the type of order sent to local boards in New York City follows:

"This is an order coming from the Selective Service Headquarters (in New York). The Army has called for a total of 3,663 white men to be furnished from the City of New York in the initial call for January, 1941. Your quota for this call is 21 men.

"If any of the men whose order numbers bring them within your quota call are Negro, they will not be directed to report at the induction station. Instead, notice of selection will be sent to these men and they will be called for induction as soon as camp facilities are available for Negro troops, probably during the month of February.

"For example, if the quota for your board is fifteen men and two out of the first fifteen men on the order list are Negroes, the two Negroes will be given only notice of selection, and the thirteen white men will be given notice of selection and also the order to report for induction."

DRAFT BOARDS ALL WHITE, IT IS FOUND

From reports that continue to come in from N.A.A.C.P. branches, as a result of the association's survey launched several weeks ago to determine conditions facing the Negro under the draft law, announcement was made that no Negroes are serving on either local or advisory draft boards in St. Paul, Minn.; Newport, R.I.; Nashville, Tenn.; Fulton, Ark.; and

Tacoma, Wash., has one Negro serving on the local board, but none on the advisory board; New Bedford, Mass., reports none on the local and two on the advisory board. Bridgeport, Conn., has one serving on the local and one

Bedford, Mass.; Newport, R.I.; Fulton, Ark.; and Charleston, Mo. on the advisory board.

In none of the above-named cities are Negroes employed as paid workers on either local or advisory draft boards, it was reported. While ten Negro volunteer physicians work with local draft boards in Nashville, Tenn., they examine only Negro draftees. Negro physicians work with local draft boards in Nashville and in St. Paul, Minn.

No Negro physicians work with draft boards in any of the following cities: Tacoma, Wash.; New

The Horizon

RACE SHOULD SAVE MONEY IT IS MAKING NOW FOR DEFENSE AGAINST NEXT DEPRESSION

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. FEB 1 1941

FEB 1 1941

DEFENSE is the current catchword. Defense of the nation. Defense of Democracy. Black men are agitated over defense and rightly so. They see billions of dollars being levied from them and spent for defense. They want to see some of this money come back to them for service in our military and naval defense forces and in our defense industry. But all this is the defense of the present.

What about the Defense of the Future? Are black men thinking about that? Although thousands, millions, of black men are fighting for jobs, thousands already have them. More are going to get jobs. Newspapers report black carpenters earning as much as ninety dollars a week.

Mr. Prattis

All of the defense effort of the United States is geared to meet an emergency which may never come. Part of the defense effort of Negroes should be geared to meet an emergency of the future which we can't escape.

That emergency is the depression which is bound to follow all this hullabaloo about war.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 29, 1941

Camp Lee Wants Skilled Negro Men to Enlist

Lieutenant Colonel Leland W. Skaggs, chief of army recruiting officers in Virginia, today announced twenty vacancies for skilled Negro workers at Camp Lee, provided they join the army for regular three-year enlistments.

Eventually there will be from 200 to 250 openings for Negroes at the camp, largely in the Quartermaster Corps, he said. Vacancies announced today were five for skilled automobile mechanics and fifteen for truck drivers.

Recently announcement was made that there were fifty such vacancies open for enlistments but the army order covering them was cancelled when it was learned the camp was not ready to receive the men, Colonel Skaggs stated.

The recruiting chief said the army orders to recruit Negroes had nothing to do with a recent protest voiced by Negroes that men of their race seeking to aid in national defense were "relegated to unskilled categories."

Applications for enlistment for service as mechanics and truck drivers will be received from Negroes at the Richmond Army Recruiting Station, Room 507 Parcel Post Building, until the vacancies are filled, today's announcement said.

The army also announced Signal Corps vacancies for service in the Philippines and Field Artillery vacancies for service in the Panama Canal Zone. Requirements for the Signal Corps include graduation from a high school or the educational equivalent in journeyman rating. The only special requirement for the artillery was said to be minimum height of five feet ten inches.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
January 29, 1941

Negroes Answer January Call

The January call for negro trainees for a year's selective military service was answered today —by seven volunteers. Another volunteer, who was to have appeared this morning, was being given the rest of the day to show up before being sought.

Two volunteers went from draft board No. 1, and five from board 2. The missing trainee is from board 2, the quota of which for this call is six.

Those going from board 1 were Slocumb Hair, 22, route 5, cook; and George Troy Council, 20, laborer, of route 5. Council, who did not register, being under the age limit, was allowed to volunteer only with the written consent of his guardian.

From board 2 went Johnnie Francis Williams, 22, funeral home assistant who gave his address as Crump's funeral home; Willie Ricks, 32, route 6, truck driver; Henry E. Hart, 21, laborer, Linden; Charles D. Fisher, 24, cook, 246 Robeson street; and Walter McDougle, 26, concrete worker, 119 Moore street.

The volunteer failing to appear this morning was James E. Legrand, 26, 422 Murchison road, according to draft officials.

The men appeared at their draft boards at 9:30 a. m. and went to Fort Bragg by bus.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Draft Boards Grievance In New York Warning To Local Colored Citizens

JAN 30 1941

COLORED Physicians in New York City are said to be up in arms because nine white doctors were appointed at $15 a day to examine men of the 369th regiment (colored), while numbers of colored physicians who hold reserve commissions were available for this work.

In Philadelphia several dentists are being paid $15 a day for work with draftees. As far as we have been able to discover, no physicians in this city are yet being paid for the work they are doing in this connection.

Nevertheless, if physicians are being paid in New York City, there may come a time when they will be paid in Philadelphia for their work in examining draftees. When that time comes, there is no reason why some of the many competent colored physicians in Philadelphia should not be chosen for this work.

The suggestion has been made — and we think it a good one — that colored members of the various draft boards in Philadelphia county might get together for a discussion of procedures as they affect colored citizens, draftees and employees of the draft boards alike.

Every colored member of a local draft board in Philadelphia is above the average in intelligence, and there is no reason why they should fall into the common error of allowing policies to be formulated and put into action, and then protesting.

JAN 30 19

Now is the time to be on the alert for those $15-a-day jobs, if and when they materialize.

360 Negro Georgians To Answer Draft Call

JAN 26 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

According to an announcement made Saturday by Fourth Corps Area headquarters here, the state of Georgia will be called upon to furnish 1,332 selective service trainees for military service during the period from February 17 to March 11.

The eight southern states in the Corps Area will be called upon to furnish 14,771 men during the same period.

It was learned officially that 360 of Georgia's quota of 1,332 trainees will be colored men.

This past Friday, the state of Georgia completed its January quota of 1,992 men, and by June 15 will be expected to furnish a total of 12,500 trainees.

All of the colored trainees in Georgia are being sent to Fort Benning. The whites are enrolled at Fort McPherson.

The February quotas for the other eight Southern states within the Fourth Area are as follows:

Alabama, 1,940 white 940 to Fort Barrancas and 970 to Fort McClellan; 395 Negroes, all to McClellan.

Florida—2,061 white, all to Camp Blanding; 282 Negroes, all to Fort Benning.

Louisiana—1,582 whites, all to Camp Livingston; 446 Negroes, all to Livingston.

Mississippi—2,417 whites, all to Camp Shelby; 624 Negroes, all to Shelby.

North Carolina—1,300 whites all to Fort Bragg; 355 Negroes, all to Bragg.

South Carolina—416 whites, all to Camp Jackson; 179 Negroes, all to Jackson.

Tennessee—1,312 whites, all to Fort Oglethorpe; 222 Negroes, all to Oglethorpe.

After induction and preliminary training, the draftees are to be transferred to permanent stations

47c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Will Be Assigned To 24th Infantry

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—Approximately 8,000 selective service men are due to arrive at Fort Benning during January for assignment to regular army units at the post. Most will go to the Second Armored Division and the 24th Infantry, large increments for Fort Benning's Fourth Division not being due until early in February.

First groups to arrive will be for the Second Armored Division, which will receive 2,500 men from induction stations outside the 4th and 5th Corps Areas in a four day period starting Jan. 3rd. Another 2,300, also from outside the 4th and 5th Corps Areas, will arrive shortly thereafter, in daily increments of several hundred men.

Colored selectees, of whom 1,475 will arrive at Fort Benning during January, will start reaching the post on January 20th, with a daily influx of 100 until the quota is filled.

The Second Armored Division and the 24th Infantry will operate temporary replacement centers, at which the new arrivals will receive thirteen weeks of basic training, largely individual, before joining the units to which they are assigned.

One thousand of the 1,475 colored enlisted men trained in the 24th Infantry replacement center will be assigned to units of tha regiment to bring them up to war strength. The remainder will b assigned to newly organized units of the Fort Benning Station Complement.

Of the colored selective service men arriving at For Benning in January, 370 will be inducted at the Fort Benning Induction Station. The remainder will come from induction stations at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and Fort McClellan, Alabama. They will be processed and assigned to units by a reception center staff especially organized at the post for the purpose.

It is estimated that by February 15th, the enlisted strength of the garrison will be approximately 40,000 men. With students at the Infantry School, officers assigned to organizations, and dependents of military personnel added, the resident population of the post will approach 50,000 at that time.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Select Group To Look After Negro Interest

Bar Association Picks Committee To Check On Race And Defense

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (ANP)—Sidney Redmond, president of the National Bar association, announced Friday the following committee on legislation intended to provide a fair deal for Negroes in the armed forces and defense industries in the United States.

The committee members are Perry W. Howard, Nathan A. Dobbins, B. V. Lawson, George A. Parker, Leon Ransom, Thurman L. Dodson, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Emory B. Smith. All live in Washington.

It will be the duty of this committee to camp on the heels of congress and to have enacted amendments to the laws creating armed forces and defense industries that will secure equitable treatment, said Mr. Redmond.

Perry W. Howard, chairman, stated, "I shall be very happy to work with the splendid set of gentlemen who have been appointed on this committee because of their ability and unselfish interest in matters affecting our group.

It is true that we have two representatives selected for service in the war department in the person of William H. Hastie and Campbell C. Johnson. But these gentlemen must be supported by appropriate legislation that will guarantee a fair deal."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Draftees Lack Training Says Director

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9—Because of the lack of training facilities in the army at the present time to Negro selectees, the January call for colored registrants will be very limited, it was announced this week by Paul G. Armstrong, state director of Selective Service. At a later date, however, the quota will be equalized and in months thereafter the total quota of Negro registrants, a quota based on their proportion of the state's population, will be filled. The delay in construction of camps and cantonments has generally affected the dates for induction not only of Selective Service trainees, but of National Guard units as well, Mr. Armstrong said.

"The army has had only four Negro regiments in the past," he continued, "two of cavalry and two of infantry. A new policy has now been adopted, however, which will provide new organizations for Negro trainees in every arm and branch of the service. In order to organize and train these troops properly there must first be organized a nucleus of seasoned non-commissioned officers and this takes time.

"Within a few months Negro selectees will have an opportunity for training as quartermasters, engineers, ordnance men, medical assistants, aviation and motor mechanics, artillery men and all the other army branches."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HILLMAN NAMES WEAVER TO HEAD NEW DIVISION

WASHINGTON, April 17—Warning that skilled labor stringencies, now evident in several fields vital to defense production, threaten to become more general within the next three months, Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, called on all defense contractors last Friday to abandon employment policies which bar colored workers or other minorities.

He disclosed at his press conference that in one week alone he had received more than 3,000 letters complaining of discrimination against employment of colored workers in defense industries because of racial prejudices of either industrial management or labor unions for which the local labor supply should be exhausted before recruitment of labor from outside areas.

"Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emegency," he said in his letter circulated to all government contract holders with the approval of William S. Knudsen, director-general of OPM.

Mr. Hillman warned contractors that artificial factors are tending to aggravate an increasingly serious skilled labor stringency.

As evidence of the necessity of giving defense jobs to all persons capable of performing them, his aides estimated that 1,500,000 additional men would be required before January

Mr. Hillman announced that Robert C. Weaver, an administrative assistant on his staff, would direct a new OPM section to integrate colored workers into the defense effort.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH SOUR ON COLORED DRAFTEES

Macon Politicians Lodge Protest with War Dept.

MACON, Ga., April 17.—According to well informed circles here, the politicians and other race baiters of this Southern city have lodged a strong protest with the War Department and Representatives from districts below the Mason-Dixon line against the assignment of colored draftees from northern communities to training stations in the South.

This situation came to the fore recently when a group of several hundred selectees from Harlem and other Eastern cities arrived at Camp Wheeler, near here, for their training period. The politicians point out that these Northern soldiers will only complicate and accentuate the race problem.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
January 18, 1941

DRAFT TO TAKE MORE NEGROES

100 Trainees Scheduled To Leave County Monday, Tuesday

Approximately 100 Negro trainees of Jefferson County are scheduled to leave Birmingham next Monday and Tuesday for the Ft. McClellan induction station, Anniston, Thomas E. Huey, draft inspector for District 2, said Friday.

The Negro trainees comprise the second Negro contingent to leave this county for military training under national conscription. The first group left for Ft. McClellan in December.

The trainees, Huey asserted, will leave the Terminal Station here at 1:40 p.m., Monday and Tuesday, on the Kansas City-Florida Special of the Southern Railway.

Draft Board No. 1, Bessemer, announced that 11 Negroes under the jurisdiction of that board will leave Monday and listed them as follows:

William Eugene Pigrom, 919 North Twenty-Fifth Street, Bessemer; Frank Cooks, 502 South Twentieth Street, Bessemer; James Davis, Route 1, Box 910, Bessemer; Isaiah Gaskin, 2130 Exeter Avenue, Bessemer; Gilbert Lewis Johnson, Jr., 3836 Edwards Street, Brighton; Leonard Bryant, 2501 Dartmouth Avenue, Bessemer; Willie Alloncia Holley, 1826 Short Sixteenth Street, Bessemer; Roosevelt Hendon, 1016 Third Avenue, Bessemer; David Coleman, 2731 Dartmouth Avenue, Bessemer; Goode Adair, 4106 Blocton Avenue, Bessemer, and Paul Augustus Scales, 2606 Ninth Avenue, Bessemer.

Huey said he had requested each of the 19 draft boards in the county to release by letter to daily newspapers here identify of trainees before their induction.

Knoxville Tenn Journal
January 23, 1941

Negro Volunteer Trio To Enter Army Tuesday

Two Knox County Draft Boards yesterday announced the three Negro volunteer draftees who will leave Knoxville for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Tuesday at 1:35 p. m. for a year of Army training.

James B. Brown, 444 Ohio Avenue, and James L. Watkins, Union City, have been mailed orders to report to the headquarters of Draft Board No. 3, Daylight Building, Tuesday at 12:10 p. m. Tom Ellis Harris, Knoxville, Route 10, has been ordered to report to Draft Board No. 4, Post Office Building, at 11 a. m.

DRAFT OFFICIAL SEES NEGRO DEFENSE ROLE

Mississippi Is Termed 'Testing Ground' For Democracy

FEB 1941

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 31.—Mississippi was characterized as the "testing ground" of whether democracy will solidify its strength in the present world crisis by Maj. Campbell Johnson, negro executive assistant to the National Selective Service director of Washington, in an address here Thursday night at a negro defense rally.

"We find the greatest problem of democracy here in Mississippi, where the races are so evenly divided," Major Johnson said. "Mississippi is in position to show that the problems of the races can be adjusted and all of us go forward together to defend the democracy."

Patriotism Unquestioned

Major Johnson said patriotism of negroes is unquestioned, and that "all we want Uncle Sam to tell us is what he wants us to do." He advocated full aid to Great Britain, "not so much for that Nation's benefit, but for the preservation of democracy."

He said that efforts were being made to seek wider employment for negroes on defense projects.

"We are trying to convince those in charge that in discriminating against negroes they are not hurting the negro so much as national defense," he said in explaining that the negro was "as patriotic as other citizens and wants a part in the work of his Government."

He said the lack of skilled labor among the negroes was partly due to members of the race in "drifting from the vocational education field."

Right To Freedom

"There are certain restrictions on the negro, but he still has the rights in this free America to fight for his freedom," he said.

Dr. S. D. Redmond, negro Jackson civic leader, urged negroes to stand behind the Government.

Percy Green, negro editor of the Jackson Advocate and World War veteran, presented the Selective service officer.

Quincy, Fla., Times
January 23, 1941

8 Negro Trainees Off to Camp

Eight Gadsden County negro volunteers left Wednesday morning for Camp Blanding for training under the selective service law, raising the county's total number of trainees now in camp to 18.

Their places were more than filled during the week by nine more volunteers whose names will be called for duty ahead of other registrants. There are now 20 volunteers in all available for duty in Gadsden County, the selective service board announced.

The men who left Wednesday had a brief preliminary induction ceremony at board headquarters, in charge of Fount H. May, board chairman. Rev. G. P. Pierce delivered a short address to the trainees, which was followed by a prayer by Rev. H. E. Daniels.

The selected men were Samuel Quinton Carter, James Lenton Carter, Arthur Lee Robinson, Charlie Williams, Eddie Hills, James Elliott Ray, Elijah Pierce, and Edward Millner, all of Quincy.

During the last week nine negroes volunteered for service at

(Continued on Page 10)

Reginald Smith Munroe, Willi Ezell Gray, James Peterson, San William Footman, Arthur Roby, Jessie Bo Thomas, Walter Lee Cox, Peter Wood and M. L. Hill, all of Quincy.

The Gadsden selective service board has sent questionnaires to 709 registrants and announced plans to mail 25 more on Saturday. It si still without notice of how large a quota of men will be due from the county during February. Two weeks ago the State Selective Service Board indicated 152 men would be drawn from Gadsden County by July 1.

Dr. Taylor Wood Griffin, of Quincy, first lieutenant in the officers' reserve, was the only Gadsden County member of the Reserve Corps known this week to have received definite information concerning when he is likely to be called for active duty.

Dr. Griffin returned from Atlanta Wednesday, reporting that he was told at headquarters of the Fourth Corps Area to be ready for duty Feb. 5. No official orders have been issued to him, but unofficially he learned he is scheduled to report on that date at Camp Clairborn, La., for service in the medical corps. He had offered to report at any time after Feb. 1.

Dr. Griffin plans to abandon his practice, built up since he set out with his own office, and hopes that when the Army returns him to civilian practice, his former patients will return to him.

Pensacola Fla Journal
January 23, 1941

amp Blanding Gets 12 Negro Trainees Today

Camp Blanding today will receive twelve young Negro volunteers from Escambia county under the selective service act for a year's military training.

The selectees from the three draft boards who left on the L. and N. railroad at 6:50 a. m. yesterday are Nelson R. Stallworth, 21; Huston Triplett, 26; Freddie L. McCaster, 21; Isadore Nunley, 21, and George Lee Tolbert 19, from draft board No. 1; John Robinson, 26; Lee Marshall, 23; Daniel Likely, 22; Cecil Street, 20, and Howard Whitaker, 20, from board No. 2; Dillard Hudson and O. D. Jackson, board No. 3.

Richmond Va News-Leader
February 4, 1941

Defense [illegible]ing Views to Be Given

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Feb. 4.—The government will officially state its attitude on the participation of the Negro in defense housing, at the three-day celebration of the fifteenth Hampton Builders' Conference at Hampton Institute opening on Monday, Feb. 10, William F. Moses, Jr., director of the building construction department of the Hampton Institute Trade School, announced.

C. F. Palmer, President Roosevelt's newly appointed co-ordinator of defense housing, will send a statement to the meeting of more than 200 Negro builders, architects, mechanics and contractors, said Mr. Moses. Claude Munsey, administrative assistant to the United States Defense Housing Co-ordinator has been added to the list of important speakers for Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Other speakers will be Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the Federal Security Administration; Dr. F. Theodore Stuck, head of the department of industrial education at Pennsylvania State College; F. Cushman, United States Office of Education, and President M. F. Whittaker, of South Carolina State College.

[illegible] Ga Constitution
April 11, 1941

Tarver Visits 260 in Dalton Defense Study

Vocational Training Project Rushed in Georgia City.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

DALTON, Ga., April 10.—That Dalton has definitely gone "defense minded" was the opinion expressed here Wednesday night following a tour of inspection of defense courses being taught in a dozen different school rooms and factories with an enrollment of some 260 students, the tour being made by Congressman M. C. Tarver of the seventh district; M. D. Mobley, state director of vocational education; Dalton school officials and members of the local vocational advisory board.

Defense courses, begun here in January, have attracted widespread attention, and pupils and instructors have joined wholeheartedly in the plan, along with school officials who have co-operated in placing school facilities at the disposal of the classes and local businessmen and manufacturers who have loaned the use of their factories for practical laboratories.

Among the courses are acetylene and electric welding, auto mechanics, airplane mechanics, sheet metal work, pattern making, radio repair and maintenance, radio communication and mechanical drawing and two courses for Negroes, blue print reading and auto mechanics.

Defense courses are being conducted in Dalton six nights each week in a dozen or more factories and school rooms with Jack Lee, Dalton High school vocational instructor, as general supervisor. An advisory board composed of Lamar Westcott, Julian Longley, George Horan, Shirley Crook, H. V. Williams and B. L. Chambers has been set up to work with Instructor Lee. C. B. Keown, of the State Re-employment Service, is consultant.

The Dalton board of education composed of Paul B. Fite Sr. chairman; Judson Manly, Phi Stone, J. J. Copeland and O. C Alley, has placed all school facilities at the disposal of the advisory board for conducting class room work. For experimental purposes, the city of Dalton gives use of the water works plant. Cabin Crafts, bedspread manufacturers; Crook Brothers Machine Shop, Whittemore's Cabinet Shop, Hardwick Chevrolet and Dalton Sheet Metal Company are furnishing use of their shops for practical experience.

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Selective Service Total

Under terms of the Selective Service Act as originally approved, the Army was to have been permitted to call up 900,000 men in the first year. Only 800,000 were called, however, and even that figure has not been reached.

Under terms of the amended act there is no restriction on the number of men who can be inducted in any one year. In view of the Army's failure to induct the number originally authorized it can well be asked now why all the fuss and agitation to get the ceiling removed.

Latest available Army personnel totals show that only 705,000 selectees are included in the grand total of 1,587,000 officers and enlisted men, and the Selective Service Act has been operative for almost a year.

No doubt lack of equipment and housing facilities are responsible for the fact that a larger number of selectees has not been inducted, but, even so, expansion has not been at the rate the national dangers require. In fact, when those are considered, the present strength of the Army is disappointing.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Lower Harlem Ahead of Drive--Raises $4,000

Unique in the history of the Lower Harlem section of the Communist Party is the raising of over $4,000 in 13 weeks.

The people of Lower Harlem—in the main, Puerto Rican, Negro and Jewish—have the highest percentage of unemployment in the city, according to organizer Armando Roman.

Their contributions to the Party's anti-Hitler fund, he said, represents deep-going sacrifices, gladly made because of their awareness of the Nazi peril to the nation.

When the Daily News conducted its poll on the issue of American entry into the war, it was Lower Harlem that registered the highest percentage of votes in favor of immediate entry, Roman pointed out.

One of the outstanding features of the fund drive, he said, was the involvement of non-Party people in fund-raising. He cited the formation of a committee of seven non-Party people, which through affairs and personal solicitation raised more than $200 for the Communist Party. This Committee — organized by one Party member — met every two weeks with the Party organizer for political discussion.

Another member of the section—Comrade Lugo — gathered around herself several close supporters of the Party and went among the most poverty-stricken section of the community. Solely through nickels and pennies she raised $23.

The drive did not however, reach its successful conclusion without the adoption of urgent measures, Roman explained. Early in August, because of the slowness of the tempo, a meeting was organized to which every branch pledged to bring a minimum of $25. The pledges were kept and the basis was laid for the subsequent completion of the drive two weeks ahead of the Oct. 1 deadline.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

U. S. Army Reaches Total Of 1,597,810

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(AP)—The United States Army was estimated today to total 1,597,810 officers and enlisted men. Reporting this figure, the War Department said it included 710,000 selectees, 535,510 regulars, 278,300 National Guard officers and men and 74,300 reserve officers.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Administrative Authority Delegated To Prominent Citizens of Lone Star State

Advisory Committee To Be Named For Permanent Duty

Attempt To Get Jobs For Discharged Draftees

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Following the general trend of administration of selective service affairs, the governor of Texas has just named 125 Negroes, prominent in various sections of the state, to serve on the selective service draft boards in that state.

Upon the return to Washington of Major Campbell C. Johnson he was advised through Gen. Hershey, his superior officer, that Brig. Gen. J. Walter Page, state administrator of the Selective Service act, had called in Dr. Everett H. Gaines of Austin, Texas, and upon the advice of the doctor submitted the names of prominent Texans to serve on the boards in their various localities.

Major Johnson was greatly pleased with this turn of events and further called attention to the State of Louisiana where a conference recently held was working toward a similar achievement.

Attending the Louisiana conference were A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, and Prof. Ferdinand L. Bosseve of Xavier university.

Among the propositions discussed at the conference were illiteracy among the Negro registrants and how best to improve their educational standards; deferment of Negro students and Negro teachers; the improving of living conditions and health standards; with particular emphasis on the unduly large percentage of venereal cases in Louisiana among the Negro population; the unemployment situation now and reemployment problems after separation from service and the promotion of better interracial relationships.

It was further agreed that an advisory committee of outstanding Negro citizens from all sections of Louisiana be made permanent, with the three already named to serve. Additions are to be made to the committee being drawn from representatives of labor, agriculture, industry, medicine and law.

This is the third of a rather extended group of tours that Major Johnson has made throughout the country in behalf of the Negro registrants.

As the major said, the selective service branch's duties ended with the turning over of the registrants to the army officials. It is the duty of the selective service to furnish the men called for and from there on, the responsibility is the army's.

There has been a generally lowering of the rejections, Major Johnson said, due to many causes, chief of which was the reduction in the age limits.

Selective service is getting ready now to take care of men discharged to see that they are reemployed just as they were before being inducted into the army.

On the whole, the general ratio of Negro selectees has been about 15 per cent although in some sections where the Negro population is almost on par with the whites, it runs higher, and in sections where the Negro population is low, it runs considerably lower than for the whites.

Wherever he has been in his official capacity, Major Johnson says his treatment has been excellent and the local officials have shown every consideration and courtesy to bring about a smooth, efficient working of the selective service act.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

U. S. WILL AID HAITI AS PART OF CANAL DEFENSE

Program For Building World's Biggest Navy Takes On Speed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 —(AP)— Endeavoring to reinforce the hemisphere's defenses and make the approaches of the Panama Canal impregnable the government agreed Tuesday to send $1,100,000 worth of lease-lend materials to Haiti.

Secretary of State Hull and Fernand Dennis, the Haitian minister, signed an agreement covering the shipments, repayment to be made in imports from the strategic Caribbean island.

The navy, meanwhile, announced it had let contracts for the construction of every warship that has been authorized by Congress "in the creation of the greatest array of fighting ships under one flag the world has ever seen."

At the same time, testifying before the House Banking Committee, Jesse Jones, the federal loan administrator, asked Congress to give the RFC $1,500,000,000 additional borrowing power, mostly for defense. He said the agency had nearly reached the limit of its credit.

After Jones testified, the committee agreed to approve the borrowing bill, with an amendment to limit its life to June 30, 1943.

The products which will be imported from Haiti in return for defense materials are to be stipulated in future agreements. Probably, they will include rubber, sugar,

cocoa, fibers and other raw materials.

The Haitian government and the United States had previously collaborated, in the interest of defense, in building an airfield at Port-Au-Prince, to be used by either military or commercial planes.

The navy, in summarizing its building program, noted that the new 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina and Washington had been added to the battle line—the first capital ships to be built here since 1923. The country now has 17 battleships in service.

Another new capital ship, the South Dakota, has been launched, but not yet commissioned, and another is to be launched next Tuesday.

A total of 2,831 combat and auxiliary vessels have been ordered since Jan. 1, 1940, the department said, at a cost of $7,234,262,178. An additional $460,000,000 has been allocated for expanding public and private shipbuilding facilities.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Shrunken Bellies of Negro Harlem Face More Shrinking for the Glory of Churchill

By Eugene Gordon

Lord Woolton, England's Minister of Food, has asked us to reduce our "normal consumption of milk, cream, sugar, cheese, canned salmon and meat so that these foods can be sent to Britain. The Food Minister pointed out, according to the New York Times, "that there was more to living than maintenance of physical life and that Britain's food supplies were unbalanced, necessitating an 'unhappy and dull diet'."

What Lord Woolton says of Britain's food needs may be said in precisely the same words for the food needs of Harlem. Nobody realizes better than the thousands and thousands of Negro people in Harlem that "there is more to living than maintenance of physical life," and nobody knows better than they that their "food supplies are unbalanced, necessitating an 'unhappy and dull diet'."

The question is particularly pertinent rights now, for two reasons.

MORE SHRINKING

First, because of England's Food Minister's brazen request that America's "shrunken bellies" shrink themselves even more (in the interest of Britain's imperialist war) and, secondly, because the Federal Food Stamp Plan has been operating in Harlem for three months now and may fairly come in for a review and an estimate.

It has been said that about half the Negro population of Harlem is on relief. Which means that more than a quarter of a million persons live in that chronic state of under-nourishment which led Lord Woolton to observe that Americans cannot afford to permit the British to continue on an "unhappy and dull diet." It means, further, that more than a quarter million persons —not in Britain but right here in the City of New York—need something like a "Ministry of Food" to take an interest in their diet.

We are referring especially to persons on relief. We say nothing of the hundred or more thousands who, although not on relief, suffer as much from under-nourishment, owing to their poverty-stricken incomes.

More than three months of the Food Stamp Plan's operation prove that it not only does not take care of the relief recipient's food supply, **but that it actually places him in a position no better than the people for whom Lord Woolton pleads.**

FOOD FOR RENT

The Plan is limited to relief families, yet hundreds of such families don't get the benefit of the Plan. Because stamps may be purchased in specified amounts only (the relief bureau setting the limit). These amounts are based on the food budget of each family. Since practically every Harlem family on relief pays more than the Welfare Department allows, they don't have enough money left with which to buy stamps. They must use a part of the food allowance with which to pay their rent.

As terribly as the relief families needed and wanted more food, there was from the first considerable resistance to the Stamp Plan. Even the most callous investigator understood this opposition. She knew that, ahead of everything else, there came the question of "a roof over our heads." And she knew that all the pretty talk imaginable couldn't change this fundamental reaction of the family. The Department of Welfare must have foreseen it, too, for, before the actual mechanics of the Plan went into effect, the Departments sent its most skilled executives from one District Office to another to lecture the social workers on how to "educate" relief clients on the "great advantages" of the Plan. The Department has its answers already prepared for the recalcitrants.

Tell 'em their buying power'll be increased by 50 per cent—for every dollar's worth of stamps they'll get 50 cents worth free. Just show them this factor and within three months there'll be 100 per cent participation.

OR ELSE

Three months have passed and, although the relief family has "no right" to use "food money" for anything else, they still use much of it for rent. Must do so, or else! And that means cutting down on the food allowance and bringing about that "unhappy and dull diet" which Lord Woolton complains about and which he wants Americans (including Harlemites) to remedy—for the British!

There are a few families that get what is politely called "excess rental," the Welfare Department paying the actual rent for the family by a special case-work process. The Department makes this process so reprehensible, however, that any honest investigator will admit that she could not begin to request "excess rentals" justifiably. She just doesn't have enough time or energy to make a special, individualized case-study of a problem faced by nearly every Harlem family.

After three months of the Federal Food Stamp Plan the already glaring rent situation has been constantly spotlighted by reports from hundreds of families: "We want to buy stamps but can't, because we don't have money enough after the rent is paid." Investigators are ordered to go again and again to these families, in order to "persuade" them that they have "no right" to use food money for rent (not to mention razor blades, stockings or socks, and other items which relief makes no allowance for).

RENT COMES FIRST

And what is the final answer the investigator receives? It is always the same—and will always be the same, under the present set-up —"We have to pay our rent first!" No amount of "persuasion" or of "reeducation" seems to affect that reply.

If the Roosevelt Administration grants Lord Woolton's request that we cut down on our food consumption even more than it has already been cut down by higher prices and low wages, who will be the first to suffer? Who will be the first among us to be forced to give up our "normal consumption of milk, cream, sugar, cheese, canned salmon and meat?"

In the light of what has already happened to the people on relief, **we know that it will be they whose consumption will be cut first.** Their already sub-normal consumption of foods, the absence of which makes an "unhappy and dull diet," will be almost if not completely destroyed.

And for what? For the greater glory of British imperialism and of the Lords and Ladies of Britain!

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Union, Civic And Negro Heads Push Support

Baltic, Slovak Groups Denounce Nazis, Vets Hail Red Army

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29.—Denouncing Hitler's attack upon the Soviet Union and endorsing the campaign for aid to the USSR, a number of well known Maryland educators, churchmen and union leaders this week voiced their sentiments on the new turn in the war.

Dean Grant, of Morgan State College here, declared that the **"security and well-being of the American Negro depends upon the outcome of the struggle against fascism."**

"The Negro people are interested in the preservation and improvement of democracy," he asserted. "The rise of Hitler threatens democracy in general and specifically threatens the security and well-being of the American Negro. His latest aggression against the Soviet Union is typical of his disregard of any nation of people to live except by his sufferance.. He has even less regard for minority groups. Therefore the Negro gives a cheer to any force or combination of forces which will strike to earth this menace to the democratic way of life."

Dr. G. Lake Imes, prominent lecturer and former field agent for Lincoin University, endorsed Welles' statement expressing sentiment for aid to the Soviet Union declaring: **"The statement of Secretary Welles fully expresses the sentiments of every loyal American. democracies, such as they may me. I, for my part, hope for more progress and a better democracy."**

Louis Gilbert, organizer for the United Furniture Workers, CIO termed "Hitler's attack on Russia a clear act of aggression."

"I believe we should give Russia ships but between dictatorship and democracy. Up to this time all the aid we can," he said. the greatest progress of the mass of Negroes has been made under

cocoa, fibers and other raw materials.

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"I believe we should give Russia
all the aid we can," he said.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, prominent lecturer and former field agent for the Lincoln University, endorsed Welles' statement expressing sentiment for aid to the Soviet Union declaring the statement of Secretary Welles fully expresses the sentiments of every loyal American. "The armed conflict concerning the broken out between Germany and Russia and which has just has my hearty endorsement. In the present world situation the choice is not between dictatorships but between dictatorship and democracy. Up to this time the greatest progress of the mass of Negroes has been made under

47c-1941

WPA WORKER BARRED FROM DEFENSE CLASS

FEB 1 — 1941

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30—(ANP)—Race prejudice and discrimination promoted by the local WPA revealed itself as a menace to Negro defense workers last week.

Although it is supported and maintained by the federal government, in local schools, regulations were promulgated by the WPA to prevent the training of Negro applicants in defense classes. The first information as to this un-American move was given by Henry Walker, who stated that when he reported on routine order to begin training as a sheet metal worker, the timekeeper told him point blank that he was being released because sheet metal training was being given only to whites who could qualify as being employable in the aircraft industry .

Walker, who had been working in one of the community distribution centers as a warehouse laborer, had been chosen and assigned to a training class for sheet metal workers at Inglewood High School. He reported there on January 11, after benig informed that trainees reecive their usual wages during the training period.

Savannah, Ga., Press
February 1, 1941

NATIONAL DEFENSE COURSES FOR NEGROES

Will Be Taught at the Haven Home School.

Courses in national defense training will be given for negro boys between the ages of 17 and 24 years at the Haven Home starting Wednesday of next week. The training period will extend for eight weeks and the hours are from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and 6 to 9 at night. Woodworking and auto mechanics will be taught.

These courses are provided through co-operation of the state vocational educational department and the Board of Education. Enrollment will take place at the Haven Home School Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Robert A. Young, vocational teacher at the Haven Home School, will direct the courses. He may be contacted at the school for information.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
January 25, 1941

Negro Democracy Unit Holds First Program

The initial patriotic program of the Democracy Defense League for Negro Youth was held yesterday morning in the auditorium of Booker T. Washington School, with the director, the Rev. A. McHerrin, in charge of the exercises. The program was participated in by 300 children from the upper grades and included patriotic songs, recitations, the school pledge and a short talk on democracy.

This program will be conducted in all of the public schools under the auspices of the league, which has been indorsed by leading educational authorities in the State and city.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
February 13, 1941

QUOTA FOR NEGRO ARMY SELECTEES IN COUNTY GIVEN

Four Local Boards Asked to Provide Five Draftees for March 4

Four of the five Spartanburg local boards in which are administering the selective service act in the county have been assigned quotas of negro selectees for military training effective March 4, it was learned here yesterday from state headquarters for selective service.

The quotas were included in a list of quotas and schedules of arrivals for the 197 negro selectees to be inducted into the army late this month and early in March.

50 Per Day

Major George C. Warren, delivthat the negro selectees would arrive at the rate of 50 on February 27, 50 on February 28, 50 on March 3, and 47 on March 4.

Sixteen of the state's 83 local boards will not be called on to furnish selectees under the present call for negroes, Major Warren explained, since the quota was set up to affect boards with a large preponderence of negro registrants.

Local boards which will not furnish men are Abbeville, Blacksburg, Cheraw, Hartsville, Dillon, Georgetown, Greenwood Board No. 2, Lancaster, Clinton, Easley, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg Board No. 5, Union, and York. Two counties, Georgetown and Union, have not been called on to furnish any selectees, either white or negro, since credits for men already in the armed forces exceed the quotas through June 30.

The state's negro selectees will report to Fort Jackson where they will be given physical examinations and will go through the induction process according to the following schedule:

Schedule Listed

February 27: Aiken, 4; North Augusta 1; Allendale, 4; Anderson, 3; Honea Path, 2; Belton, 2; Bamberg, 6; Barnwell, 7; Beaufort, 1; Moncks Corner, 9; Charleston Board No. 1, 2; and Charleston Board No. 2, 9;

February 28: St. Matthews, 4; Charleston Board No. 3, 6; Charleston Board No. 4, 1; Charleston Board No. 5, 5; Gaffney, 2; Chester, 2; Great Falls, 2; Chesterfield, 1; Manning, 8; Walterboro, 1; Darlington, 1; St. George, 6; Edgefield, 4; and Winnsboro, 7;

March 3: Florence, 1; Timmonsville, 4; Lake City, 2; Greenville Board No. 1, 1; Greenville Board No. 2, 3; Simpsonville, 1; Greer, 2; Greenwood Board No. 1, 2; Hampton, 6; Conway Board No. 1, 1; Conway Board No. 2, 1; Ridgeland, 4; Camden Board No. 1, 1; Camden Board No. 2, 1; Laurens, 1; Bishopville, 7; Lexington Board No. 1, 2; Lexington Board No. 2, 1; Marion, 3; Bennettsville Board No. 1, 2; Bennettsville Board No. 2, 2; and McCormick, 2;

March 4: Newberry Board No. 1, 1; Newberry Board No .2, 3; Walhalla, 1; Seneca, 1; Orangeburg Board No. 1, 5; Orangeburg Board No. 2, 3; Elloree, 4; Columbia Board No. 1, 2; Columbia Board No. 2, 1; Columbia Board No. 3, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 1, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 2, 2; Spartanburg Board No. 3, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 4, 1; Sumter Board No. 1, 5; Sumter Board No. 2, 5; Kingstree, 5; Hemingway, 4; and Rock Hill, 1.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 8, 1941

91 More Reserves Report At Fort

Ninety-one reserve soldiers of the Fourth corps area reported at Fort Jackson today for induction into the army with 71 more expected Monday and two Negro reserves next Thursday.

Already arrived this week are 89 men who reported Thursday and 88 who came into camp yesterday afternoon. This total of 339 white and two Negro regular army reserve soldiers is being given physical examinations at the fort, before the whites are sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., and the Negroes to Fort Benning, Ga., for the reception process.

Following completion of the induction of the 2,555 reservists of the Fourth Corps area, 350 of these men will be sent here for permanent station with the corps area service command. These reserves will replace the special duty soldiers now serving with the military police and in headquarters.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 13, 1941

Thirtieth Short Only 1,055 of 6,000 Draftees

The Thirtieth division at Fort Jackson at present is only 1,055 men short of the full 6,000 selective service men scheduled to bring the division up to war strength in January. Division officials said yesterday they believed the shortage would be made up in the near future.

The first February selective service men to be assigned to the division went through the division assignment center early yesterday.

From Fort Bragg 17 white selective service men arrived late Monday night, while from Fort McPherson eight white selective service men arrived early Tuesday morning.

The men from Fort Bragg included 16 North Carolinians who were assigned to the One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, and one South Carolinian who was assigned to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry.

Three of the Georgians from Fort McPherson were assigned to Thirtieth division special troops, and the remaining five went to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry.

These 25 selectees are the first to arrive for the division in February and are generally considered as a part of the supplement of the January quota of 6,000 of which only 4,920 men arrived at Fort Jackson.

Arriving with the 17 white selectees from Fort Bragg Monday night were ten Negro selectees. These men were assigned to the station complement.

These men too, were thought to be in supplementation of the January quota of 475 Negroes. During January approximately 375 arrived.

Lincolnton, N. C. News
February 6, 1941

NEGRO MEDICAL PE... TO BE STATIONED AT FORT BRAGG

It was announced today that seventeen colored doctors would be assigned to the Station Hospital Fort Bragg, within the next sixty days to provide medical attention for Negro troops stationed there Two Negro dentists and 28 Negro nurses will be stationed there as well as three Negro medical officers for sanitary companies.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 12, 1941

Organized Reserves To Be Stationed At Fort After Exams

Fort Jackson officials were notified today that all of the 339 white organized reserve men of the Fourth corps area who are being inducted now into the army at the post would be returned after further processing for permanent station.

Beginning last Thursday, the reserves, men who had previously served in the army but been honorably discharged, have been arriving daily. These men, like the selective service men, are being given physical examinations, sworn in and their service records started. They are being sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., for the reception process in which they receive clothes and equipment and are classified.

Tomorrow two Negro reserves of the corps area will report at the post for induction, and then be sent to Fort Benning, Ga., for reception. These two reserves will be the only ones of the 341 being processed here who will not be returned to the post for permanent station.

The 339 white reserves after processing will return here to take up corps area service command duties with headquarters and the military police.

Next Monday, the first of 416 white selective service men from South Carolina's February call will report, followed by more than 5,000 selective service men from the second corps area the first week in March.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 16, 1941

1,200 Negroes Will Soldier At Army Post

Activation of three more Negro outfits, in addition to the three already formed at Fort Jaskson, will bring to 1,205 the number of Negro troops stationed at the local army post.

The Negro units are all stationed in the southwestern part of the old Eighth division area and rapidly being completed there is a camp which will be all their own. Twenty barracks are planned for the Negro soldiers, 18 of which have been constructed or are under construction, and two more to be erected.

Located on the Old Hickory road, the Negro outfits have their own post exchange, headquarters and recreation building. Possibly their own theater will be erected at a later date.

Already activated at Fort Jackson are the post quartermaster detachment, the Service company and companies E and G of the Second battalion, Twenty-eighth Quartermaster regiment. The battalion headquarters and Company F are yet to be activated. The battalion will have 316 men when brought to full strength.

Already functioning at Fort Jackson is the post Quartermaster detachment with 14 men and the Service company, with 362 men.

The three new outfits to be activated in June include Company D, Two Hundred and Fortieth Quartermaster battalion (Service), with 240 men; Ninety-first Quartermaster company (railhead), with 102 men, and Sixty-seventh Quartermaster troop (pack), with 71 men.

Kannapolis, N. C., Independent
February 16, 1941

NAME NEGROES FOR SERVICE

Two Will Leave February 27 For Ft. Bragg.

Two Negroes have been named by the Kannapolis Selective service board to go to Ft. Bragg on Thursday, February 27, to begin a year of military training.

Both volunteers, they are James Friday (1618) and Walter Lee Caldwell (4071).

A third volunteer, George Phillips, has been selected as an alternate. His order number is 4049. 6

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLASTS RACE DEFENSE AIDES

FEB 22 1941

FEB 22 1941

Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard university professor and chairman of the Courier's National Defense Committee, is shown delivering a scathing attack on the use of Negro aides in the administration to give the "run around" to pressure groups working for the full inclusion of the race in every phase of the National Defense program. Dr. Logan specifically named William Hastie, aide to the Secretary of War; Robert Weaver, aide to the Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management, and Major Campbell C. Johnson, aide to the Selective Service Director. Dr. Logan made his attack at a defense meeting in Philadelphia last week. Sitting on the platform are, left to right, Attorney E. Washington Rhodes, Rev. D. W. Henry, G. James Fleming and Rev. Marshall Shepherd.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NEGROES ASSURED OF FULL SHARE IN HUGE PROGRAM

JAN 25 1941

Any Discrimination in Housing Setup Won't be Tolerated, Says Carmody

Discrimination against Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers on the extensive $281,000,000 defense housing program was banned this week through an executive order issued by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

Seeking to assure full participation of Negro workers in the employment phases of the huge construction program, Mr. Carmody, acting under the authority vested in the FWA Administrator by Section 11 of the Act of October 14, 1940, issued the following regulation under which all contracts must be prosecuted:

"There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or political affiliations in the employment of persons, qualified by training and experience, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof."

At the same time, the FWA administrator established machinery to implement the Agency's non-discrimination policy and to handle specific complaints growing out of possible violations. Copies of the regulation were sent to all contractors work ing on defense housing and the executive order was published in the Federal Register on Thursday, January 9.

A. J. Saare, the director of personnel of the Federal Works Agency, and W. J. Trent, Jr., who is the racial relations officers in that office, will give special attention to the enforcement of the regulation against discrimination in work on the defense housing program.

To Erect Many Units

The vast defense housing program will be carried out under the direction of several agencies in the FWA. This program includes the construction of an undetermined number of dwelling units to be erected with the $150,000,000 appropriation authorized in the Lanham Act. A number of these projects are now under construction.

JAN 25 1941

Thirty-two defense housing projects, containing 13,035 dwelling units, will be constructed by the United States Housing Authority at an estimated cost of more than $45,000,000 in contracts.

Other phases of the total defense housing program are being carried but by the Federal Works Agency. One is the construction of the bulk of the housing provided for in the War Department's share of the $100,000,000 housing allocation in the Second Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act.

The Secretary of War recently allocated $45,700,000 of this sum to the FWA for housing projects for families of enlisted Army men and for married civilian Army personnel. Adminstrator Carmody designated the Public Buildings Administration as the agency to carry out this program. Under this designation the PBA will construct a minimum of sixty-eight projects.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Expect New Negro Army Official Soon

APR 25 1941

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The appointment of a well known man to head up the Negro division of the Morale division of the army, a new branch to take over the functions formerly attended to by the YMCA and other welfare groups, is expected here daily.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, under whose direction this will fall, has had several names under consideration, but none of these so invited will accept the responsibility. Because he is out of the city, Major Campbell Johnson of the selective service office could not be contacted to make a statement on the selection.

APR 25 1941

47c-1941

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 11, 1941

William Shell Discusses 'The Negro in Defense Program'

One of the high lights of the afternoon session on Friday was an address delivered by William H. Shell, administrative assistant of the Colored Division, National Youth Administration of Georgia. Speaking from the supbject of The National Youth Administration for Georgia and the Negro in the Program of National Defense, he said:

"On October 16, 1940, every male citizen who on that date was between the ages of 21 and 35 was required to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Oct of 1940. Then and there it was realized that this nation was in the midst of the greatest peace-time effort of preparedness e er attempted for the defense of our own country and our own way of life. In this effort our Negro citizens are asking for an opportunity to do their part. I shall seek, therefore, to discuss what the National Youth Administration for Georgia is doing for Negro youth in the program of national defense. Briefly:

In playing its part, the Georgia NYA has assumed responsibility of improving the employability of large numbers of youth through developing work projects which will give youth basic work experience for participation in industries vital to the national defense program, which may be used after the defense crisis is over.

"The National Youth Administration has set aside a special fund to provide educational opportunity in a limited number of special cases of Negro needy college and graduate students who are eligible but cannot comply within a particular institution's quota for student work. This is in addition to regular assistance provided for college and high school students. During 1940-41 approximately 11,466 high school pupils (7,048 white and 4,418 colored) and 2,928 college studen (2,363 white and 565 colored) participated in the school work programs. For the academic year 1940-41 about 6 graduate schools equally divided between racial groups with approximately 107 graduat students (16 white and 93 colored) are participating in the graduate work program.

TYPES OF WORK UNDER NYA

"Young people earning financial assistance through NYA school programs at the graduate level are employed as departmental assistants, construction and maintenance assistants, clerical assistants, and semiprofessional work. Through such work they are given a three-fold opportunity to participate in the national defense program. First, through studying in institutions which are most vital to the preservation of democracy; second, they are learning to appreciate what democracy really means, resulting from a newer emphasis on the freedom offered in this country, and third, through the work which they perform, the educational institutions and the community are entering into a closer relationship that should exist during the present national crisis.

"There are two general types of out-of-school work projects for eligible young people; first, local projects to which they report to each day; second, resident projects which provide employment for periods of six months to year and the young people live upon these projects.

"The NYA of Georgia is making a contribution to the program of national defense in relation to Negroes through the state-wide public forums project operated each season during the months of October through March. These forums have assisted young people and adults alike to appreciate during these times of national stress the democratic way of life in the United States.

"Finally, the NYA for Georgia is contributing to the program of national defense through providing first, a closer realization of the democratic principle of equalizing educational opportunity for youth at all economic levels; second, providing work experiences which will enhance the employability of youth and prepare them for performing more useful work and participating in industries vital to national defense; third, health activities that are designed to correct physical defects and increase physical fitness are provided; fourth, through rendering increasingly valuable services to local communities, and fifth, developing through youth activities and forums young people who possess a stronger and more intelligent civic understanding capable of appraising facts, issues and leadership—young people with a toughened moral fiber and a more solid faith in democratic processes.

Hendersonville, N. C., Times-News
April 15, 1941

Negro Selectees Told To Be Strong Defense Link

Sam Mills Addresses Group Leaving to Train in Camp

Sam Mills, prominent colored leader of Hendersonville, in a talk to three colored boys who leave tomorrow morning for induction into the U. S. army at Fort Bragg, urged them to "make your race proud of you" in their effort towards the defense of God and their country.

Mills, advisory member of the Henderson county draft board, has been placed in charge of the colored men who leave for service and always makes a short talk to the men before they leave for service and sees them off on their bus for camp.

"The colored people are as much indebted to the preparedness program of the United States as any other people," Mills said. "Government rules by three methods—love, hate and fear—and we give our service to this country through love and for no other reason."

Standing beside the flag of the United States, he pointed out what the colors of the flag stand for, and also that negro men who had gone before had shed their blood for the flag, and that their blood is a part of the red that is in the flag.

Referring to a statement he had heard that the negroes might be the basis of a fifth column here, Mills stated flatly that there is no fifth column in the negro race.

"The negro has traveled a rough road from slavery," he said, "and it has taught us the real meaning of the freedom we have found here. We are proud of our part in national defense; be sure you do nothing to make a black mark against your people."

In a short prayer following the talk, he asked God's protection of those in authority in the nation and of the nation itself and the help of the Almighty for those men of the negro race who are serving their country.

The colored men who leave on Wednesday morning are Allen Robinson Reid and T. J. Dunbar of Hendersonville and Hicks Logan of Etowah.

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
April 8, 1941

Draft Board Unable to Get Negroes Free From Disease

The high rate of social disease among negroes is hampering the defense program here, Draft Board Clerk J. S. Tarrer said yesterday in asking that negroes free of the disease volunteer in order to fill an upcoming quota of 10 negro soldiers for the draft army.

"In filling the first 12 calls we had 24 negroes rejected because of social disease," said Mr. Tarrer. "It is so prevalent that we have difficulty in making up quotas before the deadline. In one case a negro contracted the disease after he had been examined and before we could send him off.

"The state board of health offers assistance to negroes in general but the trouble is in getting them to take treatment. The injection used as a remedy makes them sick as a horse and they won't submit to it. There is at present no law to compel them to do so.

"This thing is a menace in any community and something should be done about it, seems to me. One of the negroes we had examined and who was rejected was a pantry boy in a hotel so you can see there is a great danger of the infection being spread to innocent victims."

Mr. Tarrer said that Rep. Guy Strayhorn, who is chairman of the draft board, mentioned that he was considering sponsoring some corrective legislation in the current term of the legislature which opens today. Mr. Strayhorn is already in Tallahassee for the session.

Mrs. Mary Judd, wealthy philanthropist, two years ago set up a trust fund of $10,000 with the interest revenue to go to charity treatment of social disease in this county. The fund is not operative yet and will not be for some time until enough money has accumulated to provide considerably widespread treatment, Dr. Guy Longbrake, who will give the treatments, said last night.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 24, 1941

Georgia Leads In Volunteers To Negro Units

Major Campbell Johnson Cites Record in Visit to Draft Office.

Problems of the Negro race in selective service are the subject of study by Major J. Campbell Johnson, Negro Army officer, who yesterday visited state selective service headquarters to confer with local authorities.

Health conditions as indicated by selective service reports, rate of sending Negroes into the Army, and methods of handling racial problems were discussed, Colonel A. T. Colley, executive officer at headquarters, said.

Johnson, who is interracial relations advisor at selective service headquarters in Washington, said there are 40 Negroes on draft advisory boards in the state and 24 Negro examining physicians, and that he knew of no other state where the percentage of Negro volunteers had run so high as in Georgia. Of 1,803 in the state that had been put in the Army through selective service on April 18, 1,000 were volunteers, he said.

Dyersburg, Tenn Gazette
April 10, 1941

Another Negro Quota To Be Sent Saturday

Another quota of negroes, the second to be sent this month, will leave Saturday. The group will include: L. Roger Barnes, Bill Dodson, Elmer Hassell and Edwin Sharpe Jones.

Five left yesterday. They were Clay Curry, Willie Hurd, Roscoe Mageem, Bill Greer and Tom Cary Field.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 24, 1941

Sound Big Anyway

The following story was taken from the current copy of Palmetto Pick-Ups, published monthly by the South Carolina Selective Service Headquarters. A Negro registrant in a Sumter local board was discussing the war situation with a Sumter Policeman. After a lengthy discussion the Negro remarked that of course he would not "valentine" but if he was "concerted" he would not ask for any "redemption."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 23, 1941

Next Quota Calls For 3,005 Negroes

The ninth selective service quota for the Fourth Corps Area calls for induction of 3,005 Negroes from eight Southern states into the Army for a year's military service, it was announced at corps area headquarters Wednesday. Georgia will furnish 479.

The all-Negro quota by states is as follows: Alabama, 347; Florida, 297; Georgia, 479; Louisiana, 302; Mississippi, 638; North Carolina, 265; South Carolina, 454; Tennessee, 223.

Georgia Negroes will be sent to Fort Benning during the period between May 1 and May 10.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

MAY 3 1941

REJECTED DRAFTEES As a member of a selective service board, it seems to me that America is confronted with still another of the problems of democracy.

The problem of the rejected draftee keeps coming back to my mind. Nothing is being done about him. Most of the time he wants to serve. He comes believing he will be accepted. He is examined and finds that his teeth are bad; that he has too few teeth; that he has tubercular spots on the lungs; that he has high blood pressure, a heart condition, perhaps syphilis.

He is rejected.

He goes back to his job. He is discouraged. He understands why he has been subject to colds, to sore throats, to that "run-down" feeling.

The odds are his teeth have been so long neglected the expense deters any action.

MAY 3 1941

Tuberculosis frightens him but he thinks in terms of sanatoriums, and can't quit his job. So, he goes on until it is too late.

Other conditions contributing to bad health also are neglected.

About 30 per cent of the men being called by the draft boards are rejected. The average in other states runs as high as 40 to 45 per cent.

It seems to me to be a very serious national problem—

What is going to be done to rehabilitate the rejected draftee?

Too many people in America have bad teeth. The dentists have been saying so for years. The old advice about seeing one's dentist at least twice a year has been neglected. The average person takes teeth as a matter of course and does not go to the dentist until one or more teeth begin to ache.

But the draft boards and their doctors are disclosing a shocking condition to exist. If the men being rejected, between the ages of 21 and 36, are an index of national health, then conditions are disturbing.

It very definitely is a national problem.

FOOT TROUBLE Next to teeth, orthopedic faults cause the most rejections. When a soldier complains his "dogs are hurting," he becomes a liability, until he is able to carry on.

The Army makes a very thorough test of feet. The soldiers who went in during the first World War recall the test for those suspected of having weak arches.

The years from 21 to 36 are among the more important years of a man's life. To discover that anywhere from 30 to 45 per cent of the young men of the nation suffer from physical defects which prevent them from serving in the Army ought to be disturbing, if it is not.

Also disturbing is the fact that a large number of the psychologically unfit are being found among those presenting themselves for examination.

The draft board doctors are doing a good job. Now that they have learned the requirements, only a few get by them to the doctors at the Army camps. The Army doctors do find a few, but only a few, who must be rejected. A number of these are neurotics, some of them really unfit to be going about without custodians.

Indeed, some boards in the east are running as high as from 8 to 12 per cent rejections because of mental and nervous diseases. The Army is urging more and more care in examinations for these diseases.

In the south, the syphilitic rejections are about 90 per cent among the Negro candidates for the Army. Several cases, however, in both white and colored, have been discovered which were not known to the victims.

MAY 3 1941

GERMAN YOUTH Two years ago we were reading reports from experts who were estimating that the German army would not have the stamina needed for a long war because of its diets of ersatz foods.

Now we see the German army is made up of splendid physical specimens whose diets, if partially of ersatz, nevertheless must be scientifically more correct than some of our American diets.

Some years ago we used to laugh at movies of German boys and girls, in the mass, taking setting-up exercises in the fields, hiking, running. Now we see they have the finest-looking men, from a physical standpoint. That we may see in photographs and movies taken in Europe.

If from 30 to 45 per cent of the young men of the United States have bad teeth, bad feet, bad eyes, respiratory infections and other diseases, we have not done a good job.

The important thing is that, to date, no plan has been announced or begun, to care for the rejected draftees. It would be the part of wisdom for all rejected draftees to be enabled to have dental work done by private dentists, to be sent to doctors who would carry out rehabilitation.

MAY 3 1941

The mental and nervous ones who are rejected, merely go back to their homes and are not heard of until they become violent or die. Something should be done to put these men under treatment.

The economy of the nation and its industrial production undoubtedly are suffering because of this disturbingly large number of young men, in their most productive years, who are not in good health.

Why not a year of health treatment for all those rejected?

Some sort of government plan, using private physicians and dentists, could be worked out just as clinics for social diseases now are conducted.

Our record isn't good.

And we aren't doing anything about it.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

TRANSFER OF NEGRO SOLDIERS AT CAMP WALLACE UNFORTUNATE

APR 29 1941

Whatever the cause for the army to transfer the 54th Coast Artillery Unit from Camp Wallace near Galveston, is an unfortunate situation. Camp Wallace offered many advantages to the training of the 2,000 soldiers as an artillery unit. The climate, near the Gulf of Mexico is mild and the camp offers ideal facilities the year round.

It is difficult for us to place the blame for the transfer of the soldiers. Some put it that business interests, white and colored at Galveston were unanimous in the report that the soldiers hurt the business rather than helped it. As Galveston is a seaport town and a lot of its business depends upon the sporting and transient element, the restrictions placed on the town because of the soldiers, practically wiped out that type of business.

Another argument has it that some of the soldiers did not give proper respect to civil authorities.

APR 29 1941

Negro business reported the soldiers would order their goods and refuse to pay for them, or sit at the tables and occupy booths when they had finshed, and refused to remove for waiting customers.

If these charges are true, it is obvious the soldiers are themselves to blame.

It should be no surprise that the whites in this section would protest the establishment of Negro troops in view of the experience of the 1917 race riot at Houston involving Negro soldiers, also the incident at Brownsville several years before.

The excuse offered by some that the Galveston beach was too small to accomodate the soldiers, is not worthy of consideration. We do not believe the Dar Department would give any consideration to moving the soldiers becuse of the complaint that the presence of the soldiers on the beach might cause racial friction.

APR 29 1941

We can hardly conceive that the War Department would incur a lot of expenses in transferring a whole troop of soldiers across the country, to satisfy a small group for commercial interests. There must be something else—what it is we can't say.

Secretary Henry Stimson, of the War Department, said "I have looked into the matter of the assignment of Negro troops to Camp Wallace. In view of the exceptional conditions which exist in Galveston area, the War Department is planning to move the greater part of these troops elsewhere." The secretary did quote these "exceptional conditions." We hesitate to believe the War Department would act purely on prejudice since the Selective Training and Selective Service Act necessitates the acceptance of men for training without regard to race or color. If the government adopts the policy of moving Negro soldiers or whites every time a complaint is made there would be no place in the country to train them. Soldier camps, though they bring money, are not always welcome to certain communities.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 24, 1941

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 23, 1941

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The all-Negro quota by states is as follows: Alabama, 347; Florida, 297; Georgia, 479; Louisiana, 302; Mississippi, 638; North Carolina, 265; South Carolina, 454; Tennessee, 223.

Georgia Negroes will be sent to Fort Benning during the period between May 1 and May 10.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

MAY 3 1941

REJECTED DRAFTEES As a member of a selective service board, it seems to me that America is confronted with still another of the problems of democracy.

The problem of the rejected draftee keeps coming back to my mind. Nothing is being done about him. Most of the time he wants to serve. He comes believing he will be accepted. He is examined and finds that his teeth are bad; that he has too few teeth; that he has tubercular spots on the lungs; that he has high blood pressure, a heart condition, perhaps syphilis.

He is rejected.

He goes back to his job. He is discouraged. He understands why he has been subject to colds, to sore throats, to that "run-down" feeling.

The odds are his teeth have been so long neglected the expense deters any action.

MAY 3 1941

Tuberculosis frightens him but he thinks in terms of sanatoriums, and can't quit his job. So, he goes on until it is too late.

Other conditions contributing to bad health also are neglected.

About 30 per cent of the men being called by the draft boards are rejected. The average in other states runs as high as 40 to 45 per cent.

It seems to me to be a very serious national problem—

What is going to be done to rehabilitate the rejected draftee?

Too many people in America have bad teeth. The dentists have been saying so for years. The old advice about seeing one's dentist at least twice a year has been neglected. The average person takes teeth as a matter of course and does not go to the dentist until one or more teeth begin to ache.

But the draft boards and their doctors are disclosing a shocking condition to exist. If the men being rejected, between the ages of 21 and 36, are an index of national health, then conditions are disturbing.

It very definitely is a national problem.

FOOT TROUBLE Next to teeth, orthopedic faults cause the most rejections. When a soldier complains his "dogs are hurting," he becomes a liability, until he is able to carry on.

The Army makes a very thorough test of feet. The soldiers who went in during the first World War recall the test for those suspected of having weak arches.

The years from 21 to 36 are among the more important years of a man's life. To discover that anywhere from 30 to 45 per cent of the young men of the nation suffer from physical defects which prevent them from serving in the Army ought to be disturbing, if it is not.

Also disturbing is the fact that a large number of the psychologically unfit are being found among those presenting themselves for examination.

The draft board doctors are doing a good job. Now that they have learned the requirements, only a few get by them to the doctors at the Army camps. The Army doctors do find a few, but only a few, who must be rejected. A number of these are neurotics, some of them really unfit to be going about without custodians.

Indeed, some boards in the east are running as high as from 8 to 12 per cent rejections because of mental and nervous diseases. The Army is urging more and more care in examinations for these diseases.

In the south, the syphilitic rejections are about 90 per cent among the Negro candidates for the Army. Several cases, however, in both white and colored, have been discovered which were not known to the victims.

MAY 3 1941

GERMAN YOUTH Two years ago we were reading reports from experts who were estimating that the German army would not have the stamina needed for a long war because of its diets of ersatz foods.

Now we see the German army is made up of splendid physical specimens whose diets, if partially of ersatz, nevertheless must be scientifically more correct than some of our American diets.

Some years ago we used to laugh at movies of German boys and girls, in the mass, taking setting-up exercises in the fields, hiking, running. Now we see they have the finest-looking men, from a physical standpoint. That we may see in photographs and movies taken in Europe.

If from 30 to 45 per cent of the young men of the United States have bad teeth, bad feet, bad eyes, respiratory infections and other diseases, we have not done a good job.

The important thing is that, to date, no plan has been announced or begun, to care for the rejected draftees. It would be the part of wisdom for all rejected draftees to be enabled to have dental work done by private dentists, to be sent to doctors who would carry out rehabilitation.

MAY 3 1941

The mental and nervous ones who are rejected, merely go back to their homes and are not heard of until they become violent or die. Something should be done to put these men under treatment.

The economy of the nation and its industrial production undoubtedly are suffering because of this disturbingly large number of young men, in their most productive years, who are not in good health.

Why not a year of health treatment for all those rejected?

Some sort of government plan, using private physicians and dentists, could be worked out just as clinics for social diseases now are conducted.

Our record isn't good.

And we aren't doing anything about it.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

TRANSFER OF NEGRO SOLDIERS AT CAMP WALLACE UNFORTUNATE

APR 29 1941

Whatever the cause for the army to transfer the 54th Coast Artillery Unit from Camp Wallace near Galveston, is an unfortunate situation. Camp Wallace offered many advantages to the training of the 2,000 soldiers as an artillery unit. The climate, near the Gulf of Mexico is mild and the camp offers ideal facilities the year round.

It is difficult for us to place the blame for the transfer of the soldiers. Some put it that business interests, white and colored at Galveston were unanimous in the report that the soldiers hurt the business rather than helped it. As Galveston is a seaport town and a lot of its business depends upon the sporting and transient element, the restrictions placed on the town because of the soldiers, practically wiped out that type of business.

Another argument has it that some of the soldiers did not give proper respect to civil authorities.

APR 29 1941

Negro business reported the soldiers would order their goods and refuse to pay for them, or sit at the tables and occupy booths when they had finshed, and refused to remove for waiting customers.

If these charges are true, it is obvious the soldiers are themselves to blame.

It should be no surprise that the whites in this section would protest the establishment of Negro troops in view of the experience of the 1917 race riot at Houston involving Negro soldiers, also the incident at Brownsville several years before.

The excuse offered by some that the Galveston beach was too small to accomodate the soldiers, is not worthy of consideration. We do not believe the Dar Department would give any consideration to moving the soldiers becuse of the complaint that the presence of the soldiers on the beach might cause racial friction.

APR 29 1941

We can hardly conceive that the War Department would incur a lot of expenses in transferring a whole troop of soldiers across the country, to satisfy a small group for commercial interests. There must be something else—what it is we can't say.

Secretary Henry Stimson, of the War Department, said "I have looked into the matter of the assignment of Negro troops to Camp Wallace. In view of the exceptional conditions which exist in Galveston area, the War Department is planning to move the greater part of these troops elsewhere." The secretary did quote these "exceptional conditions." We hesitate to believe the War Department would act purely on prejudice since the Selective Training and Selective Service Act necessitates the acceptance of men for training without regard to race or color. If the government adopts the policy of moving Negro soldiers or whites every time a complaint is made, there would be no place in the country to train them. Soldier camps, though they bring money, are not always welcome to certain communities.

47c-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

URGE NEGROES TO APPLY FOR NEW COURSES

Editor Assured Colored Men Will Get Equal Consideration

MAY 23 1941

WASHINGTON. Details for application and selection of 2,300 students from warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States to attend the opening courses in Ten Officer candidate Schools have been given by the War department.

Quotas by Corps Areas and departments have been set, and applications will be received immediately for the first of the three-month courses, which will open on July 1, 1941.

Applications should be made through immediate commanding officers. Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Officer Reserve Corps will be given those who successfully complete the courses.

While in Washington last week, C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call, conferred with war department officials and was assured that the Officer Candidate Schools would be open to white and Negro enlisted men alike, with no discrimination based upon race.

Negro men who meet the qualifications as set out in this news article will be given the same consideration as white candidates, the editor learned. Enlisted men interested in an officers' career should make application immediately through their immediate superior officers.

The basic consideration governing the selection of students will be leadership, as demonstrated by actual service in the Army. Corps Area and department commanders may assure themselves in any manner they consider appropriate that the applicant possesses the intelligence necessary for a commission as an officer.

Officer candidates will be limited to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States who must have served at least *six months* in the active Federal service prior to submitting applications to attend a school.

Men whose terms of enlistment or service will expire prior to the completion of the course for which they apply, will observe the following procedure:

Enlisted men of the Regular Army will be discharged and reenlisted prior to the opening date of the course. If, at the completion of the course, the man fails to earn a commission, he will be returned to his organization, or be discharged if he so requests.

An enlisted man of the National Guard in Federal Service or of the Army of the United States other than trainees, will be discharged and reenlisted for one year in the Army of the United States prior to the opening of the course. If he fails to be commissioned, he will be discharged from the service.

A trainee will be transferred to a reserve component at the termination of his year of service, and immediately ordered back to active duty under authority of Public Resolution 96, 76th Congress, and continue the course of instruction to completion. If he fails to be commissioned, he will be relieved from active duty if he so requests, or be returned to his organization.

MAY 23 1941

The candidate cannot be more than 36 years of age. He must make application through the proper military channels to the post, stations or camp commanders and thence to the Corps Area or Department Commander of the area in which he is serving. The letter must bear the indorsement of his Company Commander, showing either approval or disapproval, a statement that the applicant has served six months or longer, and if he has less than three months to serve, that he will accept discharge and reenlist to attend the school.

The company commander also must indicate that the applicant is of excellent character and possesses the necessary qualifications as an officer.

The applicant must agree that if he is selected to attend the course and is commissioned, he will serve one year on active duty under his commission. Applications to attend the schools must be accompanied by the regular application for a commission and a final type physical examination form.

Selection of candidates to attend the schools will be made under the supervision of The Adjutant General by Corps Area and Department Commanders. Boards of final determination in each of the arms conducting schools will, at the end of the course, review all candidates to determine those to receive commissions.

In addition to the area quotas, 250 candidates will be selected from warrant officers and enlisted men actually serving with the Armored Force to attend the Armored Force school, starting July 1. Graduates of the school will be commissioned in the Infantry or Cavalry. The Commander General of the Armored Force will make allotments to the various units of his command and will perform the functions in the selection of these candidates otherwise prescribed for corps area commanders.

A quota of 50 has been set for the Air Corps, of which 25 will attend the Signal Corps school, 10, the Ordnance school, 10, the Engineer school, and 5, the Quartermaster school. A combined quota of 18 for the Chemical Warfare service and the Finance department will attend the Infantry school.

The Officer Candidate Schools will be inaugurated as follows:

BRANCH	*LOCATION*	*NO. OF CANDIDATES*	*DATE OF REPORTING*
Infantry	Ft. Benning, Ga.	200	July 5
		200	Aug. 9
		200	Sept. 13
Field Artillery	Ft. Sill, Okla.	125	July 8
Coast Artillery	Ft. Monroe, Va.	125	Aug. 19
Cavalry	Ft. Riley, Kas.	200	July 5
Engineers	Ft. Belvoir, Va.	100	July 1
Signal Corps	Ft. Mammouth, N. J.	100	July 7
Ordnance	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	500	July 1
Quartermaster	Camp Lee, Va.	50	July 8
Medical Administrative Corps	Carlisle Barracks, Va.	150	July 7
Armorder Force	Ft. Knox, Ky.	100	July 1
		250	July 1

General subjects that will be covered in all schools include the following:

Leadership, physical training, military law, sanitation and first aid, military courtesy and customs of the service, interior guard duty, equipment, clothing and shelter, supply, administration and messing, army organization, motor transportation, training methods, discipline, associated, arms and branches, and efficiency reports.

Training during the three-month course in all of the schools will be very intensive. It is designed to qualify each man as a Second Lieutenant in the arm or service in which he is being trained. *The emphasis at all times will be placed on leadership.*

Through basic training in technical subjects peculiar to each arm or service will be given by the respective schools, in addition to the subjects common to all branches.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

VACANCIES IN U. S. ARMY FOR NEGROES ANNOUNCED

MAY 23 1941

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Announcement was made this week, through Sergeant John H. Newsom, United States Army Recruiting officer, stationed in Memphis, that there is now an unlimited number of vacancies in the Army for colored men who would like to enlist.

Sergeant Newsom's statement, made to the Memphis World early this week, follows inquiries first made by this newspaper last fall, concerning the case of colored men who would desire to volunteer or enlist in the regular Army for a period of years.

At that time it was stated at the Recruiting office here that there were no vacancies for Negro recruits in the Army; but that as soon as such vacancies occurred the World would be notified. Sergeant Newsom's announcement this week is the notification.

Besides stating that there is an unlimited number of vacancies in the U. S. Army for colored men, Sergeant Newsom stressed the fact that it is especially desired to obtain men trained in trades, such as carpentry, auto mechanics, and related fields, among the new recruits. However, men without such training will pe acceptable.

Registration may be made at the U. S. Post office (Custom House), Room Six (6), United States Army Recruiting Office, at Front and Madison Avenue. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35. They must be single, have no criminal record, and be citizens of the United States. They may enlist for a term of 3 years, instead of the usual four. Minimum pay for enlisted men is around $1 per day, with a chance for an increase as their experience broadens.

This is the first time within the past year that vacancies have been available for colored men in the United States Army. This has been true for the country generally. The Memphis area is one of the first to announce the new openings.

Sergeant Newsom stated that there has been an exceedingly large number of colored men who have made inquiries by personal visits, letters, and calls to the Recruiting officer here, relative to getting into the Army. An average of 25 to 30 men a day have made such inquiries. All have been deferred because of absence of vacancies.

These, and others, now have the opportunity to fulfill their wishes by registering at the Recruiting office.

Hampton Polls Officials For Opinions On Negro Participation in National Defense

MAY 24 1941

Hampton Institute, Va., May 17th—Responsible Government officials throughout the United States have pledged their aid and assistance to the Hampton Institute program of a fuller participation of Negroes in National Defense, it was revealed today by the local committee following up the findings and recommendations of the November Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense.

The report shows that key personnel in government, business, industry, labor, and other fields have been acquainted with the work of the defense conference and that the response indicates a widened understanding of the Negro's problem in today's crisis.

Gleanings from the voluminous correspondence of the Hampton Institute group reveal many interesting viewpoints on the problem. In a personal letter to Dr. MacLean, President Roosevelt said "I am grateful to you and your associates for your wholehearted expression of loyalty and cooperation in the national emergency."

Harriet Elliott, consumer commissioner of the Council of National Defense, says: "It is my belief that the findings of your Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense are both searching and challenging. They make clear the responsibility we all have in working toward real national unity. I have asked several members of my staff to read the findings, knowing that acquaintance with the results of your conference will contribute to their better understanding of this major problem facing our democracy."

MAY 24 1941

In agreement with these views was Edward R. Stettinius of Office of Production Management, who says, "I most heartily concur in the thought that the success of our national defense program depends in large measure upon the fullest possible utilization of all groups."

That the work of the Findings Committee on Housing has been of good effect was seen in a communication from Robert R. Taylor, of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, who says, 'The section of the report dealing with defense housing will certainly receive careful consideration by the Coordinator and principal members of the staff of this division.'

Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, says, "We have been acutely aware of the problems discussed at this conference and have been making efforts to contribute to their solution in the field of public housing, both in providing shelter and in creating work opportunities."

Hampton institute officials report that continued use of the work of the recent conference is being made by authorities in Washington, and quote scores of communications that bear out this thought.

J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education says, "This office continues to exert its influence to see that more adequate facilities and training programs are provided for Negroes in connection with the entire educational program of the country." And H.R Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, states that he considers "the recommendations of the conference committees to be a genuine contribution to the cause of democratic unity in the present world situation."

David Rockfeller, secretary to Mayor La Guardia, writes that "It is indeed tragic that so many Negroes with the will and ability to play a significant role in our defense program should be thwarted by the prejudices of narrow-minded employers."

Among other responsible officials who have made known their appreciation of the work done by the Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense are H. A. Millis, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; V. A. Zimmer, director of the Division of Labor Standards; Ralph Budd, transportation commissioner of the Council of National Defense. Robert C. Weaver, of the Office of Production Management; R. K. Thompson, of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense; Clark Foreman, Director of Defense Housing of the Federal Works Agency; L. S. Hawkins, Director of Vocational Training for Defense Workers; Edna P. Amidon, hief of the Home Economics Education Service; Hugh H. Bennett, of the Soil Conservation Service; A. G. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work of the Department of Agriculture; R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army Abner H. Ferguson, administrator of the Federal Housing Administration; Secretary of the Interior Ickes; Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt; Katherine C. Blackburn of the Office of Government Reports. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson; W. T. Spanton, chief of the Agricultural Education Service; Leon Henderson(administrator of the Office of Price Administration, and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Two Negroes In First Group Of Conscientious Objectors

No Discrimination Is Practiced In Maryland Camp

MAY 23 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—An exmplification of Christ's teaching was enacted over ni nearby Maryland Friday afternoon, when 23 young men arrived in an abandoned camp to give the year's service required of them by the United States government, in lieu of the year's service in an army training camp. They were the first of a group of conscientious objectors. An in their midst were two Negroes, plain men, who because of their religious convictions felt they should not bear arms against their fellowmen.

Speaking for his companion, Reuben Cobbs, 23 of Metuchen, N. Y., who had been working in a Manhattan brokerage house, said:

Should Christ return and lead us, then we would fight, but not under any other circumstances."

As reported several months ago exclusively through the Associated Negro Press after an interview with Major Campbell C. Johnson of the Selective Service, there would be no discrimination in the camps o f eht vd5ive camps of the conscientious objectors.

Why there was no discrimination practised in these camps, yet exercised in others, remains a mystery and the experiment will well bear watching.

which do not believe in wars and The men are all members of sects armies.

In outward appearance, the men differed not at all from the thousands of others who answered the call to military service. They were a healthy, clean cut lot, without fanatic among them. Laughing and jocking as they washed dishes, peeled onions, made up bunks and made themselves useful in preparing the camp for what they believed will be one year's constructive service for the nation.

Instead of receiving the same pay the army doles its draftees, the C. O.'s, as the men prefer to be called, will have to pay their own board amounting to $35 per month. If he can't afford it, his church will have to foot the bill. Each man is paid $2.50 per month which is considerably less than the Army rate of pay.

The National Park service, which is responsible for the men in camp has planned a strenuous program of activities for the boys. They will build roads, reforest, fight first job is to get the old camp in fires and keep the park trim. Their order, for now it is little more than a ruin.

In charge of the camp, which is expected to receive a lrager quota

47c-1941

Birmingham, Ala News
February 26, 1941

Alabamians Don't Need Calling

Compulsion For Army Service Unnecessary; They Are Flocking To The Colors By Hundreds

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Alabamians by the hundreds are offering themselves as volunteers for Uncle Sam, to maintain his armed defenses—making the compulsion of selective service unnecessary and inactive in many areas of the state.

Army records showed Wednesday this state has almost 30,000 men in the army, navy and marines, and of these only 1,235 were "draftees." The 30,000 includes those who entered service before acceleration of defense preparations.

Of the 4,500 men Alabama will furnish the army through March, under the selective service program, 3,165 will be men who volunteered, not awaiting orders from the selective service boards.

Alabama must furnish 13,711 men under the selective service program by June 30, and state military sources estimated 8,000 to 9,000 of that number would be volunteers.

The War Department fixed a March quota of 728 men for Alabama, Gov. Dixon's office announced Tuesday night, but this can be filled, with the exception of 15 places, by persons already having offered for service—voluntarily.

While 453 Negro draftees have been called for, Alabama has 1,200-odd trying to volunteer. The white quota for March is 275 and 260 have volunteered.

The men entering the service from Alabama are being sent now to Ft. McClellan, Anniston, and Ft. Barrancas, Florida. They are moving to these camps by the hundreds. With induction of the February quota of 1,940 whites and 385 Negroes, Alabama will have furnished 3,772 men under the selective service program—2,857 whites and 915 Negroes.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 20, 1941

Negroes To Have Meeting Monday Night

The negro division of the Committee to Defend America By Aiding the Allies will meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at Mt. Zion Baptist church, Eagle and Spruce streets.

The Rev. J. W. Hairston, pastor of the church and chairman of the negro division, will preside. The three choirs of the church, with a total of 60 voices, will be combined to sing negro spirituals. The Stephens-Lee choral union also will sing patriotic songs.

Captain Paul Rockwell will be the principal speaker. He will be introduced by T. Evans Baxter, acting chairman of the Asheville Committee to Defend America. There will be short talks by leaders of the negro division.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
February 24, 1941

State Draftees Head For Camps

Alabamians To Enter Service At McClellan And Fort Barrancas

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 24. (AP) — Alabamians began moving by the hundreds today to military camps, for intensive training under the nation's selective service preparedness program.

From throughout the state 1,340 white men will report this week to Fort McClellan, Ala., and Fort Barrancas, Fla.

This will bring to 2,707 the state's contributions under the selective service program, 862 white and 505 colored men previously having been inducted.

By March 18 the total will have reached 4,600 and officers at the state military headquarters here estimate Alabama then will have around 30,000 men in the armed services, including men already in the army, navy and marines before the intensive preparedness began, around 4,000 national guardsmen put in active training and the 4,600 selective service men to report by that date.

Numbers and the stations where men will report during the next two weeks follow:

Today—70 to Barrancas, 170 to McClellan; tomorrow — 100 to Barrancas, 200 to McClellan; February 26—100 Barrancas, 200 McClellan; February 27 — 100 Barrancas, 200 McClellan; February 28—200 McClellan. All these are white men.

March 3—125 to Barrancas; March 4—125 Barrancas; March 5—125 Barrancas; March 6—125 Barrancas. All these white men. March 4—150 colored to McClellan; March 5—150 colored McClellan; March 6—85 colored McClellan.

Another call is expected on March 11 for 453 colored; March 15—100 colored; March 17—100 colored; March 18—100 colored; March 12—140 white men, and March 13—100 white.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
February 18, 1941

Nearly 4 Classify 50,086 Men To Present

1,624 White Men Ready To Leave When Notified

COLUMBIA, Feb. 17—(AP)—A reservoir of 3,908 South Carolinians between the ages of 21 and 36 years has been classified as fit for immediate military training but the men have not yet been called for induction, state selective service headquarters reported today.

1,467 Are Inducted

Maj. George C. Warren, delivery and induction officer, announced that as of January 31, 50,086 of the 240,788 registrants had been classified. Of that number, 1,467 have already been inducted at Fort Jackson. The 3,908 already placed in Class 1-A by the state's 83 local boards will be ready, on notice, for induction according to future calls which will emanate from fourth Corps Area headquarters in Atlanta.

Of the 3,908, 1,624 are white registrants and 2,284 are Negroes. In addition, 1,279 whites and 188 Negroes have already been accepted for training and service by army officials at Fort Jackson.

Of the 50,086 registrants classified, 29,025 were whites and 21,061 were Negroes.

339 College Students

College students—automatically deferred until July 1—numbered 339, of which 253 were whites and 86 Negroes.

Chairmen of the state's local boards were originally advised to classify only 20 per cent of the total registration, selective service officials believing that the state's quota of 5,957 through June 30 could be filled from that number. A recent order was issued, however, directing that classification be resumed.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Delegation to Go to Capital Against 1776

MAR 3 1941

"The fight against the war-dictatorship bill is not over. It has just begun" declared Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the New York Council, American Peace Mobilization, yesterday as he announced a program of demonstrations to impress Congress with the strength of popular opposition to HR 1776.

First of these will be a mass lobby of 500 American Peace Mobilization members from New York and the Eastern seaboard, who will travel to Washington next Saturday, March 8, in a special train.

"In every mail we receive evidence of the overwhelming will of the American people to remain at peace," said Dr. Neff. "Administration sponsors of the bill are trying to create a newspaper and radio atmosphere of victory for the war party. They repeatedly issue statements claiming a majoroity of Senate votes.

MAR 3 1941

The special train will leave Pennsylvania station next Saturday at 6:30 A. M., and will return to New York the same night. Tickets are $4.75 and should be purchased before Friday night at the New York Council's office, 381 Fourth Ave.

Thousands of other local American Peace Mobilization members will gather in a series of community demonstrations. Twenty mass meetings and public parades will take place in 20 different neighborhoods.

Brooklyn members of APM will join with the National Negro Congress and the American Youth Congress in a united demonstration at the gates of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., 40 Flatbush Avenue Extension. Saturday at 2 P. M.

The Sperry Co., recipient of government defense contracts totalling many millions has refused to employ Negroes.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
March 7, 1941

NAPOLEON AGAIN

Napoleon Bonaparte, a New Orleans Negro porter of the Lykes Bros. steamship company, is registered in the draft and expresses a desire to fight the Germans. We understand that the chances are against his doing so. But should he not be given a chance to live up to his name as a fighter of eminence?

Not very long ago some solicitous communistically-bent members of the Youth Movement, Youth Party, or Young Workers—the organization said to have booed Mrs. Roosevelt at a meeting—held a convention in Washington; during recesses they demonstrated here and there, visited the Capitol with impertinent-interference intent. They also visited the Secretary of War and demanded that the Negroes be given a place in the army, or the camps, or the preparations for defense, or any old war that might be lying around loose. Secretary Stimson was very tolerant, considering, and explained what the committee did not wish to hear.

But aside from all that, the United States has been so interested and concerned by the welfare of Africans in the United States, in Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia, that it would seem perfectly reasonable, in consonance with and agreeable to tradition, that a Negro company be organized to visit relatives or old homesteads in Africa, particularly in the Somaliland and Abyssinian regions. There (being armed) they could hunt any kind of wild or tame animals they desired, or merely achieve a good cause—as it might require. They probably would give the Lion will mission. They even might help the Lion give a good account of themselves in either capacity. Certainly there of Judah.

Could not this be accomplished would be in a regiment some sing- ers who could give the old home without going beyond short-of- country some swing music in lieu war or breaking off diplomatic of the bush rattle of their fore- relations with anybody? fathers' days. And they could give At any rate, such an expedition anyone a good, stiff fight, if oc-

47c-1941

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 26, 1941

Alabamians Don't Need Calling

Compulsion For Army Service Unnecessary; They Are Flocking To The Colors By Hundreds

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State Draftees Head For Camps

Alabamians To Enter Service At McClellan And Fort Barrancas

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 24. (AP) — Alabamians began moving by the hundreds today to military camps, for intensive training under the nation's selective service preparedness program.

From throughout the state 1,340 white men will report this week to Fort McClellan, Ala., and Fort Barrancas, Fla.

This will bring to 2,707 the state's contributions under selective service program, 862 white and 505 colored men previously having been inducted.

By March 18 the total will have reached 4,600 and officers at the state military headquarters here estimate Alabama then will have around 30,000 men in the armed services, including men already in the army, navy and marines before the intensive preparedness began, around 4,000 national guardsmen put in active training and the 4,600 selective service men to report by that date.

Numbers and the stations where men will report during the next two weeks follow:

Today—70 to Barrancas, 170 to McClellan; tomorrow — 100 to Barrancas, 200 to McClellan; February 26—100 Barrancas, 200 McClellan; February 27 — 100 Barrancas, 200 McClellan; February 28—200 McClellan. All these are white men.

March 3—125 to Barrancas; March 4—125 Barrancas; March 5—125 Barrancas; March 6—125 Barrancas. All these white men. March 4—150 colored to McClellan; March 5—150 colored McClellan; March 6—85 colored McClellan.

Another call is expected on March 11 for 453 colored; March 15—100 colored; March 17—100 colored; March 18—100 colored; March 12—140 white men, and March 13—100 white.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
February 18, 1941

Nearly 4 Classify 50,086 Men To Present

1,624 White Men Ready To Leave When Notified

COLUMBIA, Feb. 17—(AP)—A reservoir of 3,908 South Carolinians between the ages of 21 and 36 years has been classified as fit for immediate military training but the men have not yet been called for induction, state selective service headquarters reported today.

1,467 Are Inducted

Maj. George C. Warren, delivery and induction officer, announced that as of January 31, 50,086 of the 240,788 registrants had been classified. Of that number, 1,467 have already been inducted at Fort Jackson. The 3,908 already placed in Class 1-A by the state's 83 local boards will be ready, on notice, for induction according to future calls which will emanate from fourth Corps Area headquarters in Atlanta.

Of the 3,908, 1,624 are white registrants and 2,284 are Negroes. In addition, 1,279 whites and 188 Negroes have already been accepted for training and service by army officials at Fort Jackson.

Of the 50,086 registrants classified, 29,025 were whites and 21,061 were Negroes.

339 College Students

College students—automatically deferred until July 1—numbered 339, of which 253 were whites and 86 Negroes.

Chairmen of the state's local boards were originally advised to classify only 20 per cent of the total registration, selective service officials believing that the state's quota of 5,957 through June 30 could be filled from that number. A recent order was issued, however, directing that classification be resumed.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Delegation to Go to Capital Against 1776

MAR 3 1941

"The fight against the war-dictatorship bill is not over. It has just begun" declared Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the New York Council, American Peace Mobilization, yesterday as he announced a program of demonstrations to impress Congress with the strength of popular opposition to HR 1776.

First of these will be a mass lobby of 500 American Peace Mobilization members from New York and the Eastern seaboard, who will travel to Washington next Saturday, March 8, in a special train.

"In every mail we receive evidence of the overwhelming will of the American people to remain at peace," said Dr. Neff. "Administration sponsors of the bill are trying to create a newspaper and radio atmosphere of victory for the war party. They repeatedly issue statements claiming a majority of Senate votes.

MAR 3 1941

The special train will leave Pennsylvania station next Saturday at 6:30 A. M., and will return to New York the same night. Tickets are $4.75 and should be purchased before Friday night at the New York Council's office, 381 Fourth Ave.

Thousands of other local American Peace Mobilization members will gather in a series of community demonstrations. Twenty mass meetings and public parades will take place in 20 different neighborhoods.

Brooklyn members of APM will join with the National Negro Congress and the American Youth Congress in a united demonstration at the gates of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., 40 Flatbush Avenue Extension. Saturday at 2 P. M.

The Sperry Co., recipient of government defense contracts totalling many millions has refused to employ Negroes.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
March 7, 1941

NAPOLEON AGAIN

Napoleon Bonaparte, a New Orleans Negro porter of the Lykes Bros. steamship company, is registered in the draft and expresses a desire to fight the Germans. We understand that the chances are against his doing so. But should he not be given a chance to live up to his name as a fighter of eminence?

Not very long ago some solicitous communistically-bent members of the Youth Movement, Youth Party, or Young Workers—the organization said to have booed Mrs. Roosevelt at a meeting—held a convention in Washington; during recesses they demonstrated here and there, visited the Capitol with impertinent-interference intent. They also visited the Secretary of War and demanded that the Negroes be given a place in the army, or the camps, or the preparations for defense, or any old war that might be lying around loose. Secretary Stimson was very tolerant, considering, and explained what the committee did not wish to hear.

But aside from all that, the United States has been so interested and concerned by the welfare of Africans in the United States, in Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia, that it would seem perfectly reasonable, in consonance with and agreeable to tradition, that a Negro company be organized to visit relatives or old homesteads in Africa, particularly in the Somaliland and Abyssinian regions. There (being armed) they could hunt any kind of wild or tame animals they desired, or merely achieve a good-will mission. They probably would give a good account of themselves in either capacity. Certainly there would be in a regiment some singers who could give the old home country some swing music in lieu of the bush rattle of their forefathers' days. And they could give anyone a good, stiff fight, if occasion required—as it might require.

They even might help the Lion of Judah.

Could not this be accomplished without going beyond short-of-war or breaking off diplomatic relations with anybody?

At any rate, such an expedition would give the Louisiana Napoleon a chance for his ambition.

Objectors Of Both Races To Be Placed In The Same Camp

WASHINGTON—(A. N. P.)—Unless something untoward turns up, there will be no separate Negro camps for conscientious objectors, according to Major Campbell Johnson of the Selective Service board, who said on Monday, that the camps being formed would serve all conscientious objectors, Negro as well as white.

When asked about the camps, Major Johnson explained at length that several proposals were under consideration and that the question of color had not as yet arisen in the matter.

Camps are being utilized, he said, for religious groups the two largest being the Quakers and the Menonites. In the former, there is a possibility of having Negro members of the sect, but there are none in the latter group, which adheres to customs peculiar to their forebears in the 18th century.

Both are peace-loving folk and have no wish to carry arms or to be identified with any military matters. Therefore, they will be utilized in other capacities. At present several plans are under way for caring for them—one by which the government will take charge of their activities, the other, a joint control by the government and religious group with both sides furnishing the necessary money, and the third for the religious groups to finance the entire cost of the camps, which, however, would be under governmental supervision.

The largest number of Negro conscientious objectors will come from the Seventh Day Adventist group which has made a large number of conversions among Negroes.

To date, no problem of race has arisen, but major Johnson says that the Selective Board will attempt to meet all situations as they arise.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

A THOUGHT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

The National Defense Program is well underway and rapidly taking form to the extent that the economic and industrial changes that will come about are written very plainly across the horizon of tomorrow. Again we warn our people to prepare to make adjustment toward the new social order which is destined to come. We cannot afford to stand around forever complaining and protesting. We must do something about our situation in order that we might be prepared for whatever is in store for America in the future.

All of us are well aware of the many injustices, discriminations and jim crowisms heaped upon our people because we are of African descent. The door of opportunity has been slammed in our faces in the past and they will continue to be slammed as we crowd around the mountain side trying to reach the top. It is our duty to gird ourselves in the midst of obstacles in order that we can continue to climb up the mountain side rather than slip back.

The National Defense Program has awakened the Negro in America perhaps more than anything else since Reconstruction Days. Now that he has been aroused and is concerned about his future as an American citizen we sincerely hope that that interest is kept up. The Negro must stand on his own today as never before in the history of America. He must shoulder his own burden and fight his own battles. Things do not come to pass by mere accident but through hard struggle, patience perseverence and consecrated action toward a noble purpose. We must realize that our group must keep a pace ahead if we are to keep up wih civilization. The years spent in slavery are a great handicap but not enough for us to lament over. So again we advise our people to keep their eyes open and their ears to the ground and not let any opportunity pass by. We see no reason why we should stop because some one says no. There are many doors and many ways to progress. And we believe that we can enter through those doors.

Just a few weeks ago, the Associated Press reported that the total war orders for Great Britain and the United States would reach the figure of $15,000,000,000, or more than six times the estimated value of the entire output of the automobile industry in 1939; and nearly $6,000,000,000 of authorized orders to be filled.

These figures give you a bird's-eye view of how much manpower will be needed to turn out vast quantities of airplanes, tanks, naval vessels, ammunition, artillery, and other commodities.

There is a shortage of labor. This presents a fine opportunity for Negroes to integrate themselves into American Industry. The Twentieth Century Fund recently asserted that "the number of idle workers in the labor market available for employment in the near future is probably not far from 4,000,000" and warned that a shortage of labor in the defense program is likely to come about.

Regardless of the shortage of labor, the Negro will have to integrate himself into the national defense program with a fight and bold determination to not be pushed aside. We must hold our heads up as never before, take insults, smile and pursue along the mountain side and some day in this world, not the world to come, the Negro race will share in American democracy.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The Army as an Education

"To the extent to which you concentrate on training men for war, to that extent you are likely to unfit them for peace."

This is the view of President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, and to it we demur.

College graduates have helped to fill the ranks of the unemployed, and one of our educational headaches is the failure of the liberal arts college to prepare its students so that on graduation they will be quickly integrated into community life.

The large proportion of draft rejections on account of physical defects indicates that education hasn't done its job any too well on the health side.

In army camps, 2,000,000 men are to get, perhaps, the first real touch of discipline they have ever had, and we think it should prove equally as beneficial as any time spent in the average college or university.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 9, 1941

White, Negro Illiterates In Draft Figured

ST. AUGUSTINE [AP] State Selective Service headquarters yesterday estimated that 18 per cent of the negroes and five per cent of the white men who registered for the draft in Florida were literate.

Says Shows Lift Troops' Morale

Col. Long Once Was A Movie Villain

By ROBERT BAGAR,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

FORT DIX, May 29.—Mobile entertainment for the men of Uncle Sam's new army has the approval of Fort Dix authorities, the support of Billy Rose, mighty mite of show business, and the unofficial but enthusiastic backing of the boys in olive drab.

Using two huge General Motors exhibition trucks—one as a stage and the other as a bandstand—Mr. Rose offered three performances of a big-time show yesterday in separate parts of the grounds.

Some 4,000 men at a sitting whistled and cheered through a variety bill presenting Milton Berle, Ginger Hardy, Fifi Dorsay, Jane Froman and Bill Robinson. Musical backgrounds were provided by a swell band made up of Fort Dix soldier-musicians, some of whom had been members of top-notch professional units. Vincent Travers conducted for the show.

Lieut. Col. Walter Long, once a movie villain and now active in the army's entertainment forces, was one of the observers. He termed the morale effort one of the most important in the program.

"We've got to keep the men happy and singing," he said; "that's why we've distributed one million and a half songbooks as a part of the plan. An army that can sing is an army that can fight."

47c-1941

Apalachicola Fla Times
May 30, 1941

Colored People Arrange Registration

On Wednesday evening, May 28 an enthusiastic group of men having been called by Wm. Zeigler met at the Hill Grocery Store to arrange for the registration of all negroes. This registration will be in comliance with proclamations by Governor Holland and President Roosevelt.

Those present at this meeting were Wm. Ziegler, G. H. Wynn, J. H. Glenn, A. B. Ingram, Wiley Hendricks, Mattie Campbell, D. Hawkins, Dallas Andrews, J. H. Stevenson, John Crooms, M. M. Millner, Charles Britt and S. H. Bullock.

After stating the purpose of the meeting Zeigler called for the selection of a chairman and a secretary. W. W. Zeigler and S. H. Bullock were respectively selected for these offices.

Prayer was offered by J. H. Stevenson who had been selected chaplain of the group. The secretary read the President's proclamation, the Governor's proclamation, and the purpose of and arrangements for the registration by the Florida State Defense Council.

The chairman of the following committees were appointed, each of whom pledged to do his very best that the part to be played by the negroes of our community shall be just all right in every respect:

Advertising committee, J. H. Glenn, chairman. Registration committee, Louise C. Baker, chairman; Type writing committee, G. H. Wynn chairman; Parade and mass-meeting committee, S. H. Bullock, chairman.

The Hill Grocery Store was chosen as the place of registration for all colored people of this community.

The meeting was characterized by enthusiasm, harmony nd oneness of accord throughout.

Pensacola Fla Journal
June 2, 1941

Negro Citizens To Register, Too

11 Places to Be Used For That Purpose

Registration places for Negro residents in today's civilian defense signing-up were announced yesterday. They are:

Alex Travis grocery, Tarragona and Jordan; L. P. Kelker grocery, Alcaniz and Blount; H. and O. Cafe, Gonzalez and Hayne; Barge's Cafe, 307 North Tarragona; South of the Border Cafe, DeVillier and Liberty; Burnett Grocery, B and Jackson; Attucks Court, West Cervantes; Washington's Grocery, New Warrington; Central Life Insurance, 702 North DeVillier; Atlanta Life Insurance, 421 West Belmont; and Egro Am. Life Insurance, 415 West Belmont.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Colored Soldiers Best For Driving By Night

FOR BRAGG, N. C.—Colored soldiers have a "distinct visual superiority over white soldiers for night driving."

This conclusion was reached and announced by Fort Bragg authorities this week as a result of army drivers' tests given to 4,000 soldiers as an experiment.

In the rigid tests given to determine the visibility of soldiers whose duties would call for driving by night, army officials conducting the experiment found that, as a rule, colored soldiers were the most successful.

The tests also further showed that night vision of all soldiers could be improved by giving the drivers a special "sugar drink." Contests of the [illegible] were not revealed in the announcement.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 27, 1941

Negro Hostess To Be Employed At Camp Croft

Plans for the employment of a negro hostess to be in charge of the modified service club and guest house in the 50th Training Battalion—or negro—area at Camp Croft were announced here yesterday.

Written applications are now being accepted, and will be accepted until further notice, from qualified applicants.

No applications in person are desired, it was stressed.

Qualifications of applicants will be reviewed by a board of army officers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

2 Fisk Students Named To Work Camp Fellowship

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Two students from Fisk university have been appointed to the Friends Work Camp Fellowship. Robert Johnson of Nashville was appointed to Penncraft, Pa., and Reynard G. Wheatley of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Island, to Mexico City, Mexico. Those appointments give these students an opportunity to gain work-study-camp experience among miners and other rural education projects participated in by students from the top-ranking American colleges and universities, educators and social-economists. Both of these students are juniors at Fisk.

Anniston, Ala. Star
May 28, 1941

ARMY POSITIONS OPEN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28.—Col. F A Prince, recruiting officer for Alabama and Tennessee, announced today there were 830 army vacancies open to Negro specialists, such as stenographers, clerks, typists, telephone operators, draftsmen, electricians, pipe fitters, painters, printers and mechanics.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 7, 1941

AN APPEAL TO NEGROES

To the Editor The News:

Have you felt the longing desire to realize an accomplished fact? Has that fact ever vitally affected you? If you have, then you can understand the position of yourself in the national defense program.

Your son and my brother are now faced with a realistic problem, one which will need more than letters or a few gifts from home. They will need ever-present guidance from those who understand their longing hunger for spiritual, physical and social development.

What are you, my Negro brother, going to do about it? What will happen if we don't act now? It will mean moral and physical chaos. We, as Negro Americans, will provide equal opportunity by giving generously, financially, to the USO, Inc.

We will not ask to be given to; we will have equally given, and no military demand will be necessary for equal opportunities for moral, religious and physical guidance. Mr. and Mrs., Miss and Master, this is a challenge to you to prove that our clamor for equal army, navy and industrial opportunities is not an idle fancy.

VIRGIL S. HARRIS,
State Campaign Director, Negro Division, USO, Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 7, 1941

Negroes And Defense

The drive for funds for the United Service Organizations is being carried on among Negroes in Birmingham and throughout Alabama, as in other states, by a Negro Division affiliated with the national organization. An appeal to Alabama Negroes to support the USO appears in the "Voice of the People" column on this page from Virgil S. Harris, campaign director of the Negro Division for this state.

This appeal serves as a reminder of the important place that Negroes have in defense, and that the needs of Negro soldiers and defense workers for the facilities and services to be provided by the USO should not be overlooked.

The USO is intended to serve not only men in the country's armed forces, but also workers in defense industries. Both in the armed forces and in defense industries Negroes are doing their part. They are subject to the draft just as others are. Many of them have enlisted as volunteers just as others have.

There are many Negro soldiers in camp in Alabama. There are many Negroes working on defense projects in the state. Alabama Negroes are serving in camps in other states and working in defense industries elsewhere. The USO and the public should remember that Negro soldiers and defense workers, who are doing their patriotic part, should not be neglected in the provision of facilities with USO funds.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
June 3, 1941

Doctor Lauded By Draft Board

Physician Examines 121 For Service

Dr. J. R. Hawkins, of 711 East Market street, negro physician who volunteered his services as a medical examiner for local draft board No. 3, has examined 121 negro registrants since taking over his volunteer duty January 31, the board said today in publicly thanking him and the other examiners for their interest.

Of the 121 negro men examined by Dr. Hawkins, 18 were men registered with boards outside the state. During the latter part of May he was assisted by Dr. F. E. Davis, another local negro physician, in rushing through the examination of all A. and T. college students who are registered with No. 3. All examinations were made in the doctors' offices.

The board, headed by Chairman Charles J. Hunt, expressed appreciation to these two doctors and to the group of white physicians who have likewise been serving as volunteers in clearing registrants as they were called.

Board No. 3 is now being served by a white medical examining board composed of Drs. S. F. Ravenel, J. J. Post, H. R. Parker and C. W. Durham, who, together with Dr. A. K. Maness and Dr. H. L. Johnson, have examined a total of 158 white registrants, including 12 men registered with boards outside the state.

Dr. Maness and Dr. Johnson served as examiners in the beginning of the selective service work.

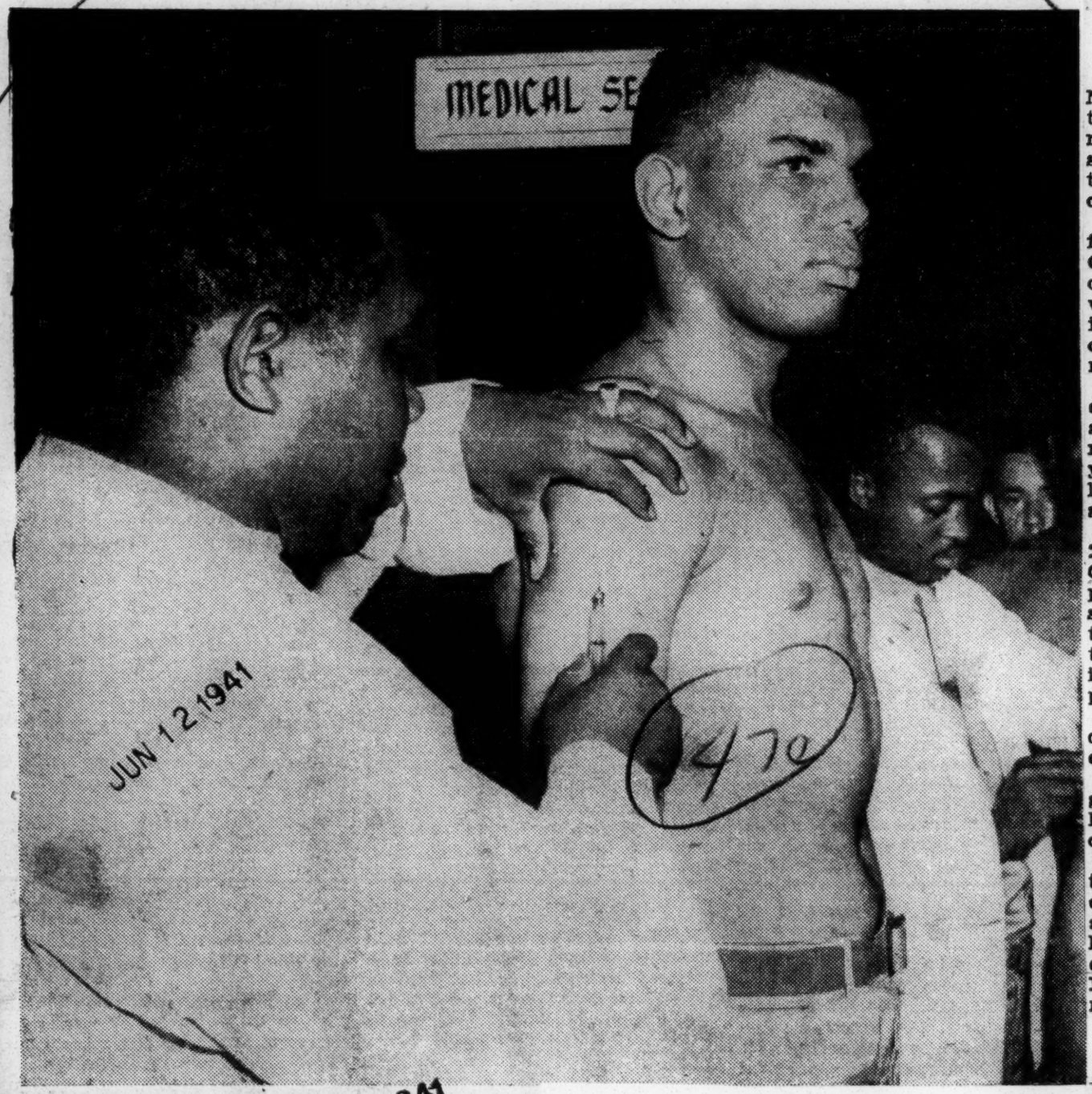
Columbia, S. C. Record
June 6, 1941

BIDS AT CAMP CROFT

CAMP CROFT, June 6.—(AP)—Major Neil R. McKay, construction quartermaster, said about 15 firms submitted bids for construction of six regimental chapels, a modified service club for Negro soldiers, and a small theater here. He said the award would be made by the zone constructing quartermaster in Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Here's Fort Benning's 10,000th



JUN 12 1941

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FT. BENNING, Ga.—Private Clifton Knowles, well figured Negro, was the 10,000th selective service man to go through the reception center at Ft. Benning, Ga. He is a 21 year-old bachelor of Miami, Fla., and a former football player. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 202 pounds. (INF)

JUN 12 1941

JUN 12 1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Defense Students Regret 'Only 24 Hours' to Give Daily

JUN 8 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

AMERICUS, —Young Georgia Negroes not long out of the cotton fields are mastering the techniques of such national defense skills as radio and motor operation in a banner-winning civilian conservation corps camp here.

The enrolees are delving into five defense courses in all at Camp Sheffield on Americus' outskirts, a CCC unit which has won top rating for Negro outfits in this division of the fourth corps area for the past five months.

Two of the youths operate the camp's short-wave broadcasting and sending station. Instructor in radio is Roy N. Danbury. One 19-year-old enrolee was sending easily after he first saw the dot-dash alphabet.

JUN 8 1941

The camp commander of this 26-building, shiny-neat unit is Capt. W. R. Meyer. The sports program recently produced results when Camp Sheffield won the district basketball and boxing tournaments. A new bowling alley is going up, a swimming pool is planned.

The defense theme caught on quickly at the camp and enrolees erected at the entrance Captain Meyer's slogan: "Our only regret is that there are only 24 hours in each day we can give our country."

The woodwork classes are taught by J. T. Fagan. The students said they wanted a shot at reconstructing a tank, and hoped the fort would send them one. The instructor is J. T. McBride, former Buena Vista garage mechanic.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Youth's Defense Role To Be Noted

JUN 13 1941

'National Defense Day' Is Proclaimed By Governor Dixon

Contributions of Alabama's negro youth to the national defense effort will receive important notice during the celebration of Alabama national youth defense day, June 26.

Proclaimed by Governor Frank M. Dixon, youth defense day will salute the youth of this State for the role they are playing in rearming America for the emergencies of the future. The National Youth Administration will take a prominent part in the celebration.

Project of the National Youth Administration will hold "open house" on Youth Defense Day and are planning appropriate programs. The main program, however, is to be held in Montgomery.

Outstanding youth from NYA projects over the State will be sent to Montgomery to meet with Montgomery NYA youth at the State Teachers College. They will be taken on a tour of the city, seeing Gunter Field, Kilby Prison, the Governor's mansion, the capitol, and the Department of Archives and History.

In addition, they will hear addresses by Dr. Nyabongo, professor of philosophy, State Teachers College, and by youth from Snow Hill Institute and Slossfield Youth Center in Birmingham. The Slossfield Youth Choir will sing.

JUN 13 1941

Miss Pauline Redmond, Consultant, National Advisory Council of the National Youth Administration has been invited to deliver the feature address to the youth.

Negro NYA projects throughout Alabama will have exhibits of work done by the youth at their respective projects. A large exhibit of NYA work will be shown in the gymnasium at the State Teachers College in Montgomery.

Approximately 7,000 young negro boys and girls are employed on the NYA program in Alabama. Of these, approximately 3,000 are employed on the out-of-school program and 4,000 on the school work program. Every tenth youth on the NYA program is a negro youth.

Outstanding negro projects are located at the Slossfield Youth Center, in Birmingham, at Scottsboro, Hartselle, State A. & M. Institute, Huntsville, Boligee, Livingston, Snow Hill Institute, Miller's Ferry, Hayneville, Gee's Bend, Mobile, Repton, Grove Hill and the State Teachers College.

47c-1941

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
February 15, 1941

NEGROES CALLED TO SUPPORT U. S. IN DEFENSE PLANS

A call to the Negro to contribute in every way possible to support the program of the government for national defense was made Friday in a statement issued by 16 bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church at their annual council in Union Bethel church, South Liberty and Thalia streets.

"In every branch of armed service, there will, from time to time, arise cases of discrimination," the statement said, "but instances of bias are decreasing. As a nation, we are striving to achieve the goal of national unity in the face of the present international crisis.

"We are proud of the fact that our race has never produced a traitor to our country's flag, or to the cause of American democracy. We shall not fail our country now, but as the largest minority group in America, who ardently believe in freedom, we shall support our country with the faith that a chastened nation and a sick and chaotic world restored to sanity will apply the spirit of Christ to the relations of men in human society."

Speakers Friday included Bishop D. H. Sims, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop R. E. Jones, New Orleans, and Bishop B. G. Shaw, Birmingham, Ala. Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta, Ga., presided at the sessions, with Bishop John A. Gregg of Illinois as secretary. The meeting will close today.

Birmingham Ala News
February 19, 1941

Army Medical Posts Are Open To Negroes

Negro medical officers, dentists and nurses will be given the opportunity to apply, as they qualify, for the appointments with the Regular Army of the United States at Ft. Bragg.

It has been disclosed that, the present policy calls for Negro medical officers, dentists, and nurses, to be placed with all authorized regiments of Negro soldiers.

Appointments will be made as officers qualify for reserve commissions.

The following Negro officers personnel will be assigned to Ft. Bragg N. C., within 60 days:

Negro medical officers, 17; Negro dentists (officers), 2; medical officers (Negroes) with sanitary companies, 3; Negro trained nurses, 28; total 50.

It was also stated that other centers where Negro soldiers will be located will have medical officers, dentists, and nurses in similar ratio if sufficient numbers are available.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-Sun
February 19, 1941

NEGROES OPEN DRIVE TO EQUIP ARMY, NAVY 'Y'

Committee Appointed To Seek Donation Of Various Articles Needed

The responsibility of procuring equipment for the negro Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. proposed for Columbus has been assumed by negro members of the general committee working for the establishment of the building, upon which construction is to start shortly.

Members of the committee are Dr. T. H. Brewer, chairman; E. E. Farley, secretary; Dr. K. H. Terry, treasurer; John L. Sconiers, C. B. Marshall, Rev. T. W. Smith, P. L. Taylor and Rev. H. L. Bearson.

The committee has secured a list of the equipment, with the prices that would have to be paid if the items were purchased outright, and in listing them said it was its plan to procure donations of as many of these articles as possible from firms and individuals and raise enough money from colored people to purchase the remainder.

A list of the items needed are being printed herewith and persons willing to contribute to this splendid undertaking have been requested to telephone the Ledger-Enquirer or E. E. Farley, secretary of the Negro Y.M.C.A. at 6293.

Items needed are as follows:

100	Lockers, at $7.00	$700.00
80	Beds, at $12.00	960.00
80	Pillows, at $1.25	100.00
80	Mattresses, at $8.00	640.00
80	Blankets, at $2.00	160.00
80	Bed spreads, at $2.50	200.00
350	Folding chairs, at $2.15	752.50
4	Tables, at $4.50	18.00
3	Settees, at $11.00	33.00
20	Chairs, at $2.80	56.00
20	Chair cushion covers, at .75	15.00
3	Settee cushion covers, at $4.00	12.00
10	Checker top tables, at $10.00	100.00
6	Bar B Q tables, at $9.00	54.00
20	Walnut chairs, at $3.50	70.00
10	Floor lamps, at $12.00	120.00
5	Table lamps, at $12.00	60.00
2	Rugs, at $50.00	100.00
4	Rubber mats, at $15.00	60.00
20	Sand urns, at $6.00	120.00
10	Waste paper baskets, at $1.00	10.00
4	Tables (table tennis) at $17.50	70.00
1	Magazine rack, at $20.00	20.00
1	Newspaper rack, at $8.00	8.00
	Blinds and drapes	300.00
2	Office desks,	
2	Tables,	
4	Chairs	125.00
1	Typewriter	50.00
1	Adding machine	30.00
1	Cash register	50.00
1	Office safe (used)	25.00
1	Cash box	10.00
3	Flags, at $3.00	9.00
3	Flag poles, at $10.00	30.00
1	Piano	
1	Radio	
1	Filing cabinet	10.00
3	Office lamps, at $5.00	15.00
2	Show cases	100.00
1	Back bar Beverage cooler	25.00
	Total	$5217.50

Miami, Fla., News
January 27, 1941

DADE'S DRAFT QUOTA TRIMMED

40 Per Cent Reduction In Whites, 80 Per Cent In Negroes

Dade's next draft quota, announced Friday, will be reduced by 40 per cent for whites and 80 per cent for negroes, it was revealed today in notices received by local draft boards from Harold C. Wall, head of the mobilization division under Col. H. P. Baya, state selective service head.

According to the new estimate, 417 white men will be inducted from Dade county in several groups, beginning Feb. 17 and ending March 6, and sent to Camp Blanding. The earlier quota called for 684, a figure which threw local draft boards into mild confusion because insufficient questionnaires had been classified to handle such an unexpectedly large demand.

The new quota reduced the number of negroes from 271 to less than 60. They will be inducted between Feb. 17 and Feb. 19 and be sent to Fort Benning, Ga.

Official notice, containing exact figures, is expected within the next three or four days, local board clerks said. Today's notice was merely one of an advisory nature, they explained, and none of the figures given below of the expected demands on each district are final:

Board	White	Colored	Total
1	50	1	51
2	33	6	39
3	52	5	57
4	51	5	51
5	48	2	50
6	47	0	47
7	36	7	43
8	41	4	45
9	43	1	44
10	9	16	25
11	7	17	24
	417	59	476

Columbia, S. C. Wells
July 1, 1941

Registration of 21-Year-Olds Closes Tonight

With a total registration of between 15,000 and 20,000 men expected for this state, registration of men in South Carolina who have reached the age of 21 since October 16, will be completed by 9 o'clock tonight.

Men who have failed to take advantage of the two-week registration period must report today to the established places. Penalty for failing to report can be as severe as $10,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both, the selective service offiicals have announced.

Registration places designated for today are:

Men living in Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 should register at Columbia high school (for whites) and Booker Washington high school (for Negroes).

Men living in Wards Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and School District No. 1 outside the city limits, should register at Dreher high school, Hamrick school in the Pacific community and Hyatt Park school in Eau Claire.

For men living in the rural area of the county, registrations will be held at the following places: Eastover, Hopkins, Pontiac, Blythewood, Cedar Creek school, Camp Ground and Ballentine.

In addition to the places above designated the Columbia office of the selective service board, 1316 Washington street, will remain open until 9 o'clock tonight.

It has been pointed out that men from other cities and states who are in Columbia today are required to register at one of the designated places or at the local office.

A total local registration of between 900 and 1,000 is expected.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SIDNEY HILLMAN'S LETTER

APR 26 1941

"The Office of Production Management expects defense contractors to utilize all available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas. Our program of training and labor clearance are being established in accordance with such a policy. In many sections of the nation there are today available labor reserves of Negro workers. Plans for their training and employment in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes should be undertaken at once."

This is a partial text of a letter which was sent this week by Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Management, to all holders of defense contracts. We are unable to find in this or any other part of the letter any ground for rejoicing. Though perhaps written in good faith, Mr. Hillman's communication amounts to a plea for the utilization of available labor. Those of us who are familiar with discriminatory policy know that mere pleading will not remove such an evil, and we suspect Mr. Hillman konws that as well as we.

The Office of Production Management has the power to force holders of defense contracts to drop their discriminatory practices. The national defense act has a clause which is directed specifically against discrimination in the defense industries. Why not invoke that clause? It is not optional to these industries to determine whether discrimination on account of race shall or shall not exist in their plants. It is a contractual obligation which they agree to fulfill automatically when they accept government contracts.

The OPM has, therefore, the legal authority to compel the industries to comply with all of the provisions of their defense contracts.

We view with suspicion any plea that does not carry with it an implied threat of drastic action. If Mr. Hillman really meant to do away with discrimination, he would not ask holders of defense contracts to examine their employment and training policies. He is well informed on the nature of the practices of the current in the defense industries. In government. His letter has all the earmarks of stead he would demand immediate suspension of any policy that vitiates the a theatrical stunt intended only for the gallery.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Now's Their Chance

FEB 2 2 1941

The AFRO queried several colleges and schools last week asking in what way they were taking advantage of the Federal offer of $8,000,000 to provide equipment for defense courses.

It asked, also, what they were doing to turn out graduates who can qualify for defense industries.

Howard University has two defense courses in engineering: drawing and tool engineering.

Virginia State has supplementary and evening courses in carpentry, sheet metal work, auto mechanics, masonry, drafting and electrical wiring.

Fisk, Morgan, North Carolina State, Cheyney, and Atlanta report no defense training, although the question has been under consideration.

The need for vocational training being what it is, it is most unfortunate that liberal arts schools find themselves without shops and equipment to teach trades.

They can add technical courses now, if they are willing, to take advantage of Federal offers to furnish both teachers and equipment.

FEB 2 2 1941

Physics laboratories can be used for electrical and radio training without much renovation, and with some serious study and ingenuity other sections of expensive university buildings can be used for defense training.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

MAR 7 1941

No subject affecting the Negroes has been provocative of wider comment in the Negro press and among our group generally wherever assembled than that of our integration into the National Defense Program. From California to Maine, from the Lakes to the Gulf, the chief question among our people has been: what part are we to play in the armed forces of the nation during this mighty arming of the manpower of this country in the matter of National Defense? And the twin complaint which goes right along with the above is: what part are we to play in the industries which are engaging in the production of the things that are needed and are being used for National Defense? Those who have observed the situation say that there seems to be a general conspiracy on the part of certain industrial officials to deny the Negro work in the industries, while others who appear less prejudiced claim that the Negroes are unprepared, for the most part, to meet the qualifications of workmen in most of the technical and skilled trades.

MAR 7 1941

Just to what extent this is true we do not know, but we do know that our local Board of Education has consistently and persistently refused to provide certain kinds of technical training that would fit the Negro youth for integration into many of the skilled trades which are open to all, regardless of race or creed.

MAR 7 1941

The statement by Assistant Superintendent F. J. Jeffrey, who has charge of technical training of youths in the school system, that he will not recommend certain trades or courses for Negro youths unless there is a demand for such services, should be met with a suit at law without further delay by some Negro youth, or by the parents of some youth. For school officials to deny a child the right to learn a trade that will help him in life is one of the meanest crimes that we can picture that may be committed by a public official. But that is the thing that is being done daily by the officials and members of the St. Louis Board of Education in an arbitrary way. Surely it is time for the Negroes to wake up

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Positions To Pay $2,000 Per Year

47c

Only Three Now In Regular Army Forces

FEB 2 2 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Forty-five Negro chaplains will be needed in the army when the full strength of our fighting forces are placed afield, said Col. William R. Arnold, chief of chaplains in an interview with the Associated Negro Press.

Ranking as first lieutenants, with pay rate at $2,000 per year for the duration of the emergency, these positions offer an excellent opportunity for the right kind of man, Col. Arnold said.

One of the innovations instituted in the new army is a chaplain and a chapel for every 2,000 men or regiment. In one of the huge army cantonments, there are 55 chapels —where almost every religious denomination in the army can find spiritual comfort.

Selection of the chaplains will necessarily be based upon the applicant's physical fitness to stay with the troops and to actually serve the men under wartime conditions.

DAILY GATHERINGS

"The job, as we see it," said Col. Arnold, himself a Catholic with 27 years army experience to his credit, "means more than just holding a service of an hour on Sunday. It means daily gatherings and working closely with the men giving them the advice they need and the encouragement they demand."

According to a religious survey made by the census bureau, some 70 per cent of the Negroes surveyed were Baptists, with the remaining 30 per cent distributed among 31 denominations, excluding Catholics, who are said to have some 600,000 included in their midst.

ASKS FOR NORTHERN CHAPLAINS

Col. Arnold declared that if a sufficient number of Catholics were found in a division (several regiments), a Catholic chapel would be built for them and a Catholic priest provided. And that well may happen.

FEB 2 2 1941

In other instances, he said, especially among the Protestants, there is a division there, where one group uses a ritual and another group does not. The minister of the ritualistic group can conduct services for the informal group, but the minister of the informal group cannot conduct services for the ritualistic group, although he can go part way in giving talks and preaching sermons, but he cannot administer communion and such other beliefs of the creed.

One commanding officer, said the colonel, in a big southern camp, has asked that no northern chaplain be sent for the colored troops in his outfit. There is a general misunderstanding created when this is done and the northern chaplains do not fit into the scheme with the men as do the southern chaplains who, according to the belief, are well schooled in the racial aspects in their sections.

At present in the regular army there are three colored chaplains and from the reserves there came four chaplains, leaving a big deficit to be supplied.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Two Negroes Here Pack for Army Terms Before They're Called

FEB 21 1941

All packed up and ready to go were two Macon Negroes yesterday who reported to their respective draft boards. But they weren't supposed to go.

Walter Smith, 357 Hazel street, read his name in the list of draft registrants for duty and reported at board No. 3, and Jesse Limb called at Board 1.

Smith had received no notice, he said, but saw the newspaper article. Investigation revealed that the Walter Smith mentioned in the list was a volunteer who lives on Forsyth road.

In Limb's case, questioning revealed that he had seen his name on a replacement list. He is not subject for induction unless someone is rejected.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Sent to Tuskegee

MAR 8 1941

DR. MAURICE JOHNSON, of Washington, who has been assigned to the new air field at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Johnson holds the rank of captain in the medical corps and will serve as medical officer. He reported for duty on March 1.

47c-1941
Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

BELIEF NEGROES SHARE IN DEFENSE CALLED ERRONEOUS

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— The erroneous general belief that Negroes are profiting by the various defense programs, which is causing certain congressmen to ask for cuts in relief appropriations, is supported by a report from the Employment Security Review of April, a publication of the United States Employment Service. Gloomy indeed are some of the statements, although there is hope for a lifting of the bans which have surrounded Negro workers.

''Employers generally continue to show reluctance in hiring Negroes for skilled and semi-skilled occupations, except in foundries,'' says the Review. ''The aircraft industry generally has ignored possibilities of utilizing Negro labor. Negroes have been trianed in defense centers, but even these are generally unable to secure employment in skilled occupations.

''Only in a few plants in Ohio are Negroes working in occupations other than those of janitor or in the personal service occupations. The exceptions are mainly in foundry work; and a few are employed in riveters, shake-put men, cleaners and grinders.

''In the fact of a shortage of foundry workers, a Chicago foundry refused to hire Negro moulders. The same was true in Delaware, where they were employed only as laborers

''The importance of the Negro in the labor service reserve is shown as soon as there is any substantial drain of white labor reserves. In the Charlestown, Ind., area, where the building of a huge powder plant has seriously depleted the labor supply, the Indana employment office reported in November that while there had been only a slight realization of the discrimination against Negroes, company officials are giving serious consideration to the use of Negro labor. If they can be prevailed upon to change their former policy, it will open up a large new pool of labor.

''Discrimination against the Negro has not been intensified as a result of the defense program. If anything, it has been slightly relaxed, and Negroes are continuing to find employment in the occupations and areas in which they have always been accepted—as janitors, laborers, truck drivers, waiters and waitresses, etc.

''Some liberalization of color requirement of domestic is taking place in New York. A greater willingness to hire handicapped persons, (who will escape conscription) is also marked.

''Employer specifications in some parts of Pennsylvania show further signs of relaxation in some respects. Color restrictions have been greatly reduced, particularly in the Eastern section of Pennsylvania. Age limits are almost completely broken down and experience requirements in semi-skilled jobs are continually being lowered.''

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor, Negro Placement service of the Employment Service division of the Social Security Board, finds little in the current employment picture to warrant happiness. In a statement to the staff adviser, he called attention to the fact that during the period, August 1, 1940, to January 31, 1941, the unemployment service has a record of placement of 15,448 trainees from the vocational training classes in defense industries. Of this number only 50 or .32 percent were non-white. During this same period 118,422 trainees were referred to vocational classes by the WPA and the uses. Of this number 5,628 were Negroes trainees. Lieut. Oxley also called attention to the fact that in November, 1940, total Negro placements of Negro male and female workers in the defense industries were disproportionately small.

The quoted figures are 188,466 whites places in all types of work in November, 1940, compared with a total of 45,209 Negroes placed in all types of work in the same period.

Looking over the situation, leaders are justified in their gloominess over the outlook for Negroes. There are a great many instances of Negro workers being refused employment by manufacturing concerns with defense contracts in all sections of the country. Some of these refusals are abscribed to color bans set up by labor unions, but it is worthy of note that of the more than 200 major unions in the United States not more than 25 actually exclude Negroes through their constitutions.

The blame is placed primarily by the press in high places. It is felt that the large industrialists could employ Negro workers if they were so minded regardless of labor union attitudes. It is also believed by many that an uncompromising attitude on the part of the government, particularly of the Office of Production Management, would effect some employment.

Whatever jobs Negroes are getting, for the most part, are in the unskilled category, with the exception of the building trades where in the South, Negroes maintain a pretty high average.

But the majority of Negroes are wallowing in the slough of despondency as far as work is concerned under the defense contracts and in the large industrial plants and look further to Uncle Sam to continue his largess of relief and work relief. Under the current trend, further distress will come to the Negroes of the United States unless some immediate action is taken, either to see that they are included in the defense contracts or to make it an out and out WPA program for Negroes and give them work and at salaries comparable to those being paid by private industry to prevent a further increase in the class and caste system in the greatest democracy of them all, A few well chosen words from the White House on this subject would end once and for all, the debacle.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro May Be Named To Aid Army Recreation

Race Performers Will Be Asked To Donate Services

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The appointment of a wealthy New Yorker to head up the recreation division of the army for the entertainment of soldiers in camp has brought about the possible appointment of a Negro to do a similar task for the thousands of colored troops also serving the government, according to a report being circulated in Washington this week.

Differing from the morale division in that this group will see to it that entertainment is provided for soldiers, and experiment was conducted recently with a topliner from Broadway bringing a group of professional entertainers down to two camps. The entire show was a howling success, it is reported, and the actors are willing to cooperate further in putting over the program.

One of the recommendations made by the Broadway star who conducted the first show was that the camps need, in addition to their present equipment, theaters large enough to accommodate the soldiers. The first shows were presented out of doors and on one occasion, the weather was a bit rough and didn't add to the effectiveness of the presentation.

As in the past, when hundreds of colored performers have donated their services to benefits, etc., it is expected that they will rally to a call to entertain the soldiers and give their usual high class entertainment with singers, dancers and bands participating in the program.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 31, 1941

146 GET DIPLOMAS FROM HOWARD HIGH

James Atkins, of WPA, Cites Opportunities for Negro to Serve in Defense

The 146 graduates of Howard High school, at their commencement exercises in Memorial auditorium last night, were told that they have "broad opportunities for service, if they will maintain the fine tradition of loyalty of the Negro race, that has long been a part of the history of this country," by Prof. James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education, works progress administration, Washington.

Approximately 3,800 attended the fifty-fifth commencement program of the institution, which carried as its theme "The Negro in National Defense."

Ruth Luvenia Brown spoke on the subject, "Why the Negro Should Share in the National Defense Program," and delved into the history of the Negro in America and his loyalty "in all crises that have faced this country, even in the case of internal strife when our country faced disintegration." She spoke as salutatorian, chosen by the class from the second honor students.

Following her talk, Eleanor Anita Bryson treated the subject, "What the Negro Expects From the National Defense Program." She stated pointedly that "because of the tried virtues of the Negro in industry, our country should see to it that they have opportunity in the factories and plants that are vital to defense and as native-born citizens we should have jobs and positions of trust."

"The Negro expects this," the class valedictorian declared.

Prof. Atkins told the audience "the Negro cheerfully accepts full share in the responsibility for the defense of his country, realizing that governmental policy and national practice are in conflict so far as his participation in national defense, particularly in industrial defense, is concerned."

Musical numbers were rendered by the school chorus and the mixed glee club under direction of Edmonia Johnson Simmons. "America My Wondrous Land" was the most loudly acclaimed number rendered aside from the choral interpretation of "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho," a Negro spiritual.

Prof. William J. Davenport, principal, presented the class to Supt. W. F. Robinson, and Commissioner Thomas H. McMillan, chairman of the board of education, awarded certificates.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE NEGRO

By Noble Y. Beall

History was made when the United States conducted the first peace-time conscription in its existence as a nation. Virtually all are more or less agreed that such a move was made necessary due to the exigencies of the present world situation.

Twenty-three years have passed since America assembled her man-power for participation in the last World War. Among the millions of American youths and men who answered the call to defend this nation were thousands of valiant Negro men. The large majority, of course, came from the Deep South, for that is where the bulk of the Negro population of this country is located. In the last war these men from the South entered the defensive services willingly and without restraint.

War veterans recall that Negroes themselves were given little opportunity to participate in any phase of the national defense, except as they were directed by persons of the other race. Registration of draftees was carried on almost entirely by the whites. No Negro, in the majority of sections, served on the draft boards or the appeal boards.

Thousands of Negroes all over the country were simply herded to registration places, without fair and accurate records of their physical and mental status being taken for the benefits of their relatives. Many a Negro mentally and physically incompentent to make a good soldier was drafted into service.

PROGRESS MADE

However, preparation for training men back in 1917 was done under pressure of actual warfare, and failure to include Negroes in larger measure for the national defense was somewhat excusable under the trying circumstances of the times. This certainly has not been the case in 1940.

The educational advance made by Negro people during the past two decades has raised the literacy level of the race to a much higher point than it was in 1917. It has been felt, and is still felt, by thinking Negroes throughout the South and nation, and by many liberal-minded and straight-thinking white people that the failure of local, state or national officials to call upon Negroes to serve as registrars, clerks, and members of the draft and appeal boards set up over this country in 1940, is an abject and unjustifiable neglect to recognize the progress that the race has made during the past twenty-three years.

As the United States girds itself in the hostile atmosphere of a world of unrest, its leaders will do well to consider the entire resources of this nation—its Negro resources as well as all others. One of the most effective ways in which it can guarantee the sincerity of its efforts is to accord the Negro a place in the entire scheme which will be appreciably higher and better than was accorded in 1917.

ENLARGED MINISTRY NEEDED

Selections of chaplains in the present defense program will necessarily be based upon the applicant's physical fitness to stay with the troops and to actually serve the men under wartime conditions.

"The job, as we see it," says Colonel Arnold, himself a Catholic with twenty-seven years' army experience to his credit, "means more than just holding a service of an hour on Sunday. It means daily gatherings and working closely with the men, giving them the advice they need and the encouragement they demand.

"One of the things a number of citizens can do in their communities which will be of help to the army, especially those ministers who are over the age limit of 42 years, is to help clean up the communities adjacent to the camps where so much harm is done the army. The army itself never harmed a man, but many a man has come into the army who was not fit to be in it. The communities adjacent to the army camps are the spots where missionary work needs to be done.

When the information first came to various institutions concerning the availability of well trained men to fill these jobs, different denominations immediately got busy to see if their groups would be called upon to supply the necessary chaplains.

According to a religious survey made by the census bureau, some seventy per cent of the Negroes surveyed were Baptists, with the remaining thirty per cent distributed among thirty-one denominations, excluding Catholics, who are said to have some 600,000 included in their midst.

This makes an interesting problem for the chief chaplain, who will be besieged with letters from religious denominations asking for apportionment according to their representation in the census.

QUALIFIED CHAPLAINS SOUGHT

One commanding officer, said the colonel, in a big southern camp, has asked that no northern chaplain be sent for the colored troops in his outfit. There is a general misunderstanding when this is done, and the northern chaplains do not fit into the scheme with the men as do the southern chaplains, who, according to the belief, are well schooled in the racial aspects in their sections.

At present in the regular army there are three colored chaplains, and from the reserves there came four chaplains, leaving a big deficit to be supplied.

Quietly but efficiently Colonel Arnold is working with the religious institutions seeking the type of men they need for this work in the army, and although he deplores the fact that most of the men will be new in the work, he feels that great good will be done when the final selections are made and the men are placed together in their respective camps with their respective units.

Forty-five Negro chaplains will be needed in the army when the full strength of our fighting forces are placed afield, ranking as first lieutenants, with pay rate at $2,000 per year.

One of the innovations instituted in the new army is a chaplain and a chapel for every 1,200 men or regiment. In one of the huge army cantonments there are fifty-five chapels—where almost every religious denomination in the army can find spiritual comfort.

—Southern Home Mission.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 21, 1941

Negro Quota For Army Here Is Wide Open

Quotas for Negro applicants for enlistment in the army have been thrown wide open in the Carolinas for the first time since the World war, First Sgt. Chester R. Vaughn, Columbia recruiting officer, said yesterday.

Volunteers must be able to read and write. High school graduates are preferred, with men who have finished grammar school grades receiving secondary preference.

Numerous grades and ratings are awaiting Negro soldiers who enlist. Specialist ratings offered include clerks, mechanics, electricians, carpenters, chauffeurs, radio and telephone operators, mess sergeants, painters, musicians and others.

Seven first sergeant ratings also are waiting. Negro high school graduates, after serving the necessary four months of basic training, can thus be promoted at once from privates to top sergeants.

Danville, Va., Register
May 25, 1941

NEGROES PLAN TO HOLD PARADE

Negro Committee to Sponsor Parade and Memorial Services at Cemetery Friday

Although separate and distinct from the exercises planned by Danville's white citizenry, the Memorial Association of Danville and Vicinity, colored, has outlined extensive plans for observance of Memorial Day here on Friday.

The Negro Association will stage a parade from the intersection of Gay and Holbrook Streets to the National Cemetery on Lee Street, where appropriate exercises will be held.

Heading the parade will be the Waldon France American Legion Post (colored) Junior Drum and Bugle Corps, 1939 State Champions, and the line of march will then be made up of all uniformed ranks, organized classes, cavaliers, patrons and Legionnaires and other war veterans.

The parade will form at 4 o'clock and officials of the Association last night stressed the desire to have all participating organizations on hand promptly.

The line of march will be up Holbrook Street, across Main to Holbrook Avenue, down Holbrook to Paxton Street, up Paxton to Jefferson, along Jefferson to Lee and then to the cemetery.

At the cemetery, the following program will be carried out:

Music, "America"—Led by Maude W. Fullen.

Invocation—Rev. W. G. Anderson.

Music, "Battle Hymn of Republic."

Remarks—President J. M. Cunningham.

Music—Drum and Bugle Corps.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—Gregory Swanson.

Music—Drum and Bugle Corps.

Introduction of speaker—Dr. G. W. Goode.

Address—Rev. H. B. Moore.

Salute to The Dead—American Legion Firing Squadron.

Benediction.

47c-1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

NEGROES WERE BETTER PREPARED TO DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY IN CIVIL WAR THAN NOW—VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDED; GENERAL TREND TOWARDS WORKERS' WORLD.

Professor Nat Q. Henderson, veteran educator and principal of Bruce School, had something when he advanced the thought, in an article appearing in a white daily last Sunday, that "The New South could not, as the Old South, depend upon the Negro in an emergency as it had during the Civil War days, for the reason Negroes now lack skilled training to carry on the work.

Professor Henderson pointed out that as slaves, Negoes were better trained to do the necessary work than they are today. The result of such training was that when the war between the state broke out and the white man power had to go to war, Negroes in the South could carry on the farms, shops, mills, mines and even factories—"there was no 'bottleneck' in the industries making implements and munitions of war on account of strikes."

Because of the lack of skilled training to fit in the present emergency of this nation, Mr. Henderson in meaning points out,—"The Negro race cannot pledge that the sons and grandsons, of the faithful Negro of the Civil War days if called to defend their home land, can add in this crisis, fresh luster to the illustrations fame of their ancestors of the 'Old South.'"

Commenting on vocational training for Negroes, Roscoe Dunjee, of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, said recently **Negro convicts in the penitentiary were getting better training to make a living than students in our colleges and universities.**

The United States office of Education was granted THIRTY-SIX MILLION dollars in federal funds for defense training. In allocating this sum to the various state Negro educators were assured there would be no discimination of these funds on account of race. But, despite this stipulation, a WPA survey over an eight month period, shows that only dribbles of this fund have been used for Negroes.

In Region VI, which embraces Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas which have large Negro populations, the report shows that up to March there were only 522 Negro trainees, the lowest total in the nation.

In discussing the situation with an NYA official at Houston last week, I was informed that practically nothing is done for Negroes in this section yet Houston has a Negro population of 100,000 or more. It was admited there was a lot of red tape to secure vocational trainning for defense jobs such as sponsorship, adequate building, qualified teachers, etc. An organization, it is reported, attempted to sponsor a project and was told the building would have to be on government property with certain acilities.

Sometime ago an organization of which I am head, attempted to sponsor a practice house for domestic workers under the WPA set-up and was turned down because it was not able to locate a house suitable as local officials in charge of funds specified the house had to be of a type where Negro domestics would be employed after finishing the course.

Few Negroes have rent houses or homes, furnished for purposes as required and whites would not permit such practice houses to operate in their section. In this instance funds that could have gone to a Negro instructor and for the training of Negroes, were used for training of white youth and other purposes, yet 88 per cent of the domestic work in Houston is done by Negroes. Employers are having one problem after another trying to find efficient domestic help. Many try to solve this problem by living in hotels.

AS I SEE IT, if Negro and white youths are to march side by side on the battlefield whether in Europe or in America in defense of this noble land of ours, there should be no discrimination in training and the sections practicing such discrimination are hurting the national defense program more than the race. Every day we are realizing more and more that we are face to face with a crisis, the outcome of which no one is able to determine or by whom sacrifices will have to be made.

The spirit of the Negro today is like in all others—willing to do his part. But, how can he if he is denied proper training. We should remember the statement made by the Eunich who was puzzled over the scripture when someone came along and asked—"Do you understand what you are reading?" He answered how can I unless I have someone to teach me?

It is hard for me to understand why and how the school boards and those in authority would hesitate to train the Negro as well as all citizens to do the "common things uncommonly well". It doesn't take a prophet or soothseer to see we are, every day, drifting towards a Workers World. Those will be respected most who can do the job best.

In speaking of the Negro people of today, the leadership of the South should consider the philosophy and statement of the greatest apostles of the New South, Henry W. Grady, when he immortalized the faithfulness and loyalty of Negro workers **and said, "The conduct of the Negro has taught mankind a higher, a nobler, a divine meaning for loyalty and devotion. No where in history, sacred or profane, can be found a counterpart of the Negro's love for the only land they ever knew."**

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

White Rejections Outnumber Colored

Approximately one of every ten local white selectees and one of every three colored selectees were rejected for physical defects at the induction stations during the month of May, according to statistics disclosed yesterday by local draft headquarters.

The report showed that of 561 white selectees sent to the Richmond induction station 61 were rejected. A percentage of 10.92. While of 332 colored selectees sent to the Baltimore induction station 110 were rejected. A percentage of 33.10.

The principal causes given in the report for rejection of the 61 white selectees were: Psychoneuroses (men temperamentally unsuited for military service), 22; hernia, 13; eye defects, 6, and dental defects, 5.

Reasons for rejection of the 110 colored selectees were given as mental deficiency, 25; gonorrhea, 25; illiteracy, 15; albuminoria and pyuria, 11, and syphilis, 8.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Gray, selective service medical officer who compiled the report said the rejection rates for reasons other than nervous and mental diseases, mental deficiency, illiteracy and the venereal diseases, are quite satisfactory. On the whole, he said, Washington's record is "better than the average."

The total number of selectees sent to induction stations during May was 893. According to the report 171 of these men were rejected. A percentage of 19.15.

Other causes for rejection were: Ear defects, varicose veins, hemmorhoids, musculo skeletal, heart disease, arterial hypertension chronic alcoholism, over or under weight, nasal and sinuses and acute illness.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Should The Army Be More Mechanized?

There is some criticism in high quarters of our present Army program. The critics argue that too many of our ranking officers are still thinking in terms of the last war, and have been incredibly blind to the lessons of this war.

The Army's program calls for comparatively few mechanized divisions. Backbone is still the traditional infantry. While there will be more specialization than in the past, the emphasis will remain on tremendous masses of men with only basic training.

The critics believe that what we need is a small, mobile intensely specialized, 100 per cent mechanized army. They point out that the German divisions which defeated the French army of 3,000,000, numbered only 150,000 men, and that German casualties were astonishingly light. The German theory seems to be that one thoroughly trained soldier with modern weapons is worth a dozen ordinary soldiers armed only with a rifle and bayonet. And so far, that that theory has worked dangerously well.

There is likely to be talk in Congress about this soon. There may be demands that the Army change its program in the light of what has happened in Europe. Those demands will be backed by many an expert.

It is true that the Army has often resisted radical change. The case of General Billy Mitchell is one in point—he was demoted for criticizing the Army command for not doing more to develop air power. Some say this extreme conservatism is the result of the Army's system of promoting officers largely through the seniority system, instead of on the basis of merit alone. Our generals average about 60 years in age—Hitler's average 45. Everyone knows what happened to France, which pinned its faith on great masses of infantry and old-type artillery, backed by such "impregnable" fixed positions as the Maginot Line.—Industrial News Review.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Emmett Scott Raps Those Who Say One Thing, Mean Another

Lip Service Oratory Won't Weld Country Behind Unified Program, He Says—Believes U.S. Realizes We Must Be Included.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—Gerald W. Johnson, writing in Harper's Magazine for June, declares that, in seeking the safety of free peoples, our own "cannot be assured without assuring that of others."

The vitality and force of this assertion has not yet plugged its way into the minds and hearts of all the people of the United States—particularly that Southern part of our United States, where a group of approximately 8,000,000 people is kept, by force and fear, submerged economically and politically, and where a spiritual depression as black as Stygian darkness hovers over and influences practicly every normal activity of the people, white and black, alike.

LIP-SERVICE ORATORY

It is this section where emotional frenzy is easily excited by lip-service oratory paying tribute to the ideals of democracy, and where lusty changes are, loudly rung with national freedom and individual liberty as theme songs.

In the Democratic South, the Bilbos, the Rankins, the Overtors, the Ellenders, the Peppers, the Connalys, are to be found raucously proclaiming the solemn guarantees of the Federal Constitution, and sonorously chanting the refrains of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

They are insensible to the irony implicit in professions of faith when contrasted with the practices visited upon the submerged group to which reference has been made.

The truth contained in Gerald Johnson's statement, quoted at the beginning of this article, never occurs to these Congressional statesmen.

Their own freedom, the freedom of white men and women, and the future of their children, is inextricably bound up with that of those whom they now oppress and discriminate aginst as official policy.

Which of thes Democratic States of the South-North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky —has any honest faith in the Four Freedoms as they affect the colored population of the South, and the poor white, who, also, have no "respected place in the achievment of national purposes," or even, along with Colored citizens, a minor part in the political affairs of their section.

Wholesale disfranchisement is shamefully practiced, and Democratic Congressmen from these 11 States are elected by a disproportionately small electorate, when compared with the freedom of voting choice accorded free men in those freer sections of the North, East and West.

The "moral order" and supremacy of human rights" are slogans and not verifiable facts in that section.

EQUALITY OF OPPARTUNITY

The assurance of equality of opportunity is another of those slogans so industriously paraded by these Southern Democrats who wish to make the world safe for democracy, while denying and thwarting it in their own sections.

So far as they are concerned, the one-third ill-fed, ill clad, and ill-housed may remain so if only these bubbling gentlemen may retain their seats in Congress.

These eloquent gentlemen have not yet apreciated, or learned, the true meaning and significance of that fundemental concept of Americanism which seeks to restrain the exploitation of one man, or group, by another man, or group, and which recognizes human dignity as the birthright of every citizen of the Nation.

There are those who decry having these things said at this time. They profess to think that if they are not said now everything will be all right after—.

We do not believe such a wishful-hoping-policy has in it any of the elements of wisdom, or sound public policy.

A DIRECT APPEAL ADDRESSED TO NEGROES

Something of the feling of the Negro people seems to be percolating through the streams of public opinion, for it was only last week that the newly-organized Fight For Fredom Committee, in a half-page advertisement, addressed directly to the Colored people of the United States, declared, that the American people are now in a fight for fredom, and that that "fredom" must be for all men.

While frankly admitting that the American people have not sufficiently lived up to the American tradition of justice and dignity for all, they [illegible] not abandoned hope of doing so.

Further, the Committee declares, now that dark danger threatens, the American people must prove themselves worthy of building a more perfect democracy at home.

Without equivocation, the Fight for Fredom Committee states that:

"Nobody knows better than the American Negro the vanity of promises made in an hour of peril, but left unrealized when the peril has passed.

"During the last war we made brave promises of inter-racial justice—after the war was over. The promises were forgotten. Today, we must prove as we march towards war that we mean to advance freedom for ALL men here in America."

The Fight for Freedom Committee makes this direct appeal to Colored American citizens: "We believe we can honestly ask American Negroes," the Committee continues, "to join us in our effort to save and to forward the America we all desire."

COMPLETE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many moons have shown since so complete an acknowledgment has been made by any group of citizens in acknowledgment of the disillusionment and the bewilderment forced upon the Negro people following World War 1.

Ever loyal for the preservation of our form of Government, and all that it stands for, now, as in all the past, no group in the United States is more anxious and determined than the Negro group that the New Moral Order shall do away with present discriminations and prejudices based on color and economic servitude, the suppression of civil liberties, and the long roll of injustices known to whites and blacks alike.

They are wiling, they are anxious, to join with their fellow-citizens in every part of the country in working for common purposes and common principles.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Name Hubert T. Delany U. S. O. Director To Aid Men In Uniform

NEW YORK—Hubert T. Delaney, tax commissioner of New York City, has been elected to the board of directors of the United Service Organizations for National Defense, it was announced here this week—and will take part in directing the policies of the organization which will operate 360 service clubs for soldiers and sailors.

The U. S. O. is now engaged in a national campaign for $10,765,000 with which to finance its work for a year.

A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and honorary vice chairman of U. S. O., and Channing H. Tobias, one of the six members of the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service and senior secretary for colored work of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, both hailed the appointment of Mr. Delany.

Appointment Hailed

"Realizing the problems of the Negro in military service as I do," Dr. Tobias declared, "I am greatly heartened at the appointment of a distinguished Negro citizen like Mr. Delaney to the U.S.O. Board of Directors.

"I feel that this appointment, in line with policies of the government itself, will aid the board as a whole immeasurably in having the needs of this group presented from time to time by one who is so intimately acquainted with them."

U.S.O. plans include arrangements to render adequate service adjacent to the camps where Negro troops will be massed.

The work of the U.S.O. represents the joint effort of six great national service organizations — the Young Men's Christian Association, National Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association, Jewish Welfare Board and National Travelers Aid Association—in building up the morale of our men in the armed forces of the country. Mr. Delaney adds his membership on the U.S.O. Board of directors to a long list of activities. He holds national directorships in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League. He is a member of the board of managers of the Harlem YMCA, and is the only Negro on the board of directors of the YMCA of New York City. He also is a member of the vestry board of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church.

—A Colored Judge-

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 24, 1941

NEGRO GROUPS TO AID TROOPS

Plans Being Made to Provide Social Activity For Negroes at Air Base.

Negro churches of Charlotte and the Charlotte Negro Chamber of Commerce plan to co-operate with the Charlotte air base in providing for the social life of Negro troops at the post, according to a report made after evening services at Friendship Baptist church Sunday.

The 15 Negro troops at the post attended the services in a body. Also present were C. O. Kuester, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce vice president, and Lieutenant Wesley Bare, air base chaplain, who asked the Charlotte Negro churches to support a move to provide recreation for the Negroes downtown.

The Charlotte Negro Chamber of Commerce plans to establish a downtown club for the Negro troops, and to assist in equipping the day-room of the Negro troops adjacent to their barracks, Mr. Kuester said yesterday. At the Sunday evening service, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross was the preacher.

47c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Psychology And The Negro In Our Defense Program

By HERMAN G. CANADY

Note: Herman G. Canady is professor of psychology at W. Va. State College and chairman of the Department of Psychology of the American Teacher's Association. He has a Ph. D in psychology from Northwestern University and specializes in racial psychology.

THE PROBLEM OF psychological differences between Negroes and whites has always been one of keen interest to the psychologist At present, however, it is receiving a practical application and political significance which make it more than an academic question.

Out worn and forgotten racial theories are being revived in an attempt to rationalize political, economic, and social actions and policies. For example, the results of intelligence and mechanical aptitude testing are being used for the purpose of denying Negroes a wider scope of employment in our defense program.

Several industries, e. g., aircraft plants, have refused to employ Negroes either because "they are not as intelligent as whites", or they "lack mechanical aptitude", or both. Since these practical applications are being justified in the name of science, it is especially important that Negro leaders know with some precision the findings of scientists who have worked in this field.

ENVIRONMENT INFLUENCES

A large number of studies involving the administration of mental and mechanical aptitude tests to Negroes and whites have been made since the development of the testing technique. In most of these studies, the test standing of Negroes have suffered in comparison with whites because of their poorer social environment which consists of such factors as schooling, socio-economic level of the home, opportunity, segragation, discrimination, and community influences.

Together these conditions constitute a serious handicap in making scores on our current intelligence and mechanical aptitude tests. However, when sufficient allowances have been made for these serious handicaps, tests do not show a reliable difference between Negroes and whites in these abilities.

In certain localities, the Negro youth's performance shows no inferiority to that of the white youth. The recognition of this aspect of the problem was first brought to light by the Army testers, who found Negro recruits from the North, not only far superior to Negroes from the South but in several cases actually superior as a group to the whites from a number of Southern states.

MEASURE ABILITY

Contrary to popular opinion, tests measure, not native capacity, but ability as developed by environment and education. A low score does not indicate heredity stock or irremovable racial handicaps but chiefly lack of opportunity and training. Hence the folly of the present talk about Negroes lacking mechanical appitude or being innately inferior to whites.

This is pernicious propaganda and represents the sort of campaign Hitler carried on against the Jews in Germany to get their jobs and wealth for his followers. Race, nationality, nor color determine ability and all judgements based upon such artifices cannot be trusted in the treatment of human beings.

It is true that the early authorities in the field of testing expressed the opinion that their tests were true measures of native intelligence or aptitude relatively free from the disturbing influences of education and environment. In recent years, however, more work has been done on the tests themselves and the conviction has steadily grown that the early opinion was an exaggeration, and that the conditions of the environment cannot be ignored in any interpretation of test results, especially in Negro-white comparative studies.

TESTS UNSCIENTIFIC

Recently a group of white psychologists prepared a protest against the "non-scientific interpretations" of racial psychology which "Fascists are using to justify persecution" of minority groups. The protest was prepared by psychologists who are specialists on racial psychology and was issued officially by the Council of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. It reads, in part as follows:

"In the experiments which psychologists have made upon different peoples, no characteristic, inherent psychological differences, which fundamentally distinguish so-called races have been disclosed .. There is no evidence of an inborn Jewish or German, or Italian mentality. Furthermore, there is no indication that the members of any group are rendered incapable by their biological heredity of completely acquiring the culture of the community in which they live. This is true not only of the Jews in Germany, but of groups that actually are physically different from one another."

At the 1938 meeting of the American Anthropological Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted, in part as follows:

"Anthropology provides no scientific basis for discrimination against any people on the ground of racial inferiority, religious affiliation, or linguistic heritage."

POSITION CLEARLY STATED

The position of American anthropology and white specialists in racial psychology is thus clearly stated. It is that psychologists have not ascertained whether differences in mental or mechanical ability exist among the races of man. More specifically the position would be that it is at present wholly unknown whether there are differences in intelligence or mechanical aptitude as related to race. However, slavery, segragations, discrimination and three centuries of anti-Negro propaganda through every avenue of information has set Negroes apart from their white compatriots and given them certain psychological and sociological problems and group characteristics not possessed by the surrounding whites.

NO PROOF OF DIFFERENCE

Thus, the only conclusion that can be drawn at this time from the mass of available data is that there is no adequate scientific proof of fundamental Negro-white differences in intelligence or mechanical aptitude, and that those differences which are found are due to lack of opportunity, training, and other enviromental factors. There is no reason, therefore, to treat Negroes and whites different because they differ in skin color. There is no justification for denying a Negro a job because he is a Negro.

No one has been able to demonstrate that ability is correlated with skin color or head shape or any other characteristic used to classify races. A man must be judged as an individual, not as a member of a group. Incidentally democracy revolves around the individual, for it is his rights, property, and civil liberties that the American way of life seeks to protect and defend.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
July 10, 1941

The Negroes seem anxious to get in Uncle Sam's army and in many counties local boards state they have waiting lists of volunteers. Three meals a day, clothes, a place to sleep twenty-one smackers a month is rather inviting to the colored boys.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

White Man Asks His Local Draft Board To Send Him To Camp With Negro Selectees

Because he sincerely believes in true democracy, Roger Starr, young New York writer, filed with his local draft board Wednesday, July 9, a vigorously worded protest against the denial of democratic rights to Negro Americans. The protest accompanied Mr. Starr's questionnaire in which he placed himself in class 1.

Mr. Starr sent to the NAACP a copy of his protest which reads in part:

"You will note that I have appropriately filled out the part of my questionnaire dealing with my racial ancestry. As a white, the Army wants to place me in a unit with white troops. *** I should prefer to being placed with Negro troops. for then they would become mixed troops: American troops. Certainly there are others beside myself who went to school with Negro boys, who learned beside them the history of our country and the theory of its government and who want to be allowed to contribute their services to their country under conditions that do not hold that theory to ridicule."

Specifically named by Mr. Starr as weaknesses in the democratic system were discrimination against Negroes in the administration of the Selective Service Act, segregation of Negro troops from white, denial of equal opportunity to Negroes in the air corps, their total exclusion from the Marine corps and relegation in the navy to mess attendant, and anti-Negro training and employment policies by large corporations.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Weekly News
June 20, 1941

American Spirit

From Georgia comes the story of a Negro man who was trying to fill out his questionnaire. He wrote and paused, and scratched his head. Finally he said to himself:

"Ah kain't answer all them questions in a year."

So he turned the sheet over and wrote on the back:

"Ah is reddy when you is."

In those six humble words is embodied the sincerity and the sentiments of millions of young men in the United States today. The attitude shown by the Negro man reflects, we believe, the splendid American spirit which, having a task to perform, sets forward to do it with determination and enthusiasm.

We are impressed every day with the fine spirit shown everywhere by the young men who have been or will be called into service before the present crisis is over.

It is essentially American, and it is the spirit of America.

We are proud of our young men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Weaver Named To New Labor Board In OPM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Sidney Hillman, Associate Director-General of OPM, gave emphasis to the drive for Negro employment in defense industries Wednesday by announcing that Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed one of the twelve officials of governmental agencies who comprise the newly-created Labor Supply Branch of the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management.

At the same time, Negroes were given representation on the Regional Labor Supply Committee just established by Mr. Hillman, and members of Dr. Weaver's staff in the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM are being assigned to regional offices of the committees in New York City, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Birmingham, Ala.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Antonio, Texas, and San Francisco, Cal.

HEARD BY FLEMMING

The new Labor Supply Branch of OPM, which is charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to Mr. Hillman on policies to be followed in assuring a full complement of labor in defense industries, is headed by Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming of the United States Civil Service Commission.

In addition to making recommendations relative to OPM policies of labor supply, the new branch will also be responsible for putting these policies into operation by using the resources of existing governmental units.

Dr. Weaver declared that the new Labor Supply Branch and its field service would do much to accelerate the work of his office in integrating Negroes into national defense employment.

TO EFFECT NEGRO

"Among the policies passed on to the regional offices," he said, "are several which are significant for Negroes. First, there is the recently announced policy of the Defense Training Branch of OPM that Negroes will be trained in selected occupations in communities where heretofore have been no employment opportunities for them.

"Second, the U. S. Employment Service has been instructed by OPM to assume responsibility for exhausting sources of available labor supply within a locality before resorting to recruitment or training of labor from outside the locality. This includes the responsibility for exerting effort to place available workers of minority groups.

"Third, the policies relating to the supplying of labor for the defense program and passed on to the regional offices contain a complete copy of the President's Executive Order of June 25, 1941, reaffirming the policy of full participation in the defense program of all persons, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, and directing certain actions in furtherance of said policy."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Athens Picture In Draft Files

Georgia selective service headquarters has had in its files for months the original photograph of officials at the Athens "send-off" dinner for Negro volunteers for the Army.

Major Charles Brockman, occupational deferment officer, who was among those in the picture, said it was kept as a matter of routine with activities of all draft boards which participated in patriotic programs at the beginning of selective service. A copy was also mailed to national draft headquarters in Washington, he said.

Practically all draft boards in the nation gave similar dinners as a patriotic gesture to the first men leaving to serve their country.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Roosevelt OK'd Enlistment of College Band

Students Get Special Permission to Keep Organization Intact

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—The 367th Infantry rhythm orchestra, directed by Julian E. Christmas, is always in demand—for regimental entertainment, for social activities given by officers in parts of the camp, and for civic gatherings in nearby communities.

On Tuesday night of this week, these swingsters provided a sizzling jam session for the white soldiers of the 168th Infantry—and there were cries for "more—more!" until the boys had actually packed their instruments away.

And when they returned to the 367th, Col. Ralph C. Holliday, commanding officer, had already sent word to the chaplain that the boys and the regimental dancers were to entertain again on Saturday night.

Popular and Good

They're popular and they're good. Most of the men in the aggregation have been playing side by side for four years. They came to the 367th Infantry as a unit, and the regiment is proud of them—from top to bottom.

They volunteered for army training, en masse, after finishing their college training at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.—where the group was known as the Purple and Gold Serenaders.

Christmas, the orchestra leader, not only holds an A. B. degree from Alcorn, but has done graduate work at the University of New Mexico. He was serving as dean of men and directing the orchestra at Alcorn when given leave of absence to join the army.

Have FDR's Okey

Most of the bandsmen are members of the class of 1940. Their wholesale volunteering is unprecedented and the fact that they are remaining intact had to have approval of President Roosevelt. The venture was taken with the full approval of President William H. Bell of Alcorn.

The orchestra personnel includes:

Frank Christmas, leader and pianist; Jesse H. Smith, Jr., A.B.; Leonard Walker, B.S.; Horace Robinson, B.S.; Charles Hearn, B.S.; Joe E. Roy, sophomore; Emmett J. Stringer, A.B.; Thomas M. Moman, Jr., B.S.; Alexander Tillis, sophomore; Robert Gains, senior, and Johnnie C. Warren, senior, announcer.

Band Personnel

Other personnel which makes up the regiment's thirty-piece band includes:

Band leader: Warrant Officer Jesse J. Stanbrough.

Assistant band leaders: Technical Sgt. Robert Wade, Staff Sgt. Ishom Richard, Sgts. Joseph Calvin, A. P. Martins and J. Simmons;

Pvts. Willie Boggs, Lawrence Boutte, Jesse R. Chambliss, Frank M. Christmas, Joseph Guiment, Lawrence Jones, Jr., Colonel Jordan, Milton C. Lewis, Isaiah Marshall;

Roosevelt Shelby, Henry Trask, M. Washington and Hampton Wilburn.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 HOSTESSES AND LIBRARIAN TO CAMP DAVIS

Ordered To Report For Duty At Service Club Now Being Built

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—Appointment of three hostesses and a librarian for the service club now being built at Camp Davis for colored troops was announced Friday.

The senior hostess and librarian have been directed to report immediately for duty, while the two junior hostesses will not take over their positions until the service club is completed.

Miss Carrie G. Hargrave, formerly a case worker for the New Hanover County Welfare Department, Wilmington, N. C., has been named senior hostess. Miss Hargrave is 48 years old, was graduated from Gregory Normal institute and attended summer sessions at Hampton institute and Columbia university, New York City. Before being employed by the county welfare department, Miss Hargrave taught in the Williston elementary school and later was principal of a girls' school in Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

A Louisville, Ky., resident was given the post of librarian for the colored service club. She is Mrs. Hortense H. Young, who until her appointment was librarian for four years at Louisville Municipal college. Mrs. Young attended school at Fisk college, the University of Illinois, and the University of Chicago. She is 36 years old.

Named junior hostesses were Miss Laura Belle Truzerls, 28 years old, resident of Warsaw, N. C., and Miss Iona Crawford. 40 years old, a dietician at Community hospital, Wilmington. Miss Truzerls has been a teacher. Miss Crawford holds a master's degree from Columbia university in home economics.

Under a recent acthorization by the War Department, 27 Jim Crow service clubs are being constructed for colored troops throughout the nation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Citizens Help In Drive For Aluminum

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The city-wide drive for aluminum, vital national defense metal got underway in Memphis yesterday following issuance of an executive appeal from Mayor Walter Chandler that local citizens, firms and organizations do their share.

Solicitation of the metal among colored residents is being made by members of the Seminole Division, Boy Scouts of America, under direction of J. A. Beauchamp, scout executive. The Colored Council of Civic Organizations, headed by Prof. L. M. Zinn, LeMoyne College Public Relations Director, is cooperating with the scout organization in the campaign.

Mr. Zinn said the Council will hold a call meeting at Brownlee Hall, LeMoyne College, tomorrow night, Wednesday, to effect plans for effective support of the drive.

Delivery trucks and other vehicles of well established business concerns will be enlisted to pick up aluminum metal as they make their rounds. Persons who have stations, and Court Square are being used for collection points, it is expected that Handy's Square will be used for the convenience of colored donors.

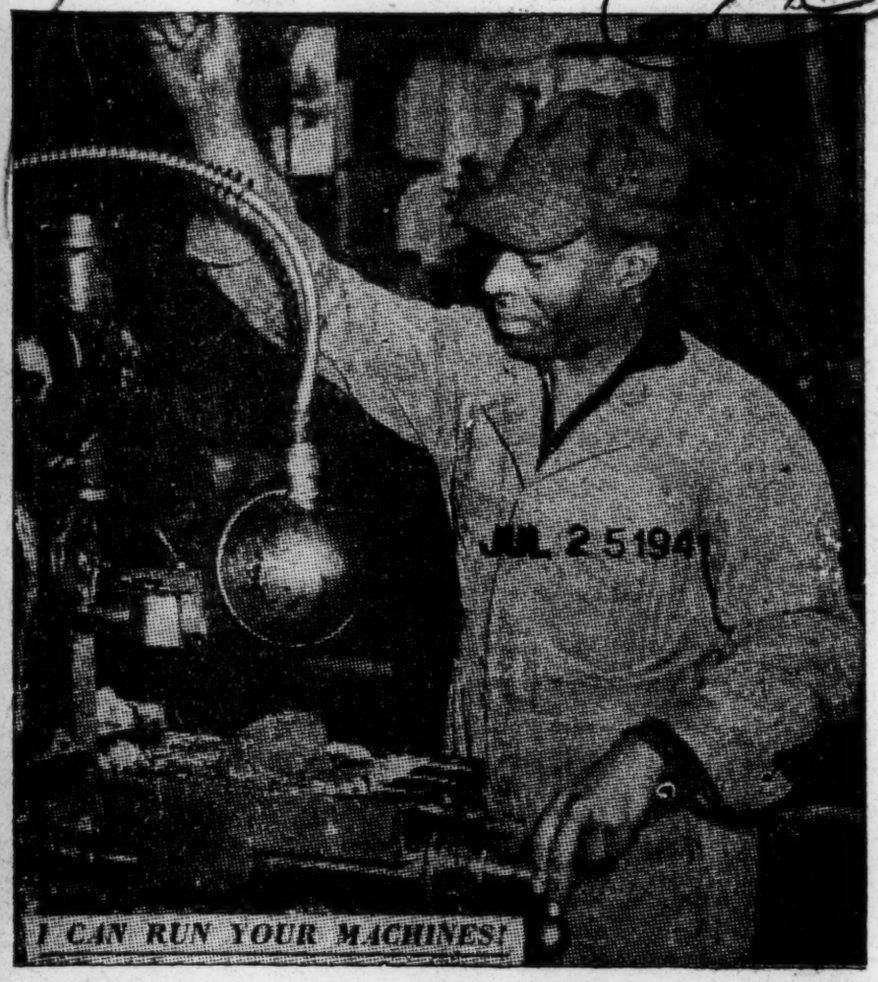
While central police station, on Adams Avenue, the several fire

Persons who call the Scout headquarters, 197 Beale Avenue, Phone 8-2313, will be glad to call at your home and deliver any quantity of metal you have on hand.

47c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Position Of Negroes In Nat'l Defense Revealed



JUL 25 1941

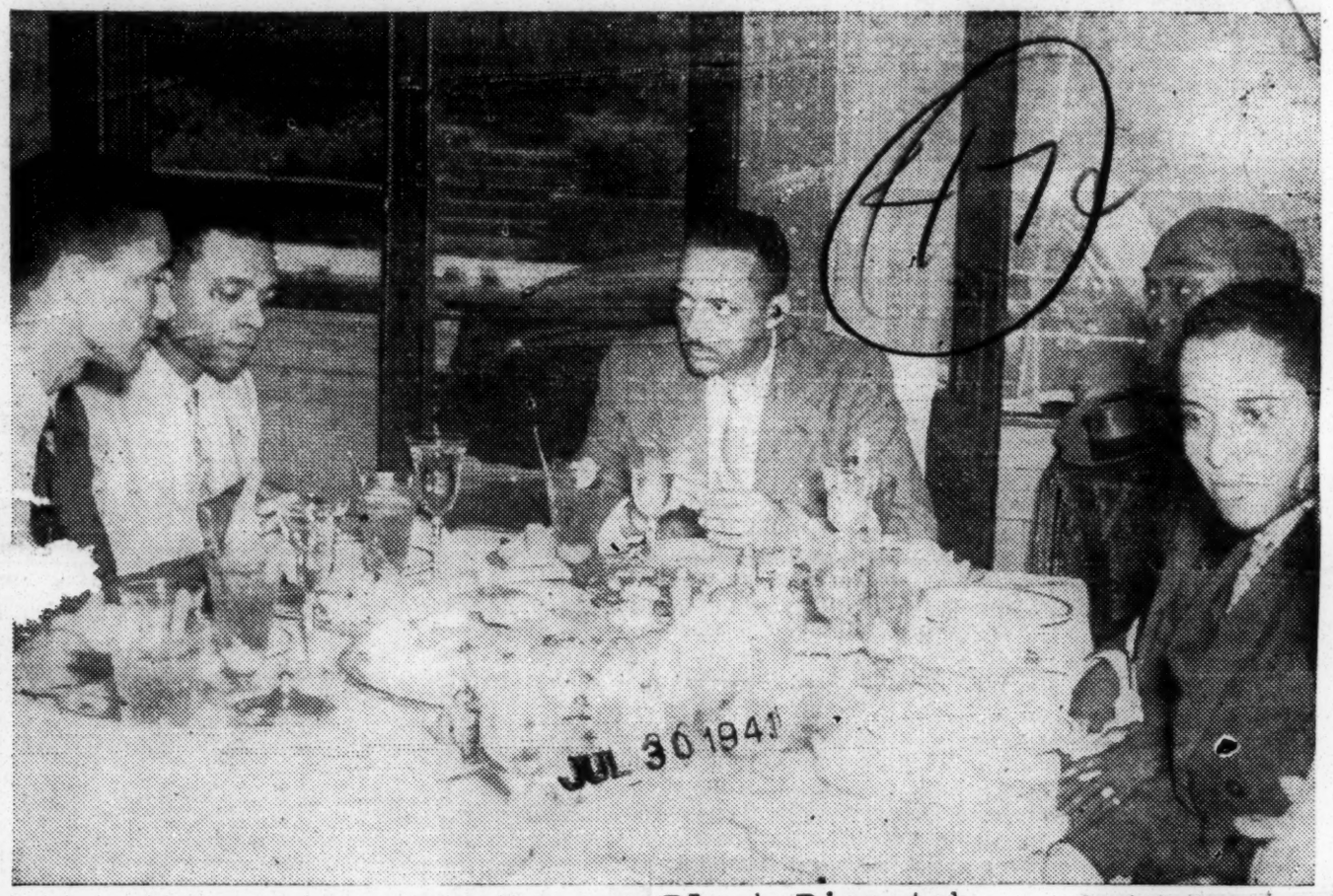
NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — Librarians, students, ministers, public speakers, laymen and others eager to know where to secure the information on the position of the Negro in the National Defense picture this week welcomed a new bibliography issued by the National Urban League, entitled Bibliography of the Negro and National Defense.

This publication lists pamphlets, bulletins and statements issued by organizations and agencies such as the Council for Democracy, the National Urban League, Hampton Institute, Negroes' Committee to March on Washington, and others. Articles which have appeared in leading magazines and editorials, articles and news items appearing in OPPORTUNITY and the CRISIS are included. Among authors lister will be found Pearl S. Buck, Walter White, Eleanor Roosevelt, Edwin R. Embree, Robert C. Weaver, Alfred Baker Lewis, Beulah Amidon, and James L. H. Peck. The appendix gives the names and titles of Negroes who hold key positions in Federal Government offices in Washington whose activities are chiefly concerned with phases of the National Defense re[illegible] The Bibliography, compiled by Ann Tanneyhill, assistant in charge of the League's Personnel and Guidance Service, may be secured for ten cents a copy by addressing the Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League 1133 Broadway, New York City.

JUL 25 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Judge Hastie Confers With Atlantans



JUL 30 1941

Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson in Atlanta to investigate several complaints made to the War Department was a guest at a dinner conference Tuesday at Sutton's cafe. Among those attending the conference pictured here are clockwise, l to r W. Y. Bell, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League; C. A. Scott, general manager, Atlanta Daily WORLD; Judge Hastie, Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary, Urban League and Moss H. Kendrix, head of the Georgia NYA forum bureau. Others at the luncheon were William H. Shell, of the NYA; Theodore M. Alexander, president Atlanta NAACP, and Cliff Mackay, managing editor, Atlanta Daily WORLD. Judge Hastie was a guest of the Twenty-Seven Club Monday night at the residence of Attorney T. W. Holmes.—(SNS Staff Photo.)

JUL 30 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Broadcasts

AUG 9 1941

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

Thousand of radio fans in the Southwest heard Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, at 8:30, Thursday morning over WKY speaking from the subject "The Negro Woman in National Deense."

Mrs. Bethune, who in addition to her work as President of Bethune-Cookman College, is also Director of Negro Activities, National Youth Administration.

Making a plea for a united motherhood during "a time like this" Mrs. Bethune pleaded for the right of Negroes to be integrated into every arm of the military service.

Mrs. Viola Cutler, YWCA Secretary, was instrumental in securing time for Mrs. Bethune.

AUG 9 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Soldiers At Camp Shelby Volunteer Many Complaints

Mississippi Camp Has Some Justified "Beefs"—Northern Officers Try to Avoid Incidents

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., July 31—Complaint and grievance mills operate at all Army camps on a 24-hour basis. An investigator going from one camp to another, finds some camps better than others. Some are found to be very good. But there are no camps which have not reached a production peak in "beefs", some justified, some unjustified.

As Army camps go, Camp Shelby is a good camp. Besides colored service troops there and a battalion of colored engineers, the 37th division (Ohio) and the 38th division (Ky., W. Va., and Ind.) are quartered there. Usually, the white boys from the North act better in the South than they do in the North when they are in camp if they have any contact with colored soldiers. And nearly all the officers in Camp Shelby are from the North. They make a point of trying to do the right thing racially.

LACKS PREVENTIVE STATION

Here, however, are some of the complaints volunteered, not sought, from enlisted men at Shelby:

COMPLAINT NO 1—Men from the colored service detachment are assigned to menial tasks at the camp. Men from the white service detachment are given the "white collar" jobs in the headquarters. The colored boys were given the job of washing dishes for the white enlisted men at headquarters. The colored boys were paid $12.00 extra a month for this work, but they thought that these white enlisted men were soldiers just like themselves and that they should wash their own dishes or have some white soldiers from the white service detachment wash them.

COMPLAINT NO 2—Prophylactic stations are usually set up by the Army in towns near the camps. The nearest big town to Camp Shelby is Hattiesburg, Miss. There is a first class Army prophylactic station in Hattiesburg, but colored soldiers can't use it. The first reason is because, the color line in the Army being what it is, it would not look just right for colored soldiers and white soldiers to be going to the same prophylactic station. Of course, a separate section might be set up for Negro soldiers, but the station is set up in the white district, too far removed from the district where colored soldiers have their fun.

As a result, an untidy shanty with a sergeant in charge has been set up in the colored district for the exclusive use of colored soldiers. These soldiers protest that the place is not only dirty and unattractive, but that it is inadequately equipped and staffed.

OBJECTS TO SINGING FOR WHITES

COMPLAINT NO. 3—Even in the Army the old practice of trotting out Negroes to sing spirituals for white folk, prevails. Glee clubs to sing spirituals are encouraged and engagements are accepted to sing for white clubs and churches. The boys like to sing, but they don't like to pretend to enjoy singing for people who deny them most of the advantages of citizenship. They don't like the white folk they are required to sing for and they see no reason for mixing deception and religion.

COMPLAINT NO. 4—Within easy motoring distance from Camp Shelby is Mississippi's Gulf Coast. This coast is lined with resort towns, health camps and picnic grounds. White soldiers are taken to these places in truckloads and have a gay time. The chief reason is because most of the camps and pleasure resorts are operated by whites and operators invite white soldiers for a Gulf Coast spree. Colored soldiers received an invitation to a colored resort, but found nothing there to enjoy after they got there. This doesn't look like one which can be laid at the door of the camp authorities.

COMPLAINT NO. 5—There is no uniformity in Army camps in the rules for the operation of automobiles on the military reservation. The speed limits vary, the penalties vary, enforcement varies and the costs vary. Enlisted men at Camp Shelby feel that the cost of a camp license, $40, is excessive, especially in view of the fact that a soldier may be at that camp a month or two, then be transferred to some other camp. This tax is in addition to the state license and seems to be in excess of most city and state license charges.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"WOMAN'S ROLE IN NATIONAL DEFENSE IS INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT," SAYS OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Negro women are playing an increasingly important role as skilled workers in the national defense program, Thelma McKelvey, special assistant in the labor supply branch of the Office of Production Management, told the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., Tuesday evening, July 29.

Addressing the biennial convention of the association in Oklahoma City, Okla., Miss McKelvey also urged the assembled delegates to work through their state and local federations to increase the enrollment of Negro workers in defense training courses.

"In several communities in which the courses were open to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color," she said, "it has been found that Negro youth has failed to take advantage of these opportunities. As a result of this, many of these prospective defense workers were unable to enter local plants when OPM had altered discriminatory employment practices in these communities."

Touching on the role of Negro women in defense, Miss McKelvey declared:

"Our program of total utilization of our human resources includes plans to increase the participation of Negro women as well as men, for they are a vital part of our labor supply."

Some progress has already been made in this direction through the work of the Negro Employment and Training branch of OPM, the speaker pointed out.

"Through the activities of Dr. Weaver's office and other branches of the labor division of OPM, hundreds of Negro women have been employed during the last year as power machine operators in the garment industries of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa., and in other urban centers.

"As of June 1, 1941, more than 400 colored women were employed as gas mask assemblers in the Edgewood Arsenal at Baltimore, Md. One of the largest parachute manufacturers in the country has placed Negro women on parachute assembly work in Manchester, Conn., as a result of OPM activity. And the State Employment Service offices in various communities have placed colored women in defense industries in such unusual occupations as sheet metal workers, press operators, jewelers, sign painters and electrical goods assemblers. A recent report of the Bureau of Employment Security shows more than 117 placements of this nature in recent months."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Medic Named To Advisory Council Selective Service

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, associate professor of preventive medicine and public health at Howard University Medical School, has been appointed to the Medical Advisory Council of the Selective Service System, the National Selective Service Headquarters announced this week.

The duties of the council are to provide liaison between national headquarters of the Selective Service System, the American Medical Association, National Medical Association, the medical profession at large, and to acquaint these organizations with the medical needs for the most effective administration of Selective Service.

At the present time the council, among other things, is considering plans for rehabilitation with regard to the minor physical defects of young men.

Dr. Cornely received his preliminary education in Detroit. He was awarded an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1928, an M.D. in 1931, and a degree of doctor of public health in 1934. He studied public health under the renowned Dr. John Sundwall. He is author of a number of articles on medical problems.

The other members of the Council are: Dr. Francis X. McGovern, chairman, chairman of the executive board of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and state chairman of the Committee on Medical Preparedness of the American Medical Association; Dr. Henry C. Macatee, past president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and a delegate to the American Medical Association; Dr. Thomas Stephen Cullen, professor-emeritus of gynecology, of Johns Hopkins Medical School and a trustee of the American Medical Association; Dr. Harvey Brinton Stone, associate professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins University and a member of the Committee on Medical Preparedness of the American Medical Association; Dr. Robert A. Bier, secretary of the Medical Advisory Council and liaison officer between the council and national headquarters; and Theodore Wiprud, executive secretary of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and secretary to the Committee on Medical Resources of the District Medical Society.

Dr. Cornely is a member of the following honorary societies: Alpha Omega Alpha (medical), Delta Omega (public health), and Phi Kappa Phi (literary). He is a member of the National Medical Association, American Public Health Association and the Medical Chirurgical Society; member of the board of directors of the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association and the District Social Hygiene Association; fellow of the American Public Health Association; consultant for the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Social Hygiene Association.

47c-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Roger Starr Has Set Example For Other Fair-Minded Whites

ROGER STARR, a young New York writer, who is white, wants to join the army but in sending in his questionnaire he expressed a strong desire to be connected with a colored unit.

Mr. Starr wrote the draft officials:

"You will note that I have appropriately filled out the part of my questionnaire dealing with my racial ancestry. As a white man, the Army wants to place me in a unit with white troops. I should prefer being placed with Negro troops, for then they would become mixed troops—American troops.

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"Certainly there are others besides myself who went to school with Negro boys, who learned beside them the history of our country and the theory of its government and who want to be allowed to contribute their services to their country under conditions that do not hold that theory to ridicule."

Mr. Starr has put his finger on something that is important in any fair discussion of the race problem. Too many people assume that it is the Negro problem. And any solution or effort seeking its abolishment must come from colored people. It is an American problem.

Fair-minded white folk could do much to end segregation if they would take similar action to that of Mr. Starr. Perhaps if several thousand white men would advise the War Department that they want to join the so-called Negro units, the brass hats would sit up and take notice.

The reason given for the rules and regulations which segregate and discriminate against Negroes in the armed forces is that white soldiers would object to fighting with colored ones.

Since it is difficult and at the present time impossible for colored soldiers to Americanize the Army maybe white soldiers can break the barriers in the opposite direction. But it will require hard work. In fact, it will require more skill and work to break up segregation in the Army of the greatest democracy than it would take to capture a whole army of Hitler's soldiers. But anyway it would be interesting to observe what would happen if several thousand white soldiers sought to join units made up of colored soldiers. Mr. Starr has started something; we hope he follows it up among his friends and other intelligent Americans.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Proportion Of Draftees Les Than 10 Per Cent

70,000 Negro Troops Called Into Army Through Selective Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The proportion of Negroes in the United States army, against the total population, will not be the usual and accepted ten percent. To the contrary, the proportion will reach the puny mark of around five percent of the planned host of 1,500,000 men.

Had the regular army followed the principles laid down by the selective service board, this small total would not be true. However, under the acts of the former group, approximately 12 per cent of the total Negro population has been called to the colors—to serve in various units and not in restricted regiments.

An interesting chart, showing up to June 1, 1941, the population proportions has been prepared and is given herewith:

Corps area	Population white	Percentage Negro	Calls White	Percentage Negro
1	99.19	.81	98.59	1.41
2	91.41	8.59	95.81	1.41
3	80.60	19.40	87.93	12.07
4	65.49	34.50	56.83	43 17
5	92.85	7.15	94.25	5.75
6	96.20	3.80	93.56	6.44
7	95.02	4.98	93.13	6.87
8	94.42	5.58	87.80	12.20
9	99.82	.18	99.07	.93
Tot'l	90.30	9.70	88.03	11.97

Exceeding by 2.2 percent the percentage of the population, the total number of Negroes thus called by the selective service since November numbers around 70,000 colored troops. This does not say that all of these troops are in encampments for the rejection rates have been high in some instances, and, prior to the addition of illiteracy, or the equivalent of a fourth grade education, were caused chiefly by physical defects of which syphilis was the leading cause.

Rejection of selectees, white and colored, was 16 percent in the District of Columbia; 11 percent in Hawaii and 15 percent in Porto Rico.

12 percent to 18 percent rejections: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

The remainder of the states ran from 5 percent to 12 percent rejections.

An analysis of the cases showed that the higher disease rate prevailed in the country areas away from the urban districts, which had been contrary to expectation. Officials believe that this condition is due to the inability of the country youth to obtain treatments for the disease as easily as do residents of cities and towns.

The widespread ravages of syphilis in the rural areas indicates to these officials two things: the need for more educational facilities among these people and the rendering of medical treatment, in these sections.

The advent of the literacy test for selectees greatly increases the number of rejects, especially in the areas where school facilities have been poor and in many instances, lacking entirely for certain communities.

Placing the requirements as low as could be done with safety and efficiency for the individuals and the army, officials are proving the need for more schools and better schools as well as for additional health facilities.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Vocational Study Helped Balto. Youth in Army

By ARCHIE R. SMOTHERS

FORT EUSTIS, Va. — Elmer Watkins, graduate of the Colored Vocational School in Baltimore, now enrolled in a three-month mechanic engineering course at Camp Holabird, Md., is class of approximately five in the only co[illegible] student in a dred soldiers.

AUG 2 1941

Aided by his vocational training, Watkins's work and evidence of ability at the Motor Transport Garage here merited him the opportunity to attend the school.

Two other members of Watkins's detachment, the Service Unit of the Quartermaster Detachment, are studying in the machinist's school at Camp Holabird. They are Benny Carter and Jesse Johnson.

The detachment is commanded by Lieut. John O. Looney, assisted by First Sgt. Alton Beavers, who has had fifteen years of army experience, and six sergeants and eight corporals. The detachment is made up of two hundred men and the number of rated men is mounting daily.

Members of the detachment occupy five barracks and are served in their own mess hall. A new day room, fully equipped with recreational facilities, was opened recently.

The duties of the service unit consist largely in driving and maintenance of trucks, driving staff cars and serving and, warehouse clerks, movie attendants and ushers.

AUG 2 1941

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 25, 1941

Negroes Raise $150 In United Service Drive

Already $150 has been collected in the Negro drive of $1,000 for the United Service Order, Chairman E. M. Wilson, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, reported today.

The bulk of this amount came in two separate checks donated by local plants.

Chairman Wilson urges that the solicitors emphasize the importance of the work that is being done, and asks that pastors impress on their people the need for everyone's contributing.

In addition, the pastor stated that he has been authorized to aid in the county drive for defense aluminum, and asks that all Negroes give liberally to this cause.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Complimenting Colored Army And Navy YMCA

AUG 5 1941

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(SNS)—
We wish to thank and heartily congratulate Mr. E. E. Farley, who through long years of work, trials and numerous disappointments has at last given to our community one of the finest buildings with recreational facilities that are second to none in our country. We are also deeply grateful to Mr. M. R. Ashworth and his committee of management who has made this this possible. Mr. Ashworth has endeared himself to our race as no other, we thank all of the others who were reponsible for this wonderful edifice.

Especially do we wish to compliment and express our gratitude to Mrs. Lizzie Lunceford whose unselfish contribution made the Army-Navy YMCA a financial possibility. She has set a fine example for others of our group who have the means with which to make it possible for more of our people to enjoy the "abundant life".

To the members of the staff for their efficient services we wish to encourage and give our cooperation. Mr. J. A. Davis, who is one of the assistant directors, is a graduate of Talledega College and has studied towards his M. A. degree at Fisk University. Mr. Davis has served as principle of the following training schools, Russell County Training School at Hurtsboro, Alabama, and Fayette County Training School at Fayetteville, Alabama. Plus his educational background, Mr. Davis brings to us a pleasing personality and years of experience in working with people. He quiet unassuming manner has already endeared him to many.

Mrs. Nell Blackshear, the other assistant director, has as her educational background Atlanta University, Atlanta School of Social Work and Columbia University in New York. Her experience as a social worker has been wide-spread, having worked with the following agencies, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as case worker, Administrative Interviewer for the Recertification Department of the Work's Progress Administration, Department of Public Welfare, as case worker, Travelers's Aid Society, as community organization worker, and as investigator for the American Red Cross. Her pleasant personality and smile is already winning for her a host of friends. Miss Irene McAllister, the office secertary, is a graduate of Butler's College at Carver, Texas, and had her business training at Morris Brown College in Atlanta. She has proved herself efficient and alert at all times. She will aid all visiting the building in getting acquainted with the facilities.

AUG 5 1941

The Custodians, Mr. James Allen, Mr. Homer Allen and Mr. Will Marley, are to be commended on the way they are keeping the building attractive. They are all men of fine character and honesty. Mr Francis Jones, the Canteen Operator, is a graduate of Morehouse College and has a great deal of business experience having worked for a long period in this city as an insurance man.

Mr. Farley is to be again commended upon his choice of staff as he has shown care in his selection to get experienced and qualified persons. It again evidences his ever broadening vision and his open hearted interest in humanity. Mr. Farley has done a job well and we as citizens want him to know that we appreciate and admire him. His Christian attitud and his belief in prayer, has today given him. His Christian attitude and his forts realized. Hats of COLORED COLUMBUS to a man who has proved to us that he is a PATHFINDER and a LEADER.

Submitted from the Baptist Minister's Conference.
Rev. R. M. Ferrell, president
Rev. R. D. Arline, secretary

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
July 25, 1941

NEGROES COLLECT TODAY

Boy Scouts Will Pick Up Aluminum For Defense Use

Collection of aluminum for defense use in the negro communities of the city will start this afternoon at 5 o'clock when Boy Scout troops of the Seminole Division, under the sponsorship of the Council of Colored Civic Clubs, start a house-to-house canvass.

The city has been divided into zones with outstanding civic club heads and Scout masters in charge of each zone. All negro Scouts are to report to the head of the division in their community this afternoon for instructions before starting to work. After the aluminum is taken to depositories in the various wards trucks will carry it to the main pile in Court Square.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 26, 1941

Negro Girl Scouts Help Aluminum Drive

One of Columbia's Negro Girl Scout troops has done its share toward the defense aluminum drive.

Troop 14 conceived and executed a novel idea, in co-operation with the Capitol theater in the 1000 block of Washington street. The troop sponsored a film showing to which persons were admitted for a piece of aluminum.

There were 400 or 500 persons attending the show yesterday morning with approximately 300 pounds of aluminum being received. J. E. Dickson is chairman of the Negro aluminum drive in Columbia. His wife is in charge of Troop 14.

The following Girl Scouts of troop 14 assisted with the aluminum matinee yesterday: Kathleen Chappell, Jessie Mae Parker, Dorothy Ash, Harriet Entzminger, Della Mae Entzminger, Doris Raeford, Rosalind Singfield and Helen Mitchell.

Negro Girl Scout troop 14 is a unit of the Richland Council of Girl Scouts of which Miss Mary Farley Maxwell is director.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 25, 1941

Negro Workers Turn In $150 For USO Fund

Negro workers in the USO campaign turned $150 into the pot yesterday but the drive was still $1500 short of the $18,500 goal.

Working entirely among Negroes, the Negro Business League and the International Longshoreman's local union canvassed and plugged until the $150 was scraped up in nickels and dimes, the largest contribution of the day.

LaMar Sarra, general chairman of the USO drive, urged workers to make reports on the results of their collections today and tomorrow, in hope that the drive can be pushed over the top by Saturday.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 26, 1941

Negroes Glean 1,000 Pounds Of Aluminum

One thousand pounds of aluminum have been gleaned by the Negro aluminum campaign committee in Columbia, it was announced last night by J. E. Dickson, chairman. He said that the goal was 2,000 pounds before the campaign is concluded July 29.

Chairman Dickson said that city Negro ministers had been requested to make a final appeal tomorrow from their pulpits for contributions. "The drive is progressing satisfactorily and the community is co-operating wholeheartedly," he said.

He spoke highly of the service rendered by Negro Boy Scouts in their house-to-house canvass, a feature of the program which has met with marked success.

Scoutmasters of the various participating Negro troops are: A. M. Entzminger, troop 54; L. S. Scott, troop 50; A. W. Young, troop 58; W. H. Burton, troop 59; W. J. Gilliam, troop 57; L. A. Shelton, troop 56; Monroe Taylor, troop 51; C. W. Madden, scout commissioner, and C. A. Johnson, district chairman.

Stations to receive the aluminum are located at the following points: Harding and Taylor streets, House and Senate streets, Booker Washington Heights, Ridgewood, Howard Community center and Saxon school.

Members of the committee are: J. E. Dickson, chairman; M. A. Entzminger, secretary; the Rev. J. C. Colclough, J. W. Brunson; Dr. D. K. Jenkins, the Rev. W. L. B. Clark, Dr. J. J. Starks, Nurse A. A. Nelson, the Rev. H. J. Trapp, the Rev. F. A. Davis, W. H. Harvey, W. F. Robinson, the Rev. F. M. Young, the Rev. J. P. Reeder, Dr. K. W. Mance, Professor Carl Flipper, the Rev. W. R. Bowman, the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, the Rev. C. H. Brown, Attorney Harold R. Boulware, the Rev. I. W. Jeanerett and Dr. Samuel R. Higgins.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

MORE VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG YOUNG DRAFTEES

The exemption of men 28 years old and older from the army draft has decreased slightly the number of rejections and has revised considerably the causes for such rejections, officials at the Chicago induction center said yesterday.

The 28 year group has been granted deferment since July 1. The period during which they were subject to call extended from Nov. 1941 thru June—eight months.

AUG 3 1941

Mental disorders remained the first cause of rejections in July, but rejections because of venereal disease showed a sharp increase. During the month 104 men, or 1.98 per cent of those examined, were turned down because of venereal disease. For the November-June period rejections for this cause constituted only .84 per cent of the men given examinations.

Army medical officers said rejections for venereal diseases had been expected to rise as the proportion of younger men increased.

An indication that the younger men have sounder teeth was found in the number of rejections attributed to dental faults. Rejections for bad teeth previously ranked second in importance. During July they dropped to sixth place—from 2.41 per cent to .78 per cent.

Following is a comparison of the percentage of men rejected for major causes, from November thru June and during July:

	July. Per cent.	Nov.-June, incl.
Mental	2.89	2.61
Venereal	1.98	.84
Bones	1.88	1.25
Eyes	1.43	2.17
Ears	1.41	1.30
Teeth	.78	2.41

Chronic alcoholism, which previously accounted for .47 per cent of those rejected, dropped to .06.

Medical officers said the increase in ear defects was not surprising, since many of them resulted from childhood ailments. Disorders of the eye showed a substantial decrease.

The 152 rejections for mental causes in July included 28 for illiteracy below the fourth grade level.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 26, 1941

IN COMMON DANGER

Editor, The Journal: Power, roads and aluminum will win the war. All three are necessary for defense. Beg to inclose a clipping on power and roads and wish to state that it is time to open up the aluminum mines of Georgia. In northwest Georgia, near Rome, and across the state from east to west below the fall line from Augusta by Macon to Columbus, are millions of tons of aluminum.

Your editorial on "Carrying On" points the way; and in connection with it may we say that for the first time in life we witness the governor of a great state falling below the law of nature which is observed by the "lower" animals. In the face of a common danger all strife ceases. Witnessed during a fresshet in the Ogeechee River a rabbit and a rattlesnake floating down the river on the same log. In face of a common danger our governor is trying hard to turn race against race for political gain.

The Negro took care of our family while father fought General Sherman from Dal-ton to Atlanta and from Atlanta to the sea. The Negro stood between us and German bullets in France. God forbid that we

NEAL KITCHENS.
Warm Springs, Ga.

47c-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

The Negro And Nat'l Defense

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
(Continued from last Sunday)

THE NEGROES OF Georgia have had, this week, a forceful display of intolerance in race relations. It has been a clear demonstration of how the temper of the ruling classes becomes inflamed when it feels that the status of the minority race group has outgrown the limits of its particular structure of tolerance. The whole disgraceful show is a display of the unbalance created by the insanity which is surely possessing the white people of America.

CHIVERS

The sense of these three articles has been that Negroes as a minority racial group must tread more cautiously during this vexatious period in American life. This is true because when the ruling classes begin to fear for their own self-perservation they are likely to commit many injustices against those who are most defenseless. What people in America would be more defenseless, today, than Negroes?

INTOLERANCE SPREADING

Dr. Lyman Bryson in a recent speech on "Majority-minority needs in the National Crisis" made the following thought provoking statement, "The most noticeable thing about the American temper of the moment is that the vast majority of the people are getting more intolerant of minority opinions, more angry with those who disagree with them and less patient with the slow deliberations of real democracy. This is a tendency that can be understood even if it cannot be justified. And it would seem to be only realistic for minority groups must adopt, as a guide, the truism which says that it is right to tell the truth but the one who tells the truth should be guaranteed that the one he tells it to is capable of handling the truth.

With such a guiding of philosophy it is possible to go through the small holes that appear in the social pattern and cause real discomfort to the pattern wearers. Whatever changes effected three would be unconscious

A PREDICTION

May I conclude then by saying that I do not believe that either the Committee on the Participation of Negroes in National Defense or the threatened "March on Washington" affected the position of Negroes in National defense employment. It was more than likely the sudden deadly attack of the German military machine upon a militarily weak Russia. The defeat of Russia, now, will endanger in no uncertain terms the security of majority groups in this country.

I predict that the closer the German military parade approaches to Moscow and the rich Ukraine the more gains Negroes will receive in this country. This will not be because of sympathy or fear on the part of the political administration of Negro revolution but because Negroes have become more necessary to the preservation of the American white concept of the democratic way of life.

A final thought to ponder—"Human misfortunes beats heavily upon those who are already unfortunate.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

TO PLAY THE role of a normal member of any society and be a member in good standing in a minority racial group within that society at the same time requires an extremely keen sense of balance.

If members of the minority racial group happen to be marked by a different color this sense of balance operates under continued pressure and consequently in constantly subjected to severe stresses and strains. Such is the case in times of relative peace How difficult this balance must be in times of war when the lives and culture of the ruling classes are threatened with extermination?

The seriousness of the situation of the American Negro in the present crisis as it effects his native country is dramatized by this mark of color. His color differentiates him and thus subjects his behavior to more minute and analytical scrutiny. The limits of racial tolerance are set by the majority racial group upon a gauge which records the intensity and apparent sincerity of the Negro's patriotism.

The closer then the country approaches war and thereby, more certainly endangers the state of self-preservation of the majority racial group the narrower becomes the limits of tolerance by white people. The important thing to be remembered here that white people set the limits of tolerance and Negroes must measure up to them, regardless of the invitations invoked, if they are to survive.

HATE IS ORGANIZED

Preparation for war institutionalizes hate against the enemy—it has to. For people can not fight fiercely unless they hate intensely. Modern warfare is prepared for in advance. The seeds of hate are sown early and carefully nurtured. When the vitriol has reached its adolescence and is full of energy and sap it begins to strain at restriction. It must be used for its purpose or it will, as any thwarted emotion, find its own outlet.

A most logical and convenient outlet would be Negroes because of their distinctive marking and the lack of social stigma attached to the destruction of another race You see the other race is not quite human anyway—never is. The destruction of Jews is a good example of this, even though they are white people. The same answer is arrived at by substituting minority cultists for race.

EXAMINING SOME ERRORS

Let us examine some of the errors of Negroes that are likely to subject them to the penalties for violating the limits of racial tolerance in times of crisis. For instance, the recent accumulation of threats aimed at the national defense, to force concessions from the morale of the overall societal culture, which might be simply translated at "white culture." What are a few of these threats?

One is the National Committee on Participation of Negroes in National Defense. The leader of this group has recently created a slogan which reads, "the white man's misery is the Negro's gain." Certainly such a slogan is not calculated to encourage the white political administrators to want to move in order to make room for Negroes in National defense It is in reality a challenge to racial conflict.

MARCH ILL-CONCEIVED

The argument that such public noise as this organization makes will expose the sins of democracy to the Nazis, Fasicists, Communists and what have you thus shaming white America into giving Negroes more defense employment is in its essence the creator of very antagonistic cooperation. The reaction will be the same in type as would be the case should one neighbor "air the dirty linen" in another's closet as a means of forcing that neighbor to admit him into his intimate social group.

The "March on Washington" was ill-conceived. It was an attempt to place pressure upon the majority racial group at a time when it is fighting for self-preservation—a threat of sabotage of national unity. In the first place not only 100,000 Negroes but thirteen million cannot successfully force upwards of 120 millions of advantaged people to do anything. The thought is particularly ridiculous when one realizes the importance of Negroes. Hitler has taught the world that a bluff is worthless unless it can be backed, if needs be, by action—action sufficiently strong to counteract violent reaction. White people control all of the implements of war, if you get what I mean.

BAD STRATEGY

It is equally as bad to advertise broadly, in a spirit of braggadocia, the belief that the threat of the "March on Washington" forced the President of the United States to make concessions to Negroes by issuing an order to the office of Production Management to the effect that Negroes must be employed by defense industries. The truth is that the war can be fought with Negroes in concentration camps. The military energy of Fascism has been attuned to its high state of efficient operation on the emotional current of anti-Jewry. There are upwards of ten millions of ineffective Jews in Continental Europe. In this relationship, the significent thing is that American indignation has produced no feasible plan for rehabilitating those Jews who may leave the walled in ghettoes.

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

The Negro And Nat'l Defense

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
(Continued From Last Week)

I PROPOSE THAT neither mass threats, such as militant committees, mass meetings, "Marches to Washington", nor any other objective pressure methods force the majority racial group to alter its way of life in such a way as to disadvantage itself for the benefit of a minority racial group. When this is done it is only as a matter of expedience. It is done at the stage of societal evolution when the minority racial group becomes essential to the survival of the ruling classes.

CHIVERS

This type of cooperation is antagonistic and therefore is as stingy as the seriousness of the need will permit.

UNCONVERTED WHITES

One famous sociologist recites the following truism in a statement of the operation of interracial relations. "In our Southern States, before the Civil War, whites and blacks had formed habits of action and feeling towards each other. They lived in peace and accord and each one grew up in the ways which were traditional and customary prizes and keeps almost as well preserved as the day he received it—that he had been appointed a clerk in the Manchester Post Office, effective two days before. When he returned from Macon, he took up the new post and there he has been until heart trouble forced his retirement in April of this year. It was in that month that he received a letter from Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker congratulating him on his many years of loyal and efficient service.

Testified to His Excellence

Postmaster McRee said many officials of the Richmond Post Of-

five, where Joseph was transferred not many years after his appointment, had testified to his excellence not only as a clerk but as a man.

While still working as clerk back in the 1920's, Joseph took up the study of law at Virginia Union University. Upon completion of the course in 1926, he took the State Bar examinations and passed without difficulty. He still retains his license as attorney, though he has practiced but little.

"I have argued some cases in court, but not lately," he said. "It takes eternal vigilance to make anything out of it."

Joseph said he has a bad heart and, by the doctor's orders, can't take up anything now. "I intend to take it easy," he said, and then with a quiet smile, "but not through choice."

The Civil War established legal rights and left the two races to learn to live together under other relations than before.

The whites have never been converted from the old mores. Those who still survive look back with regret and affection to the old usages and customary sentiments and feelings. The two races have not yet made new mores. Vain attempts have been made to control the new order by legislation. The only result is the proof that legislation cannot make mores. There is a new trend in the mores now as they begin to form under the new state of things. The strong point in the new code seems to be that any white man is boycotted and despised if her associates with Negroes .. Some are anxious to interfere and try to control.

They take their stand on ethical views of what is going on The results will be such as the facts call for They do not depend upon ethical views. The only things with which we can deal are those which are . . . "

THE WRONG TIME

Mass appeals to the majority racial group for action that would eventually inconvenience its "way of life" belong to times of peace—times when the limits of tolerance have grown flabby and elastic. This does not necessarily mean that they will be effective in the way Negroes would have them be. They probably would not. A people, minority or majority resists strongly any attempt to change their way of living.

However, such organized pressure methods are essential to the processes of Civilization. They keep them in the state of flexibility necessary for proper performance in a dynamic society.

In critical times, like the present, group safety calls for the most dramatic displays of loyalty patriotism and willingness to sacrifice. Negroes must demonstrate courage in the face of danger and ability to pay the price of defending democracy. Race relations are not based on sympathy—they react to expediency.

COOPERATION ANTAGONISTIC

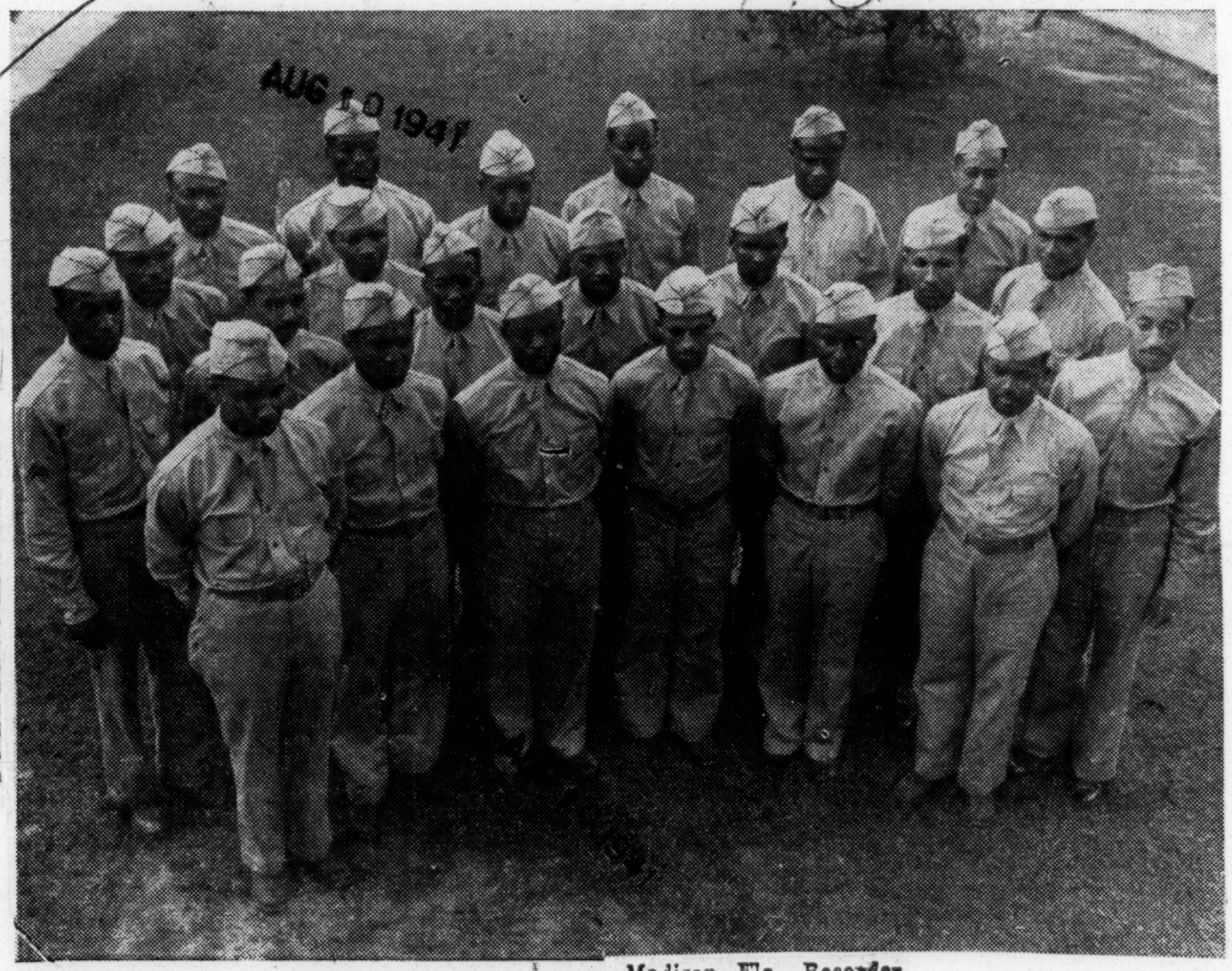
Cooperation between races is inherently antagonistic. There are plain evidences of antagonistic racial cooperation in even the most harmless and humane appearing efforts at cooperation between races. Antagonistic because no more disturbance of the scales of racial inequality is ever allowed, at one time, than is thought expedient to the welfare of the majority racial group at the particular moment.

This antagonism is not necessarily conscious of responsibility for any brutality nor do all members of the majority racial group recognize its antipathetic action. Such feelings are more and more subdued as the ruling racial group become aggressively conditioned to their concept of the total term "Civilization".

This cooperation possessing a bare minimum of philanthropy, at any one time, may be conceived of, at least, by the privileged members of the minority racial groups as being antipathetic and a brutalizing process. One writer has said that "the black man has two worst enemies; the over-zealous advocate who claims too much for him, and the execrable creature wearing a white skin who says "I hate a nigger".

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They Occupy Spare Time By Singing



Here is seen the Reception Center Chorus, at Fort Benning, Ga., which specializes in the singing of spirituals. The reception center is exclusively for colored selective service men. Shown left to right are, first row: Privates William Perkins, Birmingham; Willis Brown, Minter, Ala.; Wendall Page, Vicksburg, Miss.; William Jemison, Carrolton, Ala.; George Luton, Providence, Ky.; and Corporal Alton Davenport, Birmingham. Second row: Corporal Benton A. Adams, pianist, Detroit; Privates Morgan Brown, Macon; Larzell McQueen, Meridian, Miss.; Bland Batey, Augusta, Ala.; Corporal Edward Ellis, Greensboro, Ga.; Privates Richard Montgomery, Birmingham, and Parnell Jones, Birmingham. Third row, Privates Booker T. Watson, Atlanta; Leon Leake, Savannah; Sergeant Abner Jackson, director, Tallahassee, Fla.; Privates Henry G. Morris, Vero Beach, Fla.; Henry Shardison, Columbia, Tenn.; Moses Lamar, Albany; Royal Flagg, Brownsville, Tenn., and J. Van Malone, Cleveland, Tenn.

Madison, Fla., Recorder
July 11, 1941

NEGRO BOYS GET DEFENSE TRAINING

The Smith Hughes Department of the Madison County Training School extends National Defense courses to rural and non-rural youth between the ages of 17 and 25 years. More than 25 boys have registered in these courses, a remarkable increase over the last enrollment.

The extension of these courses will last for a period of eight weeks. At the end of the eight week period, all young men who have put in the required number of hours will get a certificate which will give them preference over many others as to their respective training whenever they seek employment.

The purpose of the courses is to train these young men to take the places of young men who have been inducted into service by the draft boards. Secondly it is to speed up the home defense program.

"I am hoping that more young men will enroll as they come into the knowledge of these courses; therefore making the scope of service greater," said A. C. Hooks, Negro teacher of Vocational Agriculture and Supervisor of National Defense courses in the area of Madison County.

47c-1941
Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 13, 1941

The Negro and Defense

By Dean James T. Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes

Negro youth are like all other youth in that they love adventure, action, drama, change, and a chance for self-expression. Negro youth have been exposed to the same sort of history teaching and history textbooks as other youth and as a consequence have learned to admire our military heroes, and their exploits. So when the drums begin to beat and the flags begin to wave, young Negro Americans feel the same call to fight and die for country as other young Americans.

Such has been the story in every crisis which this nation has faced. On Boston Commons, on Lake Erie, at New Orleans with Andrew Jackson, at San Juan with Theodore Roosevelt and with Pershing in Mexico and in Flanders, Negroes "paid the last full measure of devotion" to the land and country which they love.

During the crisis of 1861-65, Negroes fought to free the slaves and to preserve the Union, while other Negroes stood guard over the lands and the families of the South, while the flower of its manhood wasted itself in a vain struggle against the rising tide of democratic imperatives.

Some have attributed the loyalty of the Negro to the South in this period to ignorance, others to fear of reprisal; any such explanation does the Negro a grave injustice. In standing by the South, the Negro was prompted by the same motives which activated Robert E. Lee and many other white Southerners in the crisis. The South was his home, he loved its hills, its valleys, its rivers and its plains; and though a slave he was bound to the people of the South by the strongest sort of emotional ties. His loyalty and devotion arose from a deep and abiding feeling of "belongingness."

Some may be ashamed of this chapter in the Negro's history, but personally I am proud to be a member of a race that refused to stick a dagger in the back of a neighbor.

Seventy-five years of freedom and of education, and the disillusionment that followed the last world war have left their mark upon Negro thought and attitude. On almost every issue which faces the nation, segments of the Negro people may be found aligned with every school of thought. This is to be expected, since Negroes like other racial groups have extensive intellectual and volitional differences which preclude the possibility of any one type of attitude or reaction developing in all of them. Furthermore, the very heterogeneity of the Negro's inter-racial contacts and experiences make a general pattern of thought, attitude, or reaction impossible. As a consequence, there are Negro Communists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, Pacifists, Jingoes and the like. In this respect Negroes are like other Americans. I believe, however, that they are unlike some Americans in one particular—very few Negroes put their loyalty to party alignments above loyalty to country.

What then is the Negro's attitude in the present crisis? What is he thinking?

First: There is a considerable segment of the Negro population that is anti-British. These Negroes feel that England has treated her colored peoples very badly, exploiting them and reducing them to economic serfdom under the pretense of civilizing them. This group is unwilling to help save the British empire, but they would serve America in the event our country found it necessary to go to war.

A smaller group of Negroes feel that America has not dealt fairly and justly with them, and that the present crisis affords the very opportunity which the Negro needs; this group thinks the Negro should take advantage of this hour to make demands upon the country; that now is the time for the Negro to state his grievances and insist upon their correction as a reward for his help in the present emergency.

One runs into these attitudes and points of view in discussing the world crisis with Negro groups, but it is my opinion that these views are held by a relatively small part of the Negro people. As in the past, so in the present crisis the great mass of the Negro people are loyal and devoted to America and to the democratic way of life.

Do not misunderstand me—there is much in American life that Negroes do not approve of. We feel that discriminations and injustices based on color and race are the very antithesis of the democratic ideal, and that such discriminations and injustices should be discontinued; but we do not believe that any group of citizens should use the present emergency for realizing purely selfish gains. We feel that the present crisis is a time to insist upon serving rather than a time to bargain for privileges.

So here we are eager and willing to serve. The army and the navy and other branches of the service need men. Negro youth stands in line asking for a chance to play his part as an American citizen. He desires no special favors; he insists that the same rigid standards for admission and for service be applied to him.

Negro youth stands at the gates of factories at the shipyards, and other defense industries. He has come because his country is in danger. The institutions which he prizes are threatened from without by power drunk dictators, and from within by subversive propaganda and acts of sabotage. Negro youth stands at the gates and along the highways and calls to America: "I am strong," he shouts, "I am eager and willing to help." "I know no country but America." "I have no loyalty save to the stars and stripes." "I have been a sailor, a soldier, and a worker, and I have never shirked or been disloyal in time of crisis." "May I come in?" "May I help?"

This I believe is the spirit of the great mass of Negro youth in the present crisis. America has nothing to fear from him. He wants to preserve freedom, and our democratic way of life. The danger to America does not come from the Negro, but from those, who in this time of national crisis, when it is imperative that we have a united nation, would by policies of job denial and discrimination keep alive ill-will and racial misunderstanding. They are real enemies of democracy at home, and they give aid and comfort to the dictators abroad.

In the present crisis America needs the energies and the united effort of all its citizens; any individual or group of individuals who deny any American the right to share in the defense of our common land is undermining the foundations upon which our democracy rests. This is sabotage of the most sinister sort; it does not destroy ships, or industrial plants, which, after all, can be rebuilt, but such practices destroy men's hope and belief in the democratic way of life; such men become fertile soil for subversive doctrine and the willing tool of the revolutionary propagandist.

Negro youth feels that by birth and by social heritage he belongs here. He does not plan any mass migration elsewhere, nor does he contemplate race suicide. He wants simply to play his part as a man and an American in this hour of national crisis. To do other than this voluntarily would brand him as a traitor; to be denied the right for full participation will rob him of his self-respect, and deprive him of that feeling of "belongingness" out of which has come the Negro's loyalty and devotion to this land.

This is a crucial hour in the life of our nation. Let all Americans live this hour magnificently, so that other generations of Americans looking back across the centuries at us will say in the words of Winston Churchill, "This was our finest hour."

Wadesboro, N. C., Intelligencer
May 1, 1941

Negro Defense Meets

(By Otis Buffaloe.)

On Saturday of last week 21 Negro ministers and 10 deacons representing practically every Negro church in Anson county met in our office at Wadesboro for the purpose of formulating plans to contact every Negro farm family, and solicit their cooperation in connection with the "National Defense" program of which most of our people are so urgently in need.

The food and feed program was outlined to the group by Mr. J. W. Cameron, county agent. Rev. J. W. Diggs, Route 1, Pee Dee stated immediately following Mr. Cameron's speech that "He was sure the ministers would support the County Wide Food and Feed program 100 per cent."

O'Nell Cauley, Grace Peterson, and J. H. Rump were other speakers at the meeting. A schedule of meetings was arranged, and the following are yet to take place, all at 8 P. M.:

Thursday, May 1, Deep Creek church.
Friday, May 2, Ansonville H. S.
Monday, May 5, Gatewood Station.
Tuesday, May 6, Meltonville church.
Wednesday, May 7, Brown Creek church.

Following the meeting at Janier High school here, plans were outlined under which Negroes will participate in the statewide program under Colonel Lea B. Robinson, chairman of the state civilian defense council.

Keynoting the meeting, Governor Johnson asserted that "we are all Americans, and this is a fight in which all Americans must do their part."

"This isn't any particular group's fight, it's every man and woman's fight and we must all do our part to see that Hitler does not succeed in his efforts to defeat America from within," the governor said.

Colonel Robinson was chairman of the meeting, Major W. E. Holcomb of the state selective service system, explained that phase of the work, while G. S. Vincent, chairman of the placement section of the state defense council, outlined the July 18-19 registration of all civilians between the ages of 16 and 65 years.

Dr. W. H. Bell, president of Alcorn college for Negroes, urged members of his race to stand together and do their part, and to resist fifth column activities. He also revealed that a 15-member band unit of his college had become the first unit volunteer group for army service. A special proclamation from President Roosevelt invited the unit to enlist and be assigned as a unit to a Louisiana training camp.

Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson Negro civic leader, pointed out that Govenor Johnson was the first governor of the state in 60 years to address an all-Negro meeting. He admonished members of his race to lend their full cooperation to the defense program, stating that "unless we stick together now we'll hang together later if Hitler should be victorious—which God forbid."

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
JUN 13 1941

NEGROES PLEDGE AID IN DEFENSE

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., June 12.—Five hundred Negro leaders of Mississippi, representing 41 counties, Wednesday pledged Gov. Johnson their full support in his program for civilian defense of the state.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 19, 1941

Sanger Raps Defense Policy Crippling Hospital Staffs

By JOHN LEARD

Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, today called "unwise" and "false" the defense policy he maintained is assuring an acute shortage of dietitians, graduate nurses and doctors.

Speaking as a member of a panel on the effect of the national defense program upon social institutions in Virginia, Dr. Sanger said the calling of many trained professional men and medical students into public service for a valid and worthy objective nevertheless created an acute problem now and for the future in respect to medical services available.

Dr. Sanger's remarks were made in the course of a lively discussion of disruption caused by national defense at the closing session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Virginia Social Science Association.

After the panel discussion, the association elected William Sands Meacham, associate editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, president to succeed George T. Starnes, of the University of Virginia. Dr. Belle Boone Beard, of Sweet Briar College, was elected vice president; Raymond Uhl, of the University of Virginia, secretary, and Leland B. Tate, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, treasurer.

"Calling medical students from their colleges at any given year is a far different thing from calling liberal arts students," Dr. Sanger said. "There will be mass failures of students on their return from service if these young men, patriotic as they are, are assigned by their local boards to regular army training before they have completed their medical courses."

"We have learned that the government is asking for more dietitians than there are members of the American Dietetic Association," Dr. Sanger said in outlining his position to the association's members. "There is also an estimated shortage of 10,000 graduate nurses, which can be alleviated a little by the development of subgraduate nursing."

"In addition," he said in answer to a question, "many doctors who held reserve commissions in the army have been called up over the protests of their local communities. We have also lost several trained men in key positions on our faculty—and there isn't a thing we can do about it."

Dr. Sanger emphasized that the medical profession realized the unusual demands of the national defense emergency and added the need for trained physicians by the government was fully appreciated.

"But this presents a problem of furnishing health services to civilians—a challenging problem of terrific implication. There is a danger that we will be unable to perform the expected of us."

The assignment to training by local boards that act differently in various localities of young men taking medical training is "false national policy, when the young men could be much more useful after their training had been completed," he declared.

Before Dr. Sanger presented his viewpoint, other members of the panel had discussed disruption from several angles, with some degree of emphasis on the problem of the Negro.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social science at Fisk University, said he had observed a problem of discrimination against Negroes by industry. He contended a cycle increased such discrimination in the period of national defense.

"Wasted Effort," Excuse Given Against Negroes

"Industries," he said, "raise the objection that Negroes are not qualified by training for some types of work. When training programs are organized, it is said that training Negroes would be wasted effort because there is no opportunity for them in industry." This cycle, and the necessary diversion of funds from relief to defense projects, Dr. Johnson declared, give the Negro less opportunity for work and for relief at a time when costs are rising.

A commentator in the audience assured Dr. Johnson that there was adequate equipment for training Negroes in some areas, but that an enlarged program to train those with ability seemed necessary to supplement refresher courses given under the defense program for persons already trained.

Speaking of disruption on a national scale, Dr. Geoffrey May, associate director of the Bureau of Public Assistance in the United States Social Security Board, reported that government men in Washington were considering, on the basis of experience in the World War, a system of pay adjustments for army men. The adjustments, he said, probably would be based on the size of the family the soldier supported and other factors.

Other members of the panel were Dr. Robert K. Gooch, of the University of Virginia, chairman; Dr. Beard, Professor of Sociology, Sweet Briar College; Dr. W. E. Garnett, Professor of Rural Sociology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Mr. Meacham, associate editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, and Dr. Lorin Thompson, director of the population study of the Virginia State Planning Board.

Elected to the executive committee were Robert H. Barker, of the State Labor Department; Charles Marsh, Williamsburg; President David Peters, of Radford State Teachers' College; Miss Olive Stone, College of William and Mary, Richmond division, and George T. Starnes, University of Virginia, retiring president of the association.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Soldiers Not Allowed In Windy Hill, S. C.

Former World Employe Tells Of Incident

WINDY HILL, S. C. (SNS) — Negro soldiers are not allowed on public streets of certain cities of the South, it was revealed here recently.

Private Thomas E. Watson, Jr., the 77th Coast Artillery, Battery B, formerly a linotype operator for the Atlanta Daily World, said that he and another soldier had gone into Myrtle Beach, S. C., with the permission of their commanding officer to transact personal business.

Having left their Army truck, the two had not been upon the street five minutes before armed city officer told them to come with him to the city hall, just as they were about to purchase a magazine from the sidewalk at a white cigar stand.

On his way to the city hall with Watson and his companion, Private Albritton, the officer reportedly told a civilian that he was going to "lock these n—s up."

Inside the city hall, the arresting officer is said to have asked a superior if he wanted to "lock 'em up". The officer-in-charge, informed that the soldiers were in town shopping, reportedly warned them:

"Well, you have to shop, but remember we don't allow n—r soldiers on the streets. Git on back to your truck and don't forget that."

The soldiers wasted no time in getting back to their camp where they protested to their commanding officer, Lieutenant Stokes, and sought a formal protest to the township of Myrtle Beach from the U. S. Army.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
MAY 4 1941

State May Not Be Able To Fill Its Negro Quota

The Negro draft problem in Georgia became more acute yesterday as local boards in the state began receiving news of the record-breaking call for 4,700 registrants in June, 2,700 of which will be Negroes.

Boards in the state with large percentages of Negroes have long faced the problem of venereal diseases, which in some localities have caused the rejection of as high as 90 per cent of the Negroes examined. The problem became intensified as boards faced the prospect of huge Negro quotas to be filled during the next two months.

MAY 4 1941

Mack Dodd, clerk of Board 1, Macon, said if past rejections because of syphilis continue at the same rate as in the past he will be unable to furnish his share of 38 Negroes required in a call for induction May 21. In his previous examinations less than one Negro in three have been found free of venereal disease, it was said.

Dodd and Dr. J. D. Applewhite, city-county health officer in Macon, have recommended that the Army accept men with non-infectious venereal disease and force them to take treatment during training.

MAY 4 1941

An order went out from state selective service headquarters only this week that will make acceptance of treatment for veneral disease a part of selective service regulations.

AUG 7 1941

Newport News, Va. Press
May 9, 1941

NEGROES FORM CHURCH GROUP

Seek to Meet Workers' Needs

Preliminary organization of a Negro laymen's group to take the influence of the church among new residents drawn to the Peninsula by the national defense program, with resultant heavy increases in population, took place last night at a conference held at the Negro community center.

J. A. Williams, manager of the center, was named president of the body; Benjamin Perry, vice-president; and Edward Sharpless, secretary.

Another meeting was called for the Third Baptist church, Hampton, at 7:30 p. m. May 20 and a committee was named to complete arrangements. It includes Prof. J. S. Lee, L. H. Miles, Mrs. Nora B. Taylor, G. S. Everett, J. Rupert Picott, and J. E. Everett.

About 30 ministers and laymen from Lower Peninsula churches attended the meeting, which was called by the Peninsula Ministers' alliance to discuss promotion of the church's influence in the community under emergency conditions. The opinion was expressed during the discussion that the church and the home today face an emergency equally as serious as that confronting the national government.

Ministers attending were Revs. T. J. Johnson, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist church, North Newport News; I. Benjamin Pierce, Walter's Temple A. M. E.; L. A. Williams, Second Baptist; A. A. Galvin, First Baptist; B. C. Harrod, Calvary Christian; Dr. C. E. Jones, Zion Baptist; I. J. Gladden, Third Baptist, Hampton; J. Wayman Henry, St. Paul's A. M. E.; George S. Russell, Queen Street Baptist, Hampton; and J. B. Henderson, Trinity Baptist.

47c-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Colored Soldiers Increase Population of City by 8,000

APR 1 1 1941

ALEXANDRIA, La. — (ANP)— This little city, located in the deep, deep South, nearest the heart of the state of Louisiana, is becoming an important center in the gigantic national defense program.

There are four army camps located in its vicinity, and in each will be stationed colored troops to number 10,000 when the army troop movements have been completed. At present, there are several thousand already in camp.

The city presents an air of militarism with its thousands of uniformed troops appearing on its streets.

To this great number, there are thousands of laborers who are engaged in various occupations at the camps as well as in other capacities.

APR 1 1 1941

The citizens as a whole are doing much to aid in providing recreation for the colored soldiers. A center for their recreation has already been established. Prominent local professionals, educators, and civic-minded persons are working on various committees to see that no phase for the entertaining of the soldiers is neglected.

Due to the many unsavory reports which have come from this location, this writer has spent the past six weeks here in the midst of camp life, as well as life in this "Boom Town." so that a true picture could be given to the press of how the colored soldiers were blending in this particular atmosphere.

First of all, there is that great hustle and bustle, common to any kind of boom town. There is the drifter, the loafer, the gambler, the schemer, and worker. There is the flow of money, and there is that evil created by an easy financial downpour. There is the landlord, who, seeing room becoming at a premium, raises the rent. There is the business managers, who adds to his original price, and of course there is the downright "beat." All this is true of Alexandria.

APR 1 1 1941

This little city is doing a grand job of keeping as nearly normal as possible, with such a gigantic increase in population. Normally Alexandria's population is around 27,000. This has been increased to more than several times that number in a brief space of time, therefore realizing this, it is no small task to become adjusted to such a state of affairs overnight.

Of course, there is some skepticism among the local white citizenry in regard to the movement of Negro troops from other sections (particularly the North and West) to Louisiana, as they doubt whether they will be able to mix in this southern atmosphere. Thus far there has been no serious friction.

Columbia S C State
April 27, 1941

2,000 Troops Entertained Last Night

Columbia's 11 recreation centers and dancing project, directed by the WPA national defense recreation program, were hosts to more than 2,000 enlisted men from Fort Jackson last night. In the city and out at the fort hundreds of soldiers were entertained by the various units organized for that purpose.

The most spectacular event was the big dance that opened the recreation hall of the Thirtieth division, at the fort. There more than 700 men were given a dance under the auspices of the dancing project, directed by Mrs. John T. Sloan, Jr., WPA unit supervisor of dance. Columbia girls, invited for the occasion, gathered in the city at a central point where they were met by a convoy of "jeeps" and trucks to take them to the fort. Never were hansome cabs more romantic than the sturdy gulley jumpers with their burden of chiffon and silk clad girls. Numerous chaperons volunteered their services and after the dance saw the girls safe home again.

The music for the dance was furnished by an orchestra from the band of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery of Savannah, Ga.

Besides the dance at the fort, 11 recreation centers were in full swing last night. Eight of them have been opened for whites and three for Negroes. Most are in recreation centers of the various churches near the center of the city. Others are elsewhere in nearby halls equipped and devoted to entertainment of the soldiers.

In all of these halls are trained leaders who welcome the men, and supervise the entertainment. There are from two to four men or women at each center who have undergone a month's pre-service training and who continue this training at various hours when the centers are not operating.

At each center are table games such as ping-pong, carom, shuffle-board, etc., with a piano where group singing proves to be one of the most popular forms of entertainment. Books and magazines have been donated for those who care to read, as well as writing tables and materials. In some centers there are basketball courts with showers for the players after the games. There are also small stages in some of the centers, where the enlisted men, as well as the organizations sponsoring the center, give special programs.

These centers are open several nights each week, some every night. The attendance at the centers for the white soldiers totals several thousands per week. At the Negro centers it is much smaller, due to the fewer Negro soldiers at the fort.

Dancing is the chief entertainment at most centers and on special occasions, parties are given by organizations of the churches, and clubs in the city. At the special parties mothers bring their daughters and the host group sees to it that the girls and young men get together and have a good time.

In addition to the activities conducted through the week by the national defense program in Columbia, there is an extensive program of dance instruction and dancing given at the fort. This is directed by Mrs. Sloan, who had charge of the opening dance last night at the Thirtieth division recreation center.

Three centers have dancing classes each week where the supervisor is assisted by volunteer instructors from the Junior Leagues and others. Some 1,100 men of the Thirtieth division announced they wanted to take these lessons when they were announced. Besides the classes, formal dances are held several times a week when the specially invited girls wear evening dresses and the men are in white shirts for the occasion.

"You certainly can tell the difference in the men the day after a dance," one officer was heard to remark last night. "They appreciate the opportunity to meet the nice girls and it means a great deal to them."

Besides the many activities for the enlisted men, a special program has been arranged for the commissioned officers at the recreation hall of the Washington Street Methodist church.

The eight recreation centers for the white soldiers are located at the Trinity Church parish house, the First Presbyterian church, the Washington Street Methodist church, the First Baptist church, the Main Street Methodist church, St. Peter's Catholic church, the House of Peace and the Masonic service center.

For the Negro enlisted men there are centers at 1125½ Washington street, sponsored by the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, at the old Howard school community center, and at the gymnasium at Allen university. A big dance is planned at Allen to take place in a short while. Among the Negroes, as well as the whites, there is good co-operation between local civic and religious organizations and the national defense program of the WPA.

Trained leaders for all centers have been enabled to work out their programs through the goodwill and interest of public spirited citizens who contribute both time and money for first class hospitality and entertainment for the men while they are at Fort Jackson.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 2, 1941

Georgia June Draftee Quota Is 4,700 Men

Largest Call Yet Made; Rate May Be Stepped Up.

The largest draft quota for the state since selective service began, calling for 4,700 Georgians to be inducted into the Army during June, was received by state headquarters yesterday, Brigadier General Sion B. Hawkins, director, announced.

The record-breaking quota followed close instructions from national headquarters in Washington, asking immediate classification of all the 399,000 Georgians who have not yet received their questionnaires. Only about 30 per cent have been classified so far.

Stepped Up.

Some draft officials saw in the increased June quota an indication that the rate of putting men in the Army through selective service might be stepped up in the future.

The June call is for 2,700 white men and 2,000 Negroes, General Hawkins said. It will bring the total number of Georgia selectees in the Army to nearly 12,000, the state's quota for the first year of selective service.

General Hawkins urged local boards in the state to speed up their work of classification in view of the heavy demand. Quotas will be sent to the boards from state headquarters today and tomorrow, it was said.

General Hawkins also announced yesterday that Commander Jesse Draper, prominent Atlanta Naval Reserve officer and businessman, will be assigned to state headquarters as liaison officer for the Navy in procurement of men through selective service. The Navy is not yet getting men through selective service, accepting them only for full-term enlistments, but it has been indicated some selectees may be put in the Navy later.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
May 2, 1941

Troops Get Swim Holes

Eight Lakes Are Assigned Men At Fort Jackson During The Summer

COLUMBIA, May 2—Eight lakes, former swimming and fishing favorites of Columbians and now included in the Fort Jackson reservation, were officially assigned to various units for swimming during the summer.

Dozier lake was assigned to the 30th Division for use by the division's personnel and other units in that general area. Marion pond, including the recreational facilities of that area, was assigned to the 8th Division.

Barstow lake, including the recreational facilities, was also assigned to the 8th Division. The property belonging to the Boy Scouts, which is temporarily stored at the lake, will be removed on request of the local scouts. The scouts, however, will be allowed to use this storage space until such time as they arrange a new lication.

Boyden Arbor was assigned to troops of the First army corps with headquarters in Columbia, as well as corps rtoops at the first.

Heise's pond was also assigned to the 30th Division, while the Weston and Forman ponds were assigned to the 8th Division.

Twin Lakes will be operated by the post exchange as a recreation center for enlisted men stationed at the forst. The YMCA and the Legion lake on the reservation were assigned to the Negro personnel at the post exclusively.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mary Bethune Calls Conference For June On National Defense

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 15—From her office in Washington, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; president of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla.; director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and leader in so many causes for the welfare of her race, has issued the following call to the National Council of Negro Women and to the thinking Negro womanhood of America:

New York Age
New York, N. Y

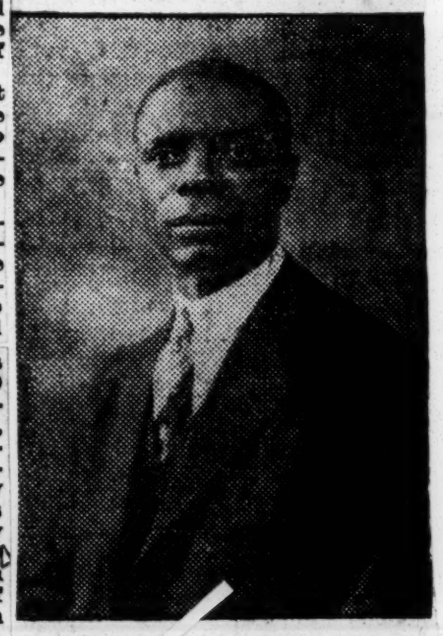
"A call to the National Council of Negro Women and to the thinking Negro womanhood of America:

"The hour has come for thought and action on the part of the womanhood of our country to the end that the Negro may participate fully in all phases of the National Defense program.

"At the suggestion of the ever-ready Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which is a member of the National Council of Negro Women, a mobilization of women to study the defense program and urge the acceptance of Negroes in it, is called for June 28, 29 and 30. As president of the National Council of Negro Women, I am hereby requesting all members to participate in this conference—if not in Washington, by setting up smaller conferences during those three days in every section of our country, thereby pressing our claims as American citizens for just participation of the Negro group in every branch and unit of national defense.

"This is our hour to proclaim anew our allegiance to America and its democratic ideals by protesting the exclusion of any minority group from a national program in which all citizens should serve and serve alike. This is important today when we are mobilizing all our resources to defend our democratic heritage against subversive influences from other lands."

On Defense Savings Staff



Dean William Pickens, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose appointment as staff assistant in the Treasury Department's Defense Savings Staff, was announced on Monday by Secretary Morgenthau.

The N.A.A.C.P. has agreed to grant a leave of absence to Dean Pickens to allow him to devote his full time to the savings program.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

William Pickens Get Defense Post

WASHINGTON

The appointment this week of William Pickens, organizer for the NAACP, to the U.S. Treasury to head up the sale of defense bonds, left Democrats frothy.

Mr. Pickens will serve as a special administrative assistant, with a Southern banker, president of the Citizens' Trust Company of Atlanta, as his staff consultant.

Headed Willkie Drive

While the political affiliation of the Southern banker is not known in the capital, colored Democrats recalled with rage that Pickens had headed up the "Willkie for President" organizations during the recent campaign and it was thought that the appointment should have gone to a deserving Democrat.

Among those named as likely candidates were Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Dr. C. B. Powell of New York, who headed the Democratic publicity department; William L. Dawson, and C. C. Wimbush, attorney, both of Chicago.

Also mentioned was J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business League. who headed the Southwestern division of the Democratic campaign.

Democrats, already sore because the better Federal jobs have gone to non-political workers, such as Urban League experts, Dr. Robert Weaver, Judge William Hastie and others who took no active part in the campaign, find the appointment of Mr. Pickens, an out-and-out Republican, adding insult to injury. The job is reported to be a $6,000 plum.

Speculation is also rife as to how Mr. Pickens, who will be given leave by the NAACP, landed the post.

Nosey Democrats have traced the appointment to the slick hand of Walter White who, it is believed, used the influence of the Spingarns, Rosenwald officials and other backers to win the ear of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Mr. Pickens's job calls for the education of colored groups to the advisability of buying defense savings bonds. The Treasury hopes to float its gigantic defense loan by direct appeals to the public.

WILLIAM PICKENS

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A Social Obligation To Our Soldiers

IN MACON IS the pot pouri of the soldiers quartered at Camp Wheeler. Every night the city takes on the aspect of a huge cantonment as they converge on old Broadway. Hundreds of others turn out also, and in the great milling from one end to the other one sees the need of adequate social and recreation centers so necessary for the employment and enjoyment of nobler minds than those who delight to waste their times and lives in an unwholesome and worldly fashion.

When a citizen sees the running wild of youth, the little flapper who comes out at night to offer all that remains of virtue in an effort to prey on the soldier's scout pay, he feels keenly his responsibility to these fine young men who have left their homes, good jobs, schools and all to enter the defense lines of their nation.

Unlike Columbus where Fort Benning is located with its Y. M. C. A., libraries and public social centers for soldiers, Macon affords nothing of a constructive factor for the development of the higher human instincts of the young men brought here.

Sometime ago it was advanced that a city the size of Macon should have a large Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of its local citizenry. Being in a magnificent cultural center and a great railroad pivot, it would do credit to this middle Georgia area even in peace time for a Y. M. C. A. to come into its life.

In an interview with some of the nobler minds among the young draftees it was said that things at Camp Wheeler for Colored soldiers were all but wholesome and inviting. They say they have no decent social activities, no good picture shows.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Allot $254,000 For Negro Soldiers' Service Clubs

WASHINGTON—(ANP) An allotment of $254,000 by the moral to branch of equip 27 service clubs for Negro soldiers throughout the nation was announced last week by the war department.

There will be three classes of clubs. The buildings will be equipped with a 5,000 volume library, a reading room, social hall, cafeteria and an office for the senior and two junior hostesses. The medium units, costing $10,500 each will have similar facilities but only a 1,500 volume library and a senior and junior hostess. The small clubs, for units of 500 to 3,000 men, will have a library of 500 books, one junior hostess and a kitchen. They will cost $5,000 each.

47c-1941

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 22, 1941

List of Fulton, DeKalb Men Called for Service

The following men have been called for Army service through the Fulton and DeKalb County selective service boards to fill the fourteenth Georgia quota June 25-26. The white men will report to Fort McPherson induction station and the Negroes will report to Fort Benning induction station.

FULTON BOARDS

1.—**White:** Charlie Harrison, Carol T. Ebbs, Joseph B. Yarbrough, Hugh Camp, William R. Sams, Myers A. Cason, Jacob Friedman, Slater E. Foster, Nassas J. Kiamy, Thomas C. Crowder, Floren M. Anderson, Henry Beck, James McNamara, Sidney Schacter, Manuel M. Katz. **Negro:** Wheelus E. Raines, Robert Hill, Frank B. Elder, Hirschman Williams, Walter Stodgill Jr., John A. Walters, Anonias McClendon, Bennie L. Robinson, Mack A. Denard, Melvin Williams, Andrew J. Jenkins, Oscar H. Davis, Josh Green, Wilmer F. Williams, George Drains, Virgil M. Scott, Jerry B. Smith.

2.—**White:** Ezra L. Sellers, Herman M. McClatchy, Willard C. Holloway, Dewey N. Smith, Earl F. Smith, John W. Aldred, Charles M. Womack, Lynn Thompson, Walter N. Ferguson, Johnnie D. Cook, William E. Brewer, George W. Presnell, James W. Britt, John R. Brewer, Olin L. Willoughby, Charles L. Taylor, William M. Roberts. **Negro:** Julius Russell, Trellie Dorsey, George B. Benson, John S. Moore, Willie P. Ellison, Sam Nelson.

4.—**White:** Leon I. Friedlander, Von N. Elliott, James W. R. Seals, Nicholas Christophorou, Haywood Bower, Orrin E. Hendricks, Audley T. Harrison, Richard O. Thibadeau, James A. Bailey. **Negro:** Charlie B. Watson, Carleton L. James, Clarence Murray, Escue Rodgers, Charles W. Clemmons, Richard M. Graham, Ray Watson, Edward Vaughns, Frank E. Bebee, Benjamin Lambert, Vanders Richardson, James E. Porter.

5.—**White:** George E. Smith, William T. Duggins, Manuel N. Cooper, Henry V. Lowery, Henry B. Talmadge, Leonard O. Fletcher, Edwin V. Cates, William W. Campbell, James H. Bowen, William W. Bockelman, Carey L. Tidwell Jr., and Thomas E. Benton. **Negroes:** Lamar Brown, Rufus Burns, Thomas Brown, James C. Williams, Buron C. Styles, Raymond A. Cornette, June Holliday, Sheppherd Reeves, Ned Robinson, Reginald Parker, Percy McCain, Moscoe Woodward and Truett Copeland.

6.—**White:** Joseph S. Hamilton Jr., Alexander A. Carman, William E. Watts, Jones W. Purdue, George W. Heirs, Lerton T. Sels, Eugene Waters, Walter F. Harrison, Paul B. Ivey, William R. Cook, Harry B. Kelly, Fred P. Whitley Jr., and Oscar C. Robins. **Negro:** Joseph C. Cunningham, Owen Wood, Barton Wells, Edward M. Ellington, Fred Jefferson and Marvin Thomas.

7.—**White:** Robert L. Morgan, John T. Jones, Guy J. Edwards, James A. Ernest, Carlos Shurling, Henry M. Boswell, Albert H. Goodman and Bernard Greenbaum: **Negro:** C. Willie Terry, Henry J. Bennett, Ralph Riggins, Robert L. Sullivan, William H. Harris, Simon Dunn, Walter Dickerson, Gene Johnson, William Darby, Ulyses Gartrell, Reno L. Buis, Norman Sadler, Matthew Tolls, Adam Neal, William A. Rachel, John B. Cross and Landers Rogers.

8.—**White:** John R. Mumma, Charles G. Rowland, Thomas W. Raine, Durward G. Harris, Chester H. Summers Jr., Joseph W. O'Sullivan, Gerald B. Autry, Thomas A. Simmons, Rufus R. Greene, Douglas White and Louis T. Gibson. **Negro:** Nelson S. Jefferson, Olin Glover, Andrew W. Jones and James E. Davis.

9.—**White:** Francis J. Smith, William L. Trapnell, Cyrus F. Tibballs III, Bruce A. Allen, John A. Gatins, James C. Bannister, E. J. Wetherington, John C. Wood, Arthur P. Stanton, Luke W. Scott, Claude D. Young, Martin L. Semon, James O. Netherland and Robert D. Weir. **Negro:** George L. Howard, Abraham Butler and Frank J. Rowell.

10.—**White:** Robert M. King, Frank L. Carter, Joe R. Courtney, Orbie D. Callaway, Paul White Jr., John W. Eaves, Jerome Whatley, Gordon Ensloe, David H. Mobley, Herbert A. Wilson, Owen H. Malcolm, William A. Simmons, Frank D. Mullins. **Negro:** Charley L. King.

11.—**White:** Claude Donald Rowe, Marshall L. Gann, Roy G. O'Neal and Willard E. Johnson. **Negro:** Edward Cox, Edward Chaney, William C. Reeves, Samuel T. Jackson, Theodore R. Parker, Louis Armour, Paul D. Gresham, Cecil A. Jenkins, Lewis Handspike, Elliott Cross, Virgil McGhee, James S. Smith, Willie Tiller, Virgil Blalock, Roy Ogletree, Julian Robinson, David Lucas, Leroy Grant, Robert Mathis, Leo C. Slocum, Frank Bellamy, James Brown, Otis L. Mitchell, Jafus Crowder, Coatie Flanagan, Evans Dennis.

12.—**White:** William Chester Howse, Randolph Dillon Jr., Thomas Edward Brown, Golden William Mooney, Theron Thomas Looney, Lee Edwin Scarborough, Glenn William Garrison. Volunteers: Joseph Merrill Tanner, Porter Bert Ingle. **Negro:** Jimmy Dansby, James William Jones, Grover McLendon.

13.—**White:** Davis Jesse Folds, Charles Bassell Bowling Jr., Joseph Franklin Johnson, Robert Russell Andrews, Robert Lee Norton, Leon Raymond Rainwater, Ira Sharron Haygood, Harry Cleve Travis, Robert Morris Millican Jr., Howard Barry Henderson, George Barry Hames, Frank Milam, Emory Andrew Morris. **Negro:** Arthur James Hadley, David Strozier, Othniel Thomas Jackson, Robert Moody, Willie Henry Rice, Fred Foster, Charlie Hobb, Carl Hambrick.

14.—**White:** George Pierce Thomas, Ralph Samuel Nash, R. L. Webb, Fred S. Barnes Jr., Roswell Ison Butler, Ollie Wharton, George McDuffie, John Carlton Young, Frederick Roddey, William K. Inman. **Negro:** Claude Huff Jr., Ben Austin, George Farley, Lucius King, Marvin Lee Robinson, Hugh B. McDowell, Leonard Carter.

15.—**White:** William H. Slayton, John Tompkins, Thomas O. Bennett, Iris A. Barnett, Henry R. Moss, Artist E. Dalton, Grady M. Nation, Grady Westbrooks, Floyd A. Odom, William H. Warren, John T. Bradley, Olin H. Simpson, Lloyd Lee, Thomas A. Reed. **Negro:** Stanford G. Jones, Ed Herring, Ed Flanagan, Virgil E. Robinson, Ples W. Collier.

16.—**White:** W. Paul Fouts, Clarence D. Garrison, Floyd S. Kent, William E. Austin, Charles R. Fouts. **Negro:** Alvin V. Martin.

17.—**White:** Duke C. Barnes, Andy W. Seltman, Marvin Roberts and Willie E. Walden. **Negro:** James Williams, Wellborn Shepherd and Robert Shepherd.

DEKALB BOARDS

1.—**White:** James Henry Longino, Louis Shelly Commins, Lonnie Elmo Dickerson Jr., William Weyman Knight, John Lewis Howell, Johnie Thomas Pritchett, Joseph Franklin Hawkins Jr., William Lowery McWaters Jr., Albert Luster Harris, Edley Darrow Jr., Emile Olive Lewis, William Ralph Sills, Alfred Henry McCash, James Aldine Turner, John Rufus Williams, Glen Herbert Fendley, Charles Edward Armour, Robert Enoch Gatchell. **Negro:** Julius Curtis Ector, Onree Weaver, Henry Redmond, Willie Lee Barnes, Thomas Yancy, Wallace Watson.

2.—**White:** Ulrich B. Gardner, James A. Mackay, Jerome I. Oxman, George K. Wall, Phil L. Orenstein and Roy S. Martin. **Negro:** Crawford McCullough, Leonard Pierve, Wesley G. Bolton, Willie Norman, Howard Jefferson, Steven Henley.

3.—**White:** Jacques T. Wages, William H. Simmons Jr., Milton Yates, Thomas J. Roland, Raymond T. Lloyd, Burns L. Camp, Hudson L. Ragan, Hugh D. Manning, John C. Dickert, Roy B. Bradley, Jim Henry, Hollis L. Elder and Thomas L. Cobb. **Negro:** Herman Ramey, Rufus Jett, Rochell Wise, Walter Baker, Robert Benefield and Irvin Wilson.

The President's Proclamation and Our Real Emergency

The President's proclamation of an "unlimited emergency" is well advised. The powers of Mr. Roosevelt, under the right of proclamation, are virtually unlimited. The President may, among many other things, increase the size of the Army and Navy; seize power plants, dams, conduits and reservoirs; seize any or all American vessels; suspend the eight-hour day commandeer railroads; commandeer electric power order convoys; declare an embargo; close any port declare preferences and priorities in shipments by rail, water or air of national defense essentials; order the Army and Navy virtually to any place in the world and to any duty short of actual war; impose a censorship on the press and radio; close or virtually seize radio broadcasting stations, wireless stations and the telephone, telegraph and cable services; call out the Red Cross and the Public Health Service.

He can do almost anything but declare war. And if the President wanted to follow a popular pattern of the day he could actually have us at war without a declaration, leaving that power in the hands of Congress where it rightfully belongs but under the compulsion of actual envolvements merely a nominal or declaratory power.

The powers of the President by proclamation of an "unlimited emergency" indicate that we too have the basis for forthright and positive action without having to shoot people or force them into concentration camps.

Whatever the powers of the President, our real emergency exists in the temper and tactics with which we propose to meet the enemy. That is to say, it requires more than power for the President to act in order to act in time and in the right direction. We contend—and the example of England supports the contention—that the fight for democracy demands an extension of democracy itself at the very moment of fighting, and not a restriction, that the best way to wage a fight for democracy is to tap and use its great energies by bringing more and more people into its fellowship and function.

We cannot help but feel that many of the people — business men and newspaper editors and many military men especially—who have hailed the President's proclamation, are much more concerned about holding Hitler off as a menace to their position here in the United States than they are with strengthening our democracy as the best possible defense against Hitler and Nazism. We submit that this kind of thinking, and the actions it fathers, will fail to meet the challenge of Hitlerism precisely because it does not understan that challenge. Hitlerism is a revolutionary movement, and only a revolutionary democracy can meet it successfully. We can no more meet Hitler as a military force with the old war methods of 1917 then we can meet his more fundamental challenge — the apostle of his "New Order" with our old prejudices about labor and the Negro and capital.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"NEGROES FOR DEFENSE"

ADD TO THE long list if white daily newspapers which have editorially attacked discrimination against Negroes in the defense program, the Jersey City Journal which recently carried the following editorials:

"The report from the U. S. Army that colored men are being accepted for service in the army air corps is one of the most encouraging signs recently discovered on the national defense horizon. Not only does it mean that the army will broaden its base for the procurement of good fliers but also that under the stress of national defense democracy is gaining a truer meaning in the United States.

"Critics of the national policy in foreign affairs have been prone to cry out for improvement of our own domestic brand of democracy before we try to rescue democracy abroad. Perhaps the announcement of the U. S. Army is the answer to these critics. It should be possible for the United States to increase the scope of democracy here at home at the same time that democracy is aided abroad.

"By opening up aviation as a career for Negro soldiers the army is taking a progressive step that the navy should emulate. The navy of this democratic United States still insists that a colored man can only serve as a mess boy. And this is 76 years after the Civil War!

"The navy has often been accused of of clinging dangerously to old and worn-out traditions. This insistence on disregarding the principles of democracy gives strength to such accusations.

"However, now that the army has made a start by providing openings for colored boys in the most desirable of all services perhaps the spirit of democracy will spread not only to the navy and the marine corps

but to civil life as well.

"It is surprising how difficult it is for a Negro mechanic to get a defense industry job fiitting his ability. And no one can suspect Negroes of being Nazi agents."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO SEGREGATION AT FORT BENNING'S HOSPITAL ANNEX

Negro Soldiers And White Not Only Sleep In Same Rooms But In Beds Right Next To One Another.

By P. L. PRATTIS

FORT BENNING, Ga., July 10—Of all places in Fort Benning where would you expect to find the least segregation? In fact, having heard of Fort Benning and Columbus, Ga., formerly the happy hunting ground of gamblers and prostitutes, you probably wouldn't with a ragged bathrobe on. He expect to find any spot, no matter stepped up behind the boy, seized how small, at Fort Benning, where the robe and split it down the segregation with a capital S is not back.

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The one big place in Fort Benning where there is no apparent segregation whatever is the Hospital Annex. Municipal hospitals in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cleveland may and do segregate their Negro patients. There are some spots in the South so mean that they won't even take a dying Negro into a hospital.

But in the Hospital Annex at Fort Benning, Negro soldiers and white soldiers not only sleep in the same rooms, big and little, together, but in beds right next to one another. They play together, laugh together, sing together and eat together.

"I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for those white boys when I was in the hospital," a sergeant out of the 24th Infantry told the writer.

White patients smiled when Cameraman Taylor took their photographs lying in bed next to Negro soldiers, also when he shot Negroes and whites crowded around a checker game.

In charge of the Hospital Annex is Lt. Col. W. R. L. Rainhardt, a native of Tacoma, Washington. Big, affable, busy, you get from his action rather than his words an idea of just how small any kind of racial prejudice is. You scarcely dare to ask him any questions bearing on the subject. There is no need.

From one ward to another, from one room to another, he hustled us, explaining this, pointing out that. He caught one colored boy

"Tell the superintendent to give you another bathrobe," he ordered.

He didn't care whether the patient was white or colored. He simply didn't want any of his patients wearing ragged bathrobes. He showed the same care in other matters.

With the utmost patience, even eagerness, he showed us from top to bottom of the hospital, through the kitchens, dining rooms, basement storage rooms and huge ice boxes.

We went behind the counter in the cafeteria from which lunch was being served. He wanted us to see the kind of food the attendants and patients who were able to get around were receiving. White and colored were mixed in the line, all getting the same food.

As we left the cafeteria counter, we glanced into the dining room and saw a group of colored boys sitting at a corner table all by themselves. We didn't have the nerve to ask him the question. We just pointed to the table and indicated the question in our expression.

"Hell!" he exclaimed, "they do that themselves, they segregate themselves. Nobody asks them to do it. You can't break 'em up if they don't want to be broken up."

The fact that there are no Negro doctors and nurses in the hospital bossed by Col. Reinhardt is certainly not his fault. This Hospital Annex would be a good place to put some of them to work, instead of restricting most of them to Fort Bragg and Camp Livingstone.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

NEGRO REGISTRANTS' TEETH CALLED BETTER

MONROE, [AP] — Negro selectees as a whole have much better teeth than white men from this county, Dr. R. C. Martin, draft board examiner said Monday. More than ten per cent of the rejections by the local board have been due to bad teeth.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Two Women Named Legal Advisors to Draft Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)— Appointments of Elsie Austin, national president of the Delta sorority, and Marjorie MacKenzie Lawson as legal advisers to the local draft boards, made recently, mark the first time that any such appointments have been made.

Both are competent in their professions, Miss Austin being legal assistant to the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia and a teacher in the Terrell Law School, and Mrs Lawson being a practicing attorney in the city and a honor graduate of the school where Miss Austin is an instructor. They assumed their draft board duties immediately.

Confer On Five-Man OPM Job Committee

Randolph, White Not Candidates; LaGuardia, Willkie Mentioned

NEW YORK,—(ANP)— While conferences between representatives of the March on Washington committee and administration officials continue to deal with the knotty problem of the make-up of the five-man committee on fair employment practice to be named under the terms of the President's executive order barring racial discrimination in defense industries public speculation proceeded space

At least two meetings with government officials were held last week, one in Washington and one in New York, to reduce the list of potential members of the committee. A. Philip Randolph and Walter White met Thursday with Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, in the nation's capital. Again on Saturday the march committee representatives conferred with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia here at City hall. No comment was available from any of the conferences, and Mr. Randolph immediately left New York for Chicago.

At least one thing is certain and that is that both Mr. Randolph and Mr. White have eliminated themselves from consideration for a place on this important committee. They did insist, however, that at least two Negroes be named. Spokesman for the march committee described Mr. Randolph's view as being that he is "but an incident to the whole plan of securing defense jobs for Negroes everywhere. For this reason he does not wish to be considered a candidate for that which others too have worked so strenuously."

"The Negro appointed, however," the spokesman continued in behalf of the national director, "must be one whose experience has been gathered from dealings with capital as well as labor, whose knowledge of contractural relations between these two elements of our society has been gained through thorough practice and not alone theoretical study. His worth must be known to all strata of Negroes and be appreciated by them."

The names of at least four Negroes are known to have been mentioned for the assignment, two of whom are in Chicago, one in Philadelphia and one in New York.

AGREED ON NAMES

Meanwhile, it has been learned from an unimpeachable source that the March on Washington Committee has agreed upon five and possibly six names, one being a substitute. In this case the identity is a closely guarded secret. Having agreed upon certain names it is presumed that they have been transmitted to the President either voluntarily or upon invitation.

Insofar as whites who might be appointed are concerned, several names are being heard in civic circles, but with no particular emphasis on any.

Mayor LaGuardia is one. In almost all of the conferences that preceded issuance of the President's executive order "two-job" LaGuardia has participated. Following the march committee's talk with President Roosevelt LaGuardia was appointed a committee of one to work out a solution to the demands in association with Mr. Randolph. He is a known liberal and although he disapproved of the march on Washington he felt compelled to admit that "the pious statement stage is long past and something concrete has got to be done for Negroes in defense industries." As New York's mayor, the Little Flower has several times broken precedent by appointing the first Negro to ever sit in magistrate's court and later the higher court of special sessions, and he has also named a Negro [illegible] commissioner.

WILLKIE SUGGESTED

Because he was in Washington on Thursday to confer with the President at a time when Mr. Randolph and Mr. White were there also to see the chief executive, Wendell Willkie's name has been bruited about as a possibility. The belief was that he had been sounded out as to his willingness to accept. Aside from this Mr. Willkie is not felt to have any particular qualifications for such a post.

Dr. Will Alexander, for a time acting president of Dillard university and formerly federal security administrator, has been mentioned too. His association with the Rosenwald Fund, his work among Negroes in the FSA, his knowledge and experience in connection with interracial affairs, particularly in the south, are points that are indicated in his favor.

In more than one quarter the public is becoming a bit critical

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At least two meetings with government officials were held last week, one in Washington and one in New York, to reduce the list of potential members of the committee. A. Philip Randolph and Walter White met Thursday with Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, in the nation's capital. Again on Saturday the march committee representatives conferred with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia here at City hall. No comment was available from any of the conferences, and Mr. Randolph immediately left New York for Chicago.

At least one thing is certain and that is that both Mr. Randolph and Mr. White have eliminated themselves from consideration for a place on this important committee. They did insist, however, that at least two Negroes be named. Spokesman for the march committee described Mr. Randolph's view as being that he is "but an incident to the whole plan of securing defense jobs for Negroes everywhere. For this reason he does not wish to be considered a candidate for that which others too have worked so strenuously."

"The Negro appointed, however," the spokesman continued in behalf of the national director, "must be one whose experience has been gathered from dealings with capital as well as labor, whose knowledge of contractural relations between these two elements of our society has been gained through thorough practice and not alone theoretical study. His worth must be known to all strata of Negroes and be appreciated by them."

The names of at least four Negroes are known to have been mentioned for the assignment, two of whom are in Chicago, one in Philadelphia and one in New York.

AGREED ON NAMES

Meanwhile, it has been learned from an unimpeachable source that the March on Washington Committee has agreed upon five and possibly six names, one being a substitute. In this case the identity is a closely guarded secret. Having agreed upon certain names it is presumed that they have been transmitted to the President either voluntarily or upon invitation.

Insofar as whites who might be appointed are concerned, several names are being heard in civic circles, but with no particular emphasis on any

Mayor LaGuardia is one. In almost all of the conferences that preceded issuance of the President's executive order "two-job" LaGuardia has participated. Following the march committee's talk with President Roosevelt LaGuardia was appointed a committee of one to work out a solution to the demands in association with Mr. Randolph. He is a known liberal and although he disapproved of the march on Washington he felt compelled to admit that "the pious statement stage is long past and something concrete has got to be done for Negroes in defense industries." As New York's mayor, the Little Flower has several times broken precedent by appointing the first Negro to ever sit in magistrate's court and later the higher court of special sessions and he has also named a Negro commissioner.

WILLKIE SUGGESTED

Because he was in Washington on Thursday to confer with the President at a time when Mr. Randolph and Mr. White were there also to see the chief executive, Wendell Willkie's name has been bruited about as a possibility. The belief was that he had been sounded out as to his willingness to accept. Aside from this Mr. Willkie is not felt to have any particular qualifications for such a post.

Dr. Will Alexander, for a time acting president of Dillard university and formerly federal security administrator, has been mentioned too. His association with the Rosenwald Fund, his work among Negroes in the FSA, his knowledge and experience in connection with interracial affairs, particularly in the south, are points that are indicated in his favor.

In more than one quarter the public is becoming a bit critical

source here has in-
activity of the past
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will be made about
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be given to the employment of

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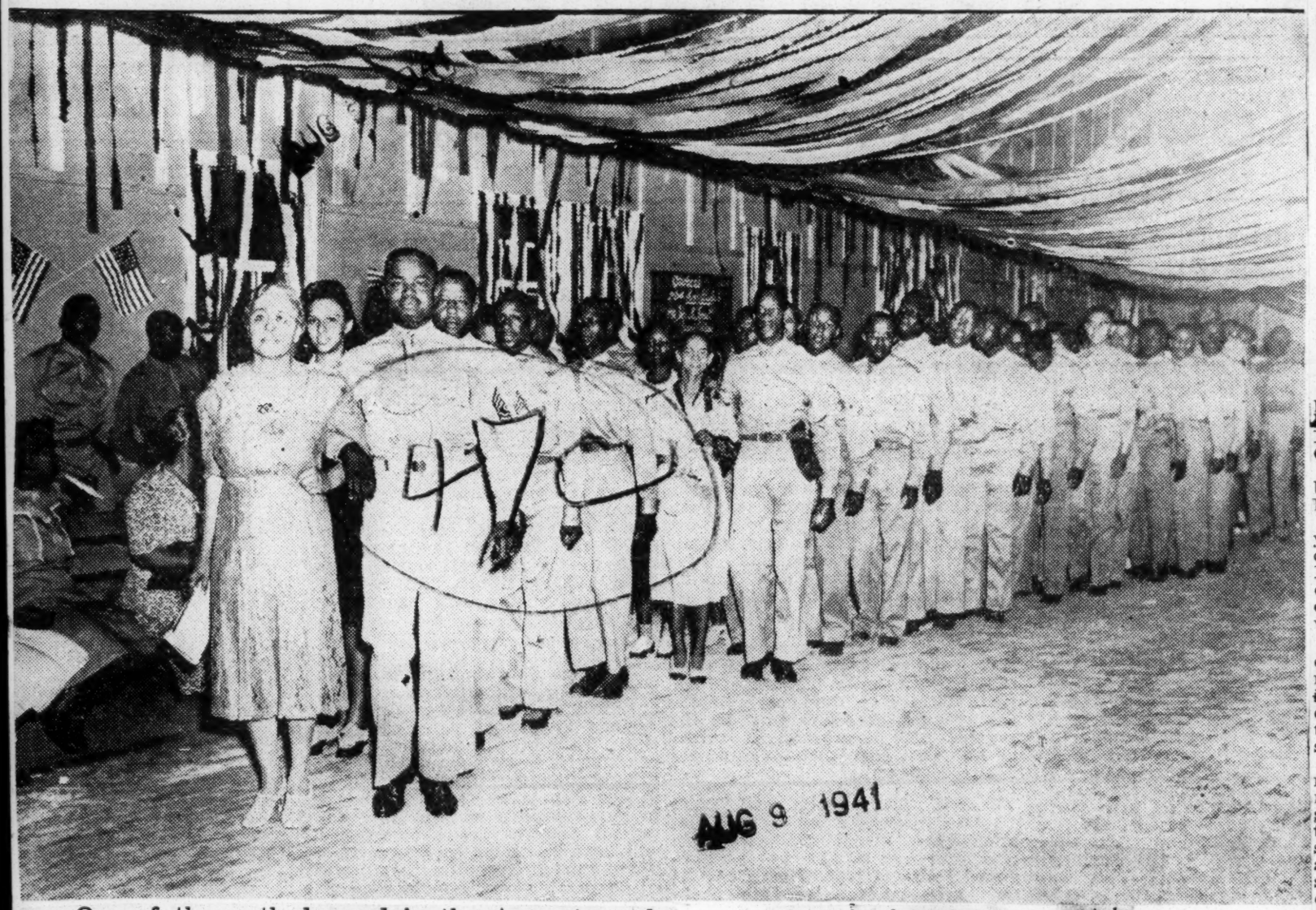
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DANCES HIGHLIGHT CAMP CROFT ENTERTAINMENT



AUG 9 1941

One of the methods used in the Army to make life at Camp Croft, South Carolina more enjoyable, is dancing. First Sergeant John M. Spruell, who will soon be a Master Sergeant, is shown leading the march, which highlights each affair, with Mrs. Cornelia Young, Chief Chaperone of the young ladies who attended the dances. The decorations at this dance were said to be the most elaborate to date, a red, white, and blue scheme being used. Spruell, who will be discharged on August 10th, completing his sixth year, states that he will re-enlist immediately.

AUG 9 1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

47c

BILL BLUE JACKET JOINS THE NAVY

By John Bunyan Atkins

Bill Bluejacket, a typical Alabama boy, decided to enlist in the Navy and learn a trade. We are going to watch him as he goes through the Recruiting Office in Birmingham, through the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia, through a Navy trade school to a ship in the Fleet, where he becomes a part in his line in the United States Navy.

AUG 8 1941

After Bill has completed his enlistment and passed the physical examination, he stands before Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Miller and repeats after him the following oath:

"I, Bill Bluejacket, do solemly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Navy."

Bill is now an apprentice seamen in the Navy. He receives a pullman ticket to Norfolk and cash or meal tickets for dining car service on the way.

Along with Bill to the railway station in Birmingham go 34 other Navy men who took the oath when he did. Bill is directed by the Recruiting Officer to take charge of the group from Birmingham to Norfolk, and thereby is placed in a position to issue orders himself.

At the Navy Yard gate in Norfolk Bill and his party are met by a chief petty officer, who marches the men to the navy barracks. There Bill is issued clothing valued at $118.95 and told that he may send his civilian clothing home.

Bill gets three days of grace to print his name on his clothing and learn to sleep in a hammock which is swung six feet above the floor in order that men may walk under it. And he learns immediately that there are no floors in the Navy. He must learn to call a floor a deck and a mop a swab.

After three days, when Bill has learned to roll his clothes and store them in his sea bag, learned to sleep in a hammock and store it away in the morning, he is ready to learn infantry drill.

During the first three weeks he is held in detention, where he is vaccinated against smallpox and innoculated against typhoid.

Early in the morning Bill hears the bugle, then a shrill whistle and a petty officer's call, "Up all hammocks!"

NEGRO SOLDIERS AT CAMP LIVINGSTON LIVE IN DRY AREA

47c

But They Can Cross Into Section Where Beer Is Sold And Purchase It At Post Exchange. Color Line "Detoured."

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La., Aug. 7—Camp Livingston, planted in the De Sota National Forest, occupies parts of two counties, or parishes as they are called in Louisiana. They are Grant parish and Rapides parish.

AUG 9 1941

Grant parish is wet and Rapides parish is dry. That is, you can't legally sell intoxicating liquors in Rapides parish, but you can in Grant parish.

They never sell anything but beer on military reservations anyhow.

But if you were a soldier and you were assigned to the section of Camp Livingston which is in Rapides parish, you couldn't buy a drink of beer unless you walked or rode to the section of the camp which is in Grant parish.

Pittsburgh Courier

Of course, this is not by special design, but it just happens that most of the Negro soldiers at Livingston are located in the section of camp which is dry and most of the white soldiers are in the wet section.

AUG 9 1941

Pittsburgh

Rigid segregation prevails in most Southern camps. This segregation is of such a type that Negro soldiers know, as a rule, that they are not even expected in the stores or post exchanges in white areas. But under the impact of social necessity or sometimes, this color line is detoured in the post exchanges at Livingston.

Colored soldiers who live in the dry areas can enter the post exchanges of the white soldiers in white areas and buy their beer. Nothing happens.

AUG 8 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY TRAINEES GRADUATE AT SPECTACULAR EXERCISES HELD AT CAMP WHEELER, GA.

By MINNIE D. SINGLETON

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., July 17—History was made for Negro trainees at Camp Wheeler, Ga., located near Macon, Thursday, July 8, when 869 trainees of the 16th Training Battalion graduated at a brilliant exercise held at 2:30 o'clock in the 6th Area Theatre building No. 2, located on the camp grounds. This marked the first replacement in the United States and they were only three weeks behind the first in the history of the country for white trainees.

The 16th Training Battalion, the only Negro training battalion at Camp Wheeler, graduation marked the completion of the army's basic training of selective service men. This training included the firing of each weapon used by the infantry, discipline, military courtesy, and familiarizing selectives with all branches of the service.

COLORFUL EXERCISES

The 16th Training Battalion, set the pace and were pioneers in beautification projects, which received favorable comments from the camp commander of the post.

The graduation was made colorful and highly enjoyable with a program consisting of speakers from the city of Macon and Camp Wheeler.

Representing Macon was Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, pastor of Steward Chapel AME Church, chairman of the Defense Recreation Committee, who spoke of the joy on the part of the citizens in making it pleasant for the trainees during their 13 weeks' stay.

Private Morris Murray, Washington, D. C., member of Company B responded for the 16th Training Battalion. He thanked the officers of the camp and the Macon citizenry for their kindness, patience and hospitality and assured them that wherever they are placed they would try to reflect credit upon the camp personnel and the Macon citizens. Mr. Murray also praised the work of Rev. Mr. Robinson, the recreation committee and all who contributed to their happiness while in the city.

GENERAL PRAISES TRAINEES

The 16th Training Battalion Glee club under the direction of Chaplain Matthew C. Faulkner, rendered as selections, "My Soul Is a Witness," "Get on Board Little Children," and "Water Boy."

General John H. Hester, camp commander delivered the closing address for the 16th Training Battalion graduating class. The general was high in his praise of the general demeanor of the trainees and the share that Macon citizens played and the Recreation Defense Committee, for the soldiers on Cotton avenue.

The review of the battalion was very spectacular, consisting of four companies, who passed in review before the executive officers, Col. A. R. Emory, Major Barnwell, Chaplain Eastman, and the Rev. Douglas T. Robinson, the only race man. Mr. Robinson's position in this was unique in that the honor came out of recognition of his interest and untiring work for the trainees since their coming to the camp.

The trainees were distributed as follows to the various training posts: Fort Dix, 431; Fort Benning, 220; Camp Croft, S. C., 104; Fort Meade, Md., 2; Army War College, Washington, D. C., 2.

Among the officers from Fort Dix, who accompanied the 531 soldiers to the post were: Captain Berkley A. Mills, 1st battalion 372nd Infantry and Train commander; First Lieutenant Elmer Hatton, Train quartermaster and Captain Guilford B. Hoiston, medical officer.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

War Dept. Okeys 17 New Colored Bands

All 28-Piece Units to Be Activated by September 15

WASHINGTON.

The United States Army will have seventeen new colored bands by September 15, the War Department announced on Thursday.

The bands will be organized at thirteen Replacement Training Centers and by four regiments. They will consist of the standard twenty-eight pieces and members will receive ratings in accordance with existing tables of organization.

Sufficient personnel from other posts will be sent to the regiments and the replacement centers to form a nucleus of musicians for training purposes.

All New Bands Listed

Effective September 1, the following regimental bands are authorized. Cadres will be furnished by units indicated in parenthesis following names of bands.

Regimental Bands

366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass., (41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, N.C.); 349th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; (9th Cavalry Band, Fort Riley, Kans.); 45th Engineers, Camp Blanding, Fla., (24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.); 76th Coast Artillery, Fort Bragg, N.C. (41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, N.C.).

Effective August 15, the following Replacement Training Center bands will be organized Cadres will be furnished by units indicated in parenthesis following names of bands.

Replacement Training Center Bands

Fort Belvoir, Va. (Engr.), (41st Engrs. Fort Bragg, N.C.); Fort Leonard Wood Mo., (Engr.), (9th Cav., Fort Riley Kans.); Camp Wolters, Tex. (Inf.); (25th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.); Camp Wheeler, Ga. (Inf.); (24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.); Camp Croft, S.C. (Inf.) (24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.).

Eight Begin September 15

Effective September 15, the following Replacement Training Center bands will be organized Cadres will be furnished by units indicated in parenthesis following names of bands.

Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming (QMC), (25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.) Fort Bragg, N.C. (FA) (350th FA., Camp Livingston, La.); Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (Ord). (41st Engrs., Fort Bragg, N.C.); Ft. Sill, Okla. (FA), (25th Infr., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.); Fort Eustis Va., (CA) (99th CA. Camp Davis, N.C.) Camp Wallace, Tex. (CA), (367th Inf amp Claiborne, La.); Fort Riley, Kan (Cav), (9th Cav. Ft. Riley, Kans.); Camp Lee, Va., (Med), (24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.).

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

First Army YMCA Opened for Fort Benning Soldiers

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The first colored army and navy YMCA was opened here on July 27 with a fanfare and ceremony participated in by several thousand persons, both white and colored.

The new structure is intended to provide entertainment and recreational facilities for the colored soldiers stationed at Fort Benning.

It has a lobby, with soft drink bar, ping-pong tables and comfortable chairs. Also on the first floor are several writing tables, periodicals, music and seats for couples and groups wishing to play games. Upstairs is a huge slee ropng,pE- eta shr xzfi TH T sleeping room with more than fifty beds.

31 White Y's

The records reveal that white soldiers have exactly thirty-one army and navy YMCA's—but until this one was built in Columbus, there wasn't a single such place for the thousands of colored soldiers in the U.S. Army.

This new building was financed by a local business woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Lunsford, proprietor of the Ninth Street drug store. The cost was approximately $15,000—but additional funds are needed to equip it fully.

Soldiers Contribute

The 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, the largest colored unit there, is reported to have contributed $1500, and other smaller units gave smaller sums. The city of Columbus, through a committee of which Walter Richards, white, is chairman, and a subcommittee, with Maynard R. Ashworth chairman, gave $4,000.

A campaign for equipment has realized $500 from post funds at Benning. White and colored citizens have given $1200, and the national army and navy headquarters in New York gave $4,000.

The personnel includes E. E. Farley, director; J. A. Davis and Mrs. Nell Blackshear, assistants; Miss Irene McAllister, office secretary; Frances Jones, canteen operator; and Homer Allen, Will Marley and James Allen, custodians.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Role of Negro In Army Aired Over NBC Tues.

The time of the radio broadcast which is designed to develop the role of the Negro in the Army has been changed to Tuesday, Aug. 12 from 9 to 9:45 p. m., Chicago daylight saving time, William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War announced this week. The broadcast was originally scheduled for Tuesday, Aug. 5, and will be heard one week later over the NBC blue network.

Officials of the war department, colored soldiers and nationally known Negro artists will participate. Outstanding Negro singers, actors and entertainers have volunteered their services for the show which is being prepared under the supervision of the radio section of the war department.

Dean Dixon, youthful conductor who recently appeared with the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra will conduct a specially gathered orchestra on the program. Noble Sissle will serve as master of ceremonies on the program and reminisce about his war time services with lieutenant James Reese Europe and the 369th Infantry Band of World War fame.

Appearing in a specially prepared dramatic sketch will be Juano Hernandez, star of stage and radio, Lionel Monogas, Maurice Ellis and Edna Thomas. Eddie Green of radio fame together with the inimitable Bill Robinson, will contribute humor to the show.

47c-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

ONLY WHITE DOCTORS USED IN 369th EXAMINATIONS

JAN 25

JAN 25 1941

Negro Doctors Up In Arms Against Selection Of Nine White Medicos

JAN 25 1941

Negro doctors who hold reserve commissions in the army were forgotten last week when temporary appointments were made of nine doctors to examine men of the 369th Regiment. Nine white doctors, all members of the Jewish race, were selected for the $5 a day jobs.

According to information received by The New York Age, the Second Corps Army office detailed Colonel Joseph Haas, white, member of the neurology staff and in charge of the venereal disease clinic at Harlem Hospital, to select eight other doctors with reserve commissions to examine the men of the regiment.

Despite the fact that in his work at the hospital, Dr. Haas is closely associated with Negro physicians and was responsible for several of them joining an association of army medical men, the Negro doctors say he did not invite any of them to join his staff at the armory and selected eight Jewish doctors instead, one of them has just finished his internship at Harlem Hospital.

In an effort to get employment for Negro doctors, a committee of doctors went down to the Second Corp Area office and was told that the selection was made entirely by Dr. Haas. The committee went back to Dr. Haas, found out that he had places for three more doctors and asked that those three places go to Negroes. The requisition was also made downtown but the committee was informed that no more doctors would be called for service and that there were no available places for Negro doctors.

Among the Negro doctors in New York City who hold reserve commissions are Drs. A. W. Anderson, John Lord, Philip Beach, John Mosley, H. Soden, George Thorne, A. Lee, Ira McCowan, Clarence Chambers and Lowell Wormley. With the exception of Dr. Lord who has been ordered to Fort Niagara, none of the others has been called into active service.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEN STATES READY TO AID CAMPAIGN FOR RECOGNITION

MAR 8 1941

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—Leadership in the work of the Allied Defense Councils has already been established in ten states, according to announcement made by Atty. Theodore M. Berry, this city, national chairman of the Allied Defense Councils, this week.

The Allied Defense Councils, state and local, are associated with the Washington Committee for Participation of Negroes in National Defense of which Dr. Rayford Logan is chairman.

State chairmen named in Attorney Berry's announcement are:

Attorney T. G. Nutter, 608½ Kanawha street, Charlestor W. Va.

W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., 22 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

B. W. Overton, Walnut street Y. M. M. C., Wilmington, Del.

S. Joe Brown, 207 Sixth street, Des Moines, Iowa.

J. Harvey Kerns, 312 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry J. Richardson, Jr., 157 N. Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arthur D. Shores, 1630 Fourth avenue, N., Birfingham, Ala.

J. B. Blayton, Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Lewis O. Swingler, 390½ Beale street, Memphis, Tenn.

Carter Wesley, 2418 Leeland avenue, Houston, Texas.

The State Defense Councils will sponsor the organization of local Defense Councils to gather factual information of discrimination against Negroes in all phases of the defense program, and to give financial aid and pressure to the National Committee in Washington.

MAR 8 1941

Mr. Berry points out that the Defense Councils will shortly be called upon to press Congressmen and Senators for passage of the bill to prohibit discrimination in employment on national defense contracts and the Senate resolution for investigation of the participation of Negroes in defense.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO, WHITE OBJECTORS TO BE STATIONED AT SAME CAMP

MAR 16 1941

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13—(ANP)—Unless something untoward turns up, there will be no separate Negro camps for conscientious objectors, according to Major Campbell Johnson of the Selective Service board, who said on Monday, that the camps being formed would serve all conscientious objectors, Negro as well as white.

When asked about the camps, Major Johnson explained at length that several proposals were under consideration and that the question of color had not as yet arisen in the matter.

Camps are being utilized, he said, for religious groups the two largest being the Quakers and the Mennonites. In the former, there is a possibility of having Negro members of the sect, but there are none in the latter group, which adheres to customs peculiar to their forebears in the 18th century.

MAR 16 1941

Both are peaceloving folks and have no wish to carry arms or to be identified with any military matters. Therefore, they will be utilized in other capacities. At present several plans are under way for caring for them—one by which the government will take charge of their activities, the other, a joint control by the government and religious group with both sides furnishing the necessary money and the third for the religious groups to finance the entire cost of the camps, which, however, would be under governmental supervision.

The largest number of Negro conscientious objectors come from the Seventh Day Adventist group which has made a large number of conversions among Negroes.

They are being trained by their own teachers in the finer points of first aid and will be attached to the medical corps as stretcher bearers and similar needful work, thereby eliminating the members of this sect as fighters.

MAR 16 1941

The law of 1917 differed from the present law. The earlier law stated that a person had to be a member of one of the two religious groups mentioned above, but under the present set-up any person may claim exemption on conscientious objector scruples, but he must prove to the satisfaction of his draft board that he really is a conscientious objector.

To date, no problem of race has arisen, but Major Johnson says that the Selective Service board will attempt to meet all situations as they arise.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Taxation Without Representation

APR 6 - 1941

LAST month millions of people treked to the Bureaus of Internal Revenue or otherwise ordered the postman to do that chore to contribute a percentage of their last year's earning for the proper conduct of the nation's affairs. More persons paid this year than ever before for the reason that the exemptions allowed each individual were lowered to the extent that the $16-a-week porter had to file just the same as the thousand-dollar-a-week movie actor. It goes without saying that many thousand Negroes joined the army of taxpayers. The government will not be able to ascertain from the returns the number of colored taxpayers who filed their returns. The reason is there was no identification which usually is required on all applications for jobs, as to the race or color of the taxpayer. No photograph was requested on the returns.

APR 6 - 1941

Uncle Sam will thus feel free to spend the colored taxpayer's money to build a greater America for all Americans. That is as it should be. The money of Negro taxpayers will be used to build battleships and to pay the officers and sailors that man them. None, however, will be paid to Negro officers of such ships for the naval policy keeps colored sailors in the menial capacities of the navy. The Negro taxpayers will aid in paying the salaries for the United States Marines. But no Negroes are in the marines for our government keeps them out. Flying fortresses that soar the skies, submarines that steal through the bowels of the oceans to surprise the common foe, sub-machine guns that beat a rat-a-tat-tat at the enemy's soldiers, tanks that shoot across rough terrain like an automobile on a highway—all are being constructed in the various defense industries, many of which bar Negroes from employment although they are contributing to the salaries of those workers who are employed in the manufacture of these war machines.

The War Department has said that to put Negro soldiers and white soldiers in the same companies and to mix them generally in the various branches of the military service would be destructive of and detrimental to the morale. But our government does not think that the use of colored taxpayers' money for the same purpose as the money of the other taxpayers is detrimental to the morale. The government has not even thought it wise to inform the defense industries that all citizens of the United States are hiring the workers and paying the salaries of the employees and by the same reason persons of all minority groups should be allowed to work at any and all of these plants. It should. It has a duty to see that the people's money is used to build a united America. And if, in the attempt to build a united America, it suffers and permits practices to exist that bar full or complete participation by all groups, the practices are destructive to the main purpose and sabotage the program.

APR 6 1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

75 Negro Selectees Leave For McClellan To Enter U. S. Training

APR 1 1941

Two Large Quotas Of White Men Scheduled To Leave During Week

A quota of 75 Jefferson County Negroes, representing the first of about 600 prospective trainees scheduled to enter army camps from this county during April, stood ready Tuesday to be inducted into service at Ft. McClellan.

The 75 men were ordered to camp by 10 of Jefferson County's 19 draft boards, aboard special cars attached to a Southern Railway train leaving Birmingham at 1:40 p.m.

Two other large quotas will depart this week and other quotas will follow about the middle of April, according to schedules prepared by draft authorities here. A quota of 170 white men will depart April 4 for Ft. McClellan and another group of 75 prospective white trainees will leave Saturday afternoon for the same army induction center.

On April 11 the county will send 120 Negroes to camp and on the following day 75 additional Negro trainees will be inducted. A 15-member quota of white men will be sent to Ft. McClellan April 15 and on April 17 about 85 additional white men will be inducted.

The following Negro men composed the quota departing Tuesday for Ft. McClellan:

Board No. 3, Fairfield—Standard Tillman, 25, Oak Street, Fairfield, scrap helper; Vastor Alto Williams, 23, Dolomite, unemployed; Horice Davis, 21, 709 Sixtieth Street, Fairfield, crane hooker; James McFarland, 21, 36-A Thirty-Eighth Street, Fairfield, delivery boy; Henry Jones Bickerson, 32, 721 Sixtieth Street, Fairfield, coal roller helper; Willie Mason Smith, 21, 228 Fifty-Seventh Street, unemployed; Adolph Rush, 34, 425 Sixty-First Street, Fairfield, unemployed; James Givens, 25, 513 James Lewis, 29, 521 Parkway, Fairfield, laborer, and Henry Minor Brandy, 27, 231 Oak Street, Fairfield, laborer.

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Board No. 6, Birmingham—Emmett Winthrop Doss, 30, 2507 South Nineteenth Street, Homewood, steel mill laborer; James Simmons, Jr., 26, Lovick, brick wheeler; John Rogers Talver, 24, Irondale, section laborer; Joe Lee Pace, 22, 1912 Twenty-Seventh Avenue, Homewood, pressing shop worker, and Henry Chester Hall, Jr., 23, Leeds R. F. D. 1, restaurant cook.

Board No. 8, National Guard Armory—Esemuel Poole, 626 Fourth Court, North, sausage maker; Bobby Lee Adams, 30 Eighth Avenue, North, unemployed; Jesse Harper, 1427 Fifty-Fifth Street, Central Park, chauffeur; Flabert Pritchett, 910 Tenth Street, North, unemployed, and Charles Kyles, 631 Smith Street, West, unemployed.

Board No. 10, Five Points—Joe Henry Courtney, 21, 2712 Fourteenth Avenue, South, unemployed; Johnnie Wesley Cummings, 28, 2418 Second Alley, North, elevator operator; Joseph Sidney White, 28, 1013 Twenty-First Place, South, janitor; Thomas William Hall, 26, 2304 Seventh Alley, South, unemployed; Will Cole, 25, 605 South Thirty-Third Street, laborer; William Smoot, 34, 504 Fourth Avenue, South, laborer; Abraham Thomas, 22, 326 Short Thirty-Third Way, South, laborer; Willie James Bowgus, 22, 2809 Fourth Avenue, South, unemployed, and Thaddeus Nathaniel Noble, 24, 638 North Forty-Third Street, porter.

Board No. 11, Title Guarantee Building—John Edward Glenn, 2803 Fourth Avenue, South; Miller Curtis, 1018 North Twenty-Third Street, unemployed; Dennis Atkins, Jr., 930 North Twenty-Fourth Place, unemployed; William Clyde Sales, 1105 Tenth Court, North, yard man, and Luther Dunn, 514 Short Thirty-Second Street, North, laborer.

Board No. 12, Woodlawn—Clem Sullivan, Jr., 22, 26-A, South Sixtieth Place, delivery boy; George Miller, 31, 4307 Forty-Fourth Avenue, North, laborer; Hosea Bates Pope, 35, 6465 First Avenue, South, laborer; James Dove Felton, 23, 6201 Georgia Road, cleaner; Fred Lee Mosley, 28, 4306 North Fortieth Street, laborer.

Board No. 13, Ensley—James Earl Purnell, 21, No. 1 Twenty-First Street, Yellow Quarters, delivery boy; Claud Jack Reevers, 22, 1904 Sixteenth Court, unemployed; Wesley Samuel Drains, 27, 1604 Twenty-First Avenue, mechanic's helper; John Dewberry, 25, 2002 Twentieth Avenue, miner, and Preston Davis, 21, 1811 Ensley Avenue, T. C. I. employe.

APR 1 1941

Board No. 14, North Birmingham—Johnnie Lee Fritz, 3407 Twenty-Ninth Avenue, North, engine coaler; Elie Johnson, 2821 North Twenty-Ninth Street, CCC enrollee; Lee Elliott, 1612 North Twenty-Fourth Alley, laborer; Woodrow Wilson Bonner, 2609 Twenty-Sixth Avenue, North, unemployed; Elbert Lee Webster, 1539 Twentieth Place, North, laborer; Frank Robison, 2853 Twenty-Ninth Avenue, North, unemployed; Lazarus E. Moore, 3052 Thirty-Fifth Avenue, North, shakeout man; Albert Sawyer, 3613 Thirtieth Way, North, unemployed; John Wesley Everhart, 3608 North Thirty-First Street, unemployed, and Andrew Jackson, 1933 Twenty-Sixth Avenue, North, laborer.

Board No. 15, Brown-Marx Building—Albert C. Early, Rubin Johnson, Richard Wright, Arthur Cook, Edward Robert Montgomery, Raleigh Hughes, William Owen, Elvin Chapman, Arthur Pearl Pruitt, Eddie Adams, Benjamin Payton Jones, Billie Junior Williams, John Adam Griffin, Jr., Charlie Waldo Walker and Levi Townsend.

Board No. 17, West End—Lawrence B. Carr, 24, gas station employe, 1101 North Eleventh Street; Jerry Allen Chapman, 19, 1532 Dennison Avenue, NYA employe; Garland Orich Patterson, 29, 104 Avenue A, West, unemployed; Theodore Albert Grant, 24, 117 Avenue D, West, unemployed, and Howard Patton, 21, Route 1, Birmingham, grain company employe.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Another Draft Call Expected Momentarily

APR 20 1941

95 White Men, 325 Negroes To Be Georgia Quota.

A tenth draft quota, calling for 95 white men and 325 Negroes from Georgia to be inducted into the Army, beginning May 10, is expected at state selective service headquarters today or Monday, Colonel A. T. Colley, executive officer, said yesterday.

Although the call has not been actually received, selective service headquarters has been informed that it is on the way, Colonel Colley said.

APR 20 1941

The white men in the initial call will be used to replace men turned down after being sent to induction stations. Thus it will be the third consecutive regular call for Negroes. Replacements are not considered as being in the regular call.

The white registrants will go to Fort McPherson for induction May 10. Negroes will be inducted at Fort Benning May 15-16.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 11, 1941

Negroes Low Physically

21 Per Cent. Rejected In Draft Group Here

More than 21 per cent. of the 176 Negro selectees examined here for induction into the army were turned down as physically unfit.

Among the causes for the rejection of thirty-seven men were mental deficiencies, hernia, two cases of gonorrhea, two cases of tuberculosis and several heart cases.

Replacements for these men will be sent to headquarters within five days.

Rejections as a whole have been running about 11 per cent., and the high percentage registered here yesterday was surprising.

Today the physicians at Blues' Armory moved into high gear as 110 men reported for final physical examination and induction. These included about thirty from Richmond, and it is the first day of examinations under the biggest induction to date, during which 1,600 will be taken in at the rate of 200 a day through April 19.

Those who are successful in passing their examinations today will leave for Camp Lee from Broad Street Station tonight at 10:20 o'clock. At Camp Lee they will be "processed" and then be sent to various training units.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Negro Soldiers Get Another Hostess

Negro troops at Fort Lewis are to have a service club all their own, according to word received from the war department yesterday.

JUL 11 1941

The club will be equipped to accommodate from 500 to 3,000 men. It will have a 500-volume library and a kitchen for the preparation of short orders. A junior hostess will be assigned to the club.

47c-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

JOHNSON LAUDS DRAFT; SEES END OF JIMCROW

JAN 19 1941

Discrimination On Way Out, Says

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — When Ernest Calloway, educational director of the Red Caps Union, and George Leon Paul Weaver requested exemption from the military service of the United States on the grounds of jim crow existing in the army and the undemocratic attitudes displayed to Negroes, the Chicago Draft board rejected their pleas, but not before Calloway and Weaver had sent letters to Major Campbell C. Johnson, civilian aide to Dr. Dykstra in the selective service system, and to ex-Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war.

Both replied to the men, with Judge Hastie asking that the matter be referred to Major Johnson.

In a statement given the Associated Negro Press on Wednesdya morning, Major Johnson quoted from his reply to the letters as follows:

"The selective service system is making every effort to operate without discrimination toward any minority group. The war department has opened several new branches of the service to Negroes. Among them are the coast artillery, anti aircraft, field artillery, engineers, signal corps and it has begun to call Negro reserve officers to active duty. Discussions are being held looking forward to further liberalization of the policies of our armed forces.

"These things are being done with much earnestness because it is realized that the greatest possible degree of democracy must exist in the country which stands before the world today as the hope of the democratic ideology. The most important service which one can be rendered by any of us at this time is to lend whatever aid we can to strengthening the arms of our nation without sacrificing for one moment the principles which we hold or giving up our constant struggle for the more complete democratization of our country."

Discussing the situation one daily paper, liberal in intent, declared that the Chicago draft board tacitly admitted the jim-crow policies of the army in refusing the exemptions. However, officials say it was adjudged purely on the legal aspects and the exemptions as laid down by the selective service system and without any regard to color.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Serve for What, Uncle Sam?

JAN 11 1941

Dear Sir: — The following is an open letter to Uncle Sam. "I have just received my questionnaire from the Draft Board and I am enclosing it herewith — filled out as requested. With a wife and two children to support, plus a thirty - sixth birthday next August, the chances of your calling me are remote.

"Were I ten years younger and most eligible (single), what grounds would you accept for a request of deferment? My being a Negro would not be acceptable to you, yet that alone would be the ground I would present.

"Naturaly, Uncle Sam, I would assume that, at heart, you are not a hypocrite, but a fair-minded, honest - intentioned soul. You would have to explain to me why you consider my life in equal balance with your white sons, since you insist in denying me the same opportunities open to them. They are protected by the "Bill of Rights."

For me, you deny passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill. Every University in the country is open to your white sons, but the doors of Louisiana State University, a tax-supported instituted institution, barred to me; and efforts on my part to enter its doors would provoke you to laughter although I am serious about it.

In the Navy, our Navy, is there an opportunity for me to become an admiral? You see, Uncle, I am a Negro, and there are a million more like me of whom you are asking the laying of lives on the line. I ask you, Uncle, for what?"

Another important point: I voted Republican and detest anything that smells of Communism; and as far back as my great - great - grand - parents, I am American born. So it would be unfair to label me "Fifth Columnist."

JAN 11 1941

JACK CALDWELL.
Westchester County.

Negroes Are Anxious To Join U. S. Army

FEB 4 - 1941

Alabama Negroes are so anxious to enter the army under the selective service law that the March quota of 385 Negroes already has been filled—one month ahead of time—from a waiting list of volunteers which numbered 1,145.

This was disclosed by State Selective Service headquarters in Montgomery Tuesday at which time the number of Negro draftees per draft board area for March was announced.

The trainees will depart in three sections, the first 150 leaving March 4, another 150 the following day and 85 on March 6, all for Ft. McClellan.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

New Draft Will Take 414 Negroes In N. Y. Area

JAN 29 1941

Four hundred and fourteen Negroes will be among 7,944 New Yorkers who will come under the fifth draft call between Feb. 17 and 28, it was disclosed yesterday with the announcement of new quotas.

In the Second Corps Area, which includes New Jersey and Delaware as well as New York, a total of 10,644 youths will be conscripted, among them a total of 599 Negroes.

Negro training points (camps in which Negro conscripts are to be segregated) had been delayed, it was said.

Camden, S. C. Chronicle
January 10, 1941

COLORED DRAFTEES

The following colored draftees have been ordered to report to local boards numbers 46 and 47 on January 20, 1941, for induction into the United States Army. The first two are to be sent away and the latter two are alternates or replacements:

James Thompson, Jimmie Barnes, George Washington Lyles, Johnnie Richard Murphy.

The celiac ganglion is the "lower brain" of the human body. Situated just below the breastbone, it is a cluster of nerves which control the heart, lungs, stomach and blood circu-

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHAT IS THEIR JOB?

JAN 16 1941

Some time ago, a Negro assistant to the secretary of war and the draft administrator was named. Evidently each was placed in those positions to clear and adjust matters of particular interest to the Negro group.

In spite of the avalanche of criticism which Negro groups and individuals are shooting at the war department complaining of its do-nothing policy for Negoes, not one word has been heard so far from the assistant to the secretary of war and of course the draft administrator can do little until the war department fixes the policy.

If these appointees mean anything they ought to function and let the public know about it. If not, they are just so much excess baggage.

The Bystander believes that Judge Hastie of the war department should let the public know what is in the maing

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Report On Negro Defense Labor

MAY 3 - 1941

From Norfolk Virvinian-Pilot

Charges, last winter that defense job contractors in this area were discriminating against Negro skilled workers, moved the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council to institute a survey of employment conditions with the view of throwing light on the controversy. A few days ago it reported its findings. The findings throw little or no light on the controversy that prompted the survey.

The Council reports that Negroes are not being discriminated against in the hiring of defense workers in the Hampton Roads area. Of the 28,713 persons employed in 20 defense projects, it notes, 10,127 are Negroes. While Negroes constitute 32 per cent of the population of this section, Negro workers on the 20 defense projects reviewed constitute nearly 40 per cent of the total number of workers. This is the basis of the Regional Defense Council's finding that there is no discrimination against Negro workers in this area's defense projects.

If this is all that is pertinent to the question which the Council undertook, to explore, it has uncovered a truly astounding fact. It has uncovered the fact that defense contractors instead of discriminating against Negro workers, are discriminating against white workers! On a proportional population basis, white workers should be getting 68 per cent of the defense jobs, but are getting only 60 per cent.

MAY 3 - 1941

Obviously, the Council has proved too much and therefore proved too little. That the defense contractors practice no discrimination against unskilled Negro workers, needed no proving. What needed proof was that they practice no discrimination against skilled Negro workers. That is the heart of the controversy. The Defense Council skips lightly over the main point with the observation that Negro employment on defense projects in this area is not confined to unskilled labor but takes in both the skilled and semi-skilled groups. This is the point on which the Council should have cited facts and figures. If it did, they have not been published.

The figures that the Council did publish prove only that Negro workers are getting more than their proportional share of the unskilled and semi-skilled jobs—an employment fact which, in the South, long antedates defense construction, and is itself a reflection of a racial stratification of Southern labor which likewise antedates the defense emergency. The central Negro grievance has been that even in the defense emergency, this stratification persists. If it is indeed giving way to unprejudiced employment, on defense projects, of skilled Negro workers, that fact does not emerge from the Regional Defense Council's report.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 17, 1941

Induct 100 Negroes Here for U. S. Army

Induction of 100 Negroes from Eastern Virginia into the rapidly expanding United States Army took place here today. Army officials at the induction station expected to finish the rigid physical examinations of the selectees in time to send the men to Fort Meade, Md., early this evening.

In addition to the physical examinations, the army men were prepared to give reading tests if needed under the new regulation that such an examination must be given to any man who has not completed four grades of formal education. Failure in the reading test will result in rejection.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
February 10, 1941

Need for Recreation For Negro Soldiers Stressed on Program

Stressing the need for additional recreation facilities in the city for the negro soldiers stationed at Fort Benning, Maynard R. Ashworth, chairman of the recreation-for-negro-soldiers subcommittee of the Columbus Defense Service committee, spoke on the Army Hour last night.

The Army Hour, broadcast from the Columbus Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., was especially dedicated to the new colored Army and Navy "Y' 'being organized here for negro soldiers, and featured the 24th Infantry.

Major Harry L. Lewis, adjutant of the 24th Infantry; E. E. Farley, executive secretary of the negro Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and Chaplain Louis J. Beasley, of the 24th Infantry, appeared on the program also.

To accomplish the mission of providing a colored Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Columbus, Chairman Walter A. Richards, of the Columbus Defense Service committee, appointed a committee whose chief duty will be to procure for the colored troops an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., Mr. Ashworth remarked.

Colored Committee Assists

An advisory colored committee, appointed by the colored folks of Columbus, has aided greatly in the preliminary thinking and planning, he pointed out.

Mr. Ashworth's speech, in part, follows:

"Chaplain Louis J. Beasley, chaplain of the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, has, and will continue to render valuable service in connection with the recreation of colored troops.

"Colonel Lockart, commanding officer of the 24th Infantry, is also very much interested in our activities here in Columbus as regards colored troops' off-duty recreation. He has talked to the committee here in Columbus and has given us a very good picture of the situation and also the needs for this Army and Navy Y. M C. A.

"There has been for many years, in fact ever since colored troops have been stationed at Benning, a recreational program for the colored troops. All was conducted at Benning, however, under the supervision of the regimental chaplain and a civilian secretary of Army and Navy Y's.

"This plan is no longer possible because of the greatly increased number of colored troops at Benning and in addition the necessity of an "all out" training program for the troops. There is no time now for the army to do all the things which off duty soldiers should have done for them in order to keep them out of the undesirable places where they will drift to if no other more desirable place is available.

"It is the duty of civilians in this tremendous national defense movement to take over the entertainment program of troops—this is what the army is asking and this is what we are going to do. We have promised General Fredendall, commander of Fort Benning, Colonel Lockart and all the officers commanding colored troops, that we will hold up our end.

"This has been said because of the confidence which we have in the civilian population of Columbus, all of whom are anxious to show their appreciation of the soldier of the U. S. Army we are proud of him, he is our guest, and we will treat him as we would a guest, or a friend.

Plans Completed

"The plans of organizing and constructing the colored Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. are worked out in every detail. We have a public-spirited colored woman here in Columbus who has agreed to construct a building. All financing has been planned—our budget is $9,000 for the first year. All we are asking the finance committee of the larger recreational committee for is $4,000. We believe this will be allotted.

"The project will proceed rapidly as soon as this amount is assured. We expect to get assurance by the middle of this week. If we do, within two or three months, the colored Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. will be a going concern."

In his remarks to the radio audience, Maj. Lewis stated, "If there is any one thing our commanding officer is interested in, it is good, wholesome living conditions and adequate, proper recreational facilities in this community."

Seeks Aid From War Department

Maj. Lewis said that every possible effort was being made to secure additional recreational facilities from the war department for Fort Benning, but as yet nothing concrete could be reported.

"I believe that all men are clean at heart, and that if decent amusement and recreation are available to them, the majority of our soldiers will not seek companionship in the more questionable places," he declared.

Chaplain Beasley said, "To the negro soldier, nothing means more than God, country and duty, for he, too, sings 'America.' He, as every other true American citizen, believes in those principles for which the 'Stars and Stripes' stand, and he believes in them so profoundly and sincerely that he is willing to live for them, sacrifice for them, and, if needs be, to die for them."

Needs More Facilities

Stating that formerly the recreational facilities provided by the colored Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. organization had been adequate, Secretary Farley said that it is not now adequate because under the new setup, practically all of these troops will be away from home, will be youngsters and will be in a completely new and strange environment.

"Also, the number will extend well into the thousands, and will probably come from many sections of the country," he asserted.

The program was opened with a skit entitled "The Story of Siboney," and depicted the heroic work done by volunteers from the Twenty-fourth Infantry at the yellow fever camp at Siboney, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war. The sketch was written, directed and produced by Jack Gibney, in cooperation with Chaplain Louis J. Beasley.

Character parts were played by Jack Gibney, Crpl. Tellis, Maj. Lewis, Lt. Palsone, Sergt. Blake, Pvt. Williams, Crpl. Ruffins, Crpl. Henderson, Pvt. Lee, Sergt. Wysinger, and Sergt. Powell.

Music was furnished by the Twenty-fourth Infantry band, directed by W. O. R. B. Tresville, and the glee club. Sergt. James Ross, soloist, sang "Alone" and "When I've Done the Best I Could."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 9, 1941

NEGRO IS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT U.S. ARMY LIFE

David Miller, 24-year-old Chattanooga colored boy, has been in three camps since he joined the national defense army last November.

Here for a brief stay with his people after an absence of four years, Miller stated yesterday that his experience in the defense army was the finest "I have had in all my life." He is stationed at Camp Bedford Forrest, Tullahoma, with company K, Twenty-second Quartermaster outfit, and was transferred there from Fort Knox.

Miller

Miller is a product of East Fifth Street school, left here several years ago for the Ohio city, where he learned to be a candy maker. He was formally inducted into the service at Fort Hayes, Columbus, O., Nov. 25, and spent most of his spare time on leave here advising "my friends to join the army, get some training and live longer."

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 8, 1941

Negro Teachers Hear Address on Defense Program

J. C. Abercrombie, vocational teacher at the Carver high school spoke on national defense in the home and in the schools at the February meeting of the Spartanburg County Colored Teachers association this morning at the Community center on Evins street.

Around 100 members of the association heard the Carver high teacher as he spoke on the vital importance of national defense and on the big responsibility resting on the teachers of today.

National defense was the theme of the meeting, which began at 11 o'clock and continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Speakers for the group meetings, which were held prior to the assembly at which Abercrombie spoke, were C. C. Woodson for the high school, J. M. Davenport for the elementary grades and L. B. Saxton for the primary grades.

E. F. Rivers, principal of Cummings Street school, was master of ceremonies. H. L. Barksdale, principal of the Pacolet colored school, is president of the association.

Music was furnished by the faculty members of the city negro schools.

The date of the March meeting will be announced later.

Monroe, N. C. Journal
February 4, 1941

Negro Doctors and Nurses at Ft. Bragg

It was announced Monday that seventeen colored doctors would be assigned to the Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, wihtin the next sixty days to provide medical attention for Negro troops stationed there. Two Negro dentists and 28 Negro nurses will also be stationed there, as well as three Negro medical officers for sanitary companies.

As Negro doctors are called from the Medical Reserve, additional Reserve appointments will be made to fill vacancies, the War Department announced. Recommendations of the American Medical Association and the National Dental Association will be taken into consideration for such personnel. Nurses will be procured through the American Red Cross.

The present Negro medical reserve includes 55 doctors and 10 dentists.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 20, 1941

Negro Drive For Aluminum BeginsMonday

J. E. Dickson, chairman of the Negro aluminum campaign committee, announced last night that a city-wide drive among the Negroes of Columbia would start Monday.

The slogan for the drive is, "Your Pots and Pans Will Help Save Democracy." Notices have been sent out through the churches calling on every Negro citizen in Columbia and Richland county to do his part by bringing at least one piece of aluminum to one of the following places: 1500 block Harden street, Allen-Benedict court, Booker-Washington high school, old Howard school center, 800 block of Hampton street, Saxon school, Ridgewood church, Ridgewood; St. John Baptist church, Booker-Washington Heights; Gilbert chapel, Tobacco and Bull streets; Holley's Funeral home, Senate and House streets.

Members of the committee are: J. E. Dickson, chairman; M. A. Eutzminger, secretary; the Rev. J. C. Colclough, J. W. Brunson, Dr. D. K. Jenkins, the Rev. W. L. B. Clark, Dr. J. J. Starks, Nurse A. A. Nelson, the Rev. H. J. Trapp, the Rev. E. A. Davis, W. H. Harvey, W. F. Robinson, the Rev. F. M. Young, the Rev. J. P. Reeder, Dr. K. W. Mance, Professor Carl Flipper, the Rev. W. R. Bowman, the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, the Rev. C. H. Brown, Attorney Harold R. Boulware, the Rev. I. W. Jeanerett and Dr. Samuel R. Higgins.

47c-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aero Institute Trains Negroes For Defense

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 26—In keeping with the times and the heavy demand for trained workers by factories in connection with the national defense program, the United Institute of Aeronautics at Hudson street and Hudson place, Hoboken, has again taken a leading place in the training of men for machine shops and the aviation industries.

Since the request of President Roosevelt for a 24-hour day and 7-day week in defense industries has erected an immediate need for hundreds of thousands of additional trained men, the United Institute has inaugurated vast changes in its shops and greatly increased its training facilities to meet this new condition. According to W. L. Jourdan, president of the United Institute, "The young man of today has an opportunity, unparalleled in the last 25 years, for a career in either the aviation industry or machine trades."

The task of training men for aviation mechanics and machine shop practice is recognized as an integral part of the military program and is now called "our second line of defense."

The institution is assisting men, in every way possible, to get a specialized training, even those men with limited finances or unemployed, and these added facilities make possible the training of young men who are still attending school but who would like to improve their time during the summer months. They also have instituted a plan wehereby a man with previous machine shop experience can now greatly improve his knowledge, with a few hours specialized training.

Visitors to the shops, located at the entrance to the Hudson Tubes in Hoboken, are received between 9 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Negro Colleges and National Defense

Speaking before the graduating class of Friendship Junior college at the commencement exercises last Tuesday night Professor C. A. Chick of the Department of Economics of Fayetteville State Teachers college stressed three contributions that the things the Negro colleges can make to National Defense.

He said that Negro colleges could play a great part in National Defense by aiding the Negro race in developing a greater confidence in itself. He emphasized the fact that a group of people who do not respect themselves and who do not have confidence in themselves need not expect other groups to respect them or to have confidence in them.

He further pointed out that those of us who call ourselves well educated, in all too many cases, have less confidence in the Negro race than do those Negroes who are not so well educated. And it is a generally accepted fact that what little business we have breathes, lives, and has its being through the lungs of the so-called uneducated Negroes. He further stated that the educated Negro plans to be a medical doctor, or a dentist, or to conduct some form of business, but he himself all too often does not patronize the Negro doctor, or dentist, or business enterprize.

He said that one of the weaknesses of Negro Education is that the more we attend our colleges (and public schools too) the less confidence we have in each other, and infact the less we wish to be associated with our own race in general.

He again emphasized the point that he thought no greater contribution can the Negro colleges make to National Defense than to turn out graduates with confidence in the Negro race—both from the standpoint of integrity and ability.

In the second place Professor Chick stressed the point that minority groups everywhere should always be found upholding and defending the democratic form of government because the hope of minority groups everywhere is in the democratic form of government. He admitted that a minority group's interest in and defense of the democratic form of government is selfish. He said that in as much as we are a minority group we should always defend the democratic form of government—not as it is but as we hope it will be some day.

He closed his address by appealing to his audience to hold on to that old simple faith in an Eternal and Almigthy God. He plead ed with the graduating class to adopt anew the philosophy of the sages of old: "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people".,

Professor Chick emphasized the fact that that education which which thought only in terms of increasing the student's earning capacity was a failure. He stated that only the man of faith can master reality only self-transcendent empiricism can be empirical without being overwhelmed by a mass of undifferentiated experiences, and only a vision that knows of a deeper dimension of responsibilities can succesfully withstand international competition and simultaneously preserve the dignity of its citizens.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Bond Named To Defense Committee

Fort Valley's Head Will Work With School Group

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—The appointment of H. M. Bond, President of the Fort Valley State College for Negroes, to a sub-committee on education of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, has just been announced by Mr. Frederick Osborn through the War Department.

The function of the Committee is to discuss areas of educational service and means of assisting military agencies in making such services available.

Other members of the sub-committee include Clarence A. Dykstra, Chairman, President of the University of Wisconsin and formerly head of the Labor Mediation Board; Morse A. Cartwright, head of the American Association for Adult Education; Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor, New York University; Lindley H. Dennis, American Vocational Association; Willard E. Givens, National Education Association; John O. Kelly, Pennsylvania State College; Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary, American Library Association; Donald Slesinger, The American Film Center; Guy E. Snavely, Association of American Colleges; Francis T. Spaulding, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; Charles H. Thompson, Dean, Howard University, Thomas O. Walton, President, Texas A. & M. College; Arthur C. Willard, President, University of Illinois; George F. Zook, President, American Council on Education; George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, Inc.; the Reverend George Johnson, Director, Education Department, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

27 JIM CROW UNITS TABBED FOR $254,000

Total Cost Is Estimated At $885,000 For Three Types Of Buildings

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The allotment of $254,000 by the morale branch to equip 27 Jim-Crow service clubs for colored troops at Army camps throughout the nation was announced Saturday by the War department.

Construction of these service clubs at the cost of more than $885,000 already has been authorized and is being rushed by the quartermaster corps. Three types of buildings are included in the program.

Large service clubs, designed for units of 5,000 or more men, will be equipped with a 5,000 volume library, a reading room, a social hall, cafeteria and an office for the senior and two junior hostesses. Cost of equipment for each is $16,500.

Medium-sized clubs for units of 3,000 to 5,000 men, will have similar facilities, but only a 1,500-volume library and a senior and junior hostess. Cost of equipment for each is $10,500.

Small clubs, for units of 500 to 3,000 men, will have a 500-volume library, one junior hostess and a kitchen for short orders. Cost of equipment for each is $5,000.

A list of authorized Jim Crow service clubs follows:

First Corps Area, Fort Devens, Mass., (medium).

Second Corps Area, Fort Dix, N.J. (medium); Fort Ontario, New York, (small).

Third Corps Area, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland (small) Fort Belvoir, Va., (large); Fort Eustis, Virginia (small); Camp Lee, Virginia (medium).

Fourth Corps Area, Fort Benning, Ga., (medium); Camp Blanding, Florida (large); Fort Bragg, N. C., (large); Camp Claiborne, Louisiana (medium); Camp Croft, South Carolina (small); Camp Davis, North Carolina (large); Camp Jackson, South Carolina (small); Camp Livingston, Louisiana (large); Camp Shelby, Miss., (small); Camp Wheeler, Georgia (small).

Sixth Corps Area, Fort Custer, Michigan (medium); Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois (small).

Seventh Corps Area, Fort Riley, Kansas (medium); Fort F. E. Warren, Wyoming (small); Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri (large).

Eighth Corps Area, Camp Bowie, Texas (small); Fort Huachuca, Arizona (large); Fort Sill, Oklahoma (small); Camp Wolters, Texas (small).

Ninth Corps Area, Fort Lewis, Washington (small).

Hostesses for these service clubs are appointed by the Corps Area commanders in whose jurisdiction the respective facilities are located.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Woman's Defense Mite Is Returning Soldier's 'War Ax'

JUL 6 1941

Somewhere in Georgia a soldier is mourning a lost hatchet—or he will be when the time rolls around for him to account for his equipment.

Being unable to produce the hatchet, he'll find a charge for it on the pay roll.

Then he'll get the hatchet back, because a Negro woman at Claxton, Ga., was honest and thought "the soldiers might be needing it."

Emma Johnson found the hatchet and wrote to Governor Talmadge to find out what to do with it. He advised her to send it to Sion B. Hawkins, adjutant general of Georgia. He, in turn, sent Emma the $1 it cost her to ship the hatchet to Atlanta, and then turned the instrument over to Brigadier General James L. Frink, Fourth Corps Area quartermaster.

The hatchet was lost while soldiers from Camp Stewart were in bivouac near Claxton before June 24.

Text of the letter sent General Frink follows:

"Dear Sir: I found this little war ax and I new it belong to the U. S. and I wanted to give it back but I didn't no where to send it so I rote the Governor and he rote me back an told me to send it to you. I found it June 24 and I was glad to know where to send it back because the soldiers may be needing it that was camping and lost it and I found it after they was gone and I didn't no what to do about it till the Governor rote me today. So I hope it will do the United States some good in this war."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Alabama Boys Will Get Free Air Training

JUN 14 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Forty-five Negro boys from Macon County, between the ages of 17 and 25 will attend school free of cost from June 2 to August 19, to learn aero-mechanics, according to President F. D. Patterson.

This training unit in aero-mechanics was made possible by allocation of $6,665 from funds for national defense programs.

Three licensed mechanics will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, state itinerant teacher trainer, is supervisor of the project.

JUN 14 1941

Textbooks and supplies will be furnished, but enrollees must pay for their board, room and transportation. While any youth from 17 to 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of W. S. Allen, supervisor, trades building A, Tuskegee Iinstitute, Ala.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

To Enlist 830 Negro Soldiers In Alabama

JUL 6 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Colonel F. A. Prince, Field Artillery, Recruiting Officer for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, announced at his office in Montgomery, that authority had been received by his office to enlist 830 colored soldiers for the regular Ary for duty in various organizations at Camp Forrest, Tennessee; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Camp Livingston, Louisiana; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Camp Davis, North Carolina; Camp Shelby, Mississippi; Fort Benning, Georgia and Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

JUN 28 1941

Colonel Prince announced colored applicants who desire enlistment should contact their nearest Army Recruiting Station immediately.

Applicants ust be between the ages of 18 and 35, single, without dependents and of good character.

Specialists of all trades are desired among these enlistments and excellent opportunities exist for trade schooling and are available to men with qualifications who desire to further their trade training.

Recruiting Stations are located in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, and Decatur, Alabama; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Johnson City, Tenn.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Horace M. Bond New Appointee To Defense Group

JUL 6 1941

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

830 Colored Soldiers Enlist For Army Duties

JUN 29 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 28—Colonel F. A. Prince, field artillery recruiting officer for the states of Alabama and Tennessee, announced this week at his office in Montgomery, that authority had been received by his office to enlist 830 colored soldiers for the regular army for duty in various organizations at Camp Forrest, Tenn.; Fort McClellan, Ala.; Camp Livingston, La.; Fort Bragg, N. C.; Camp Davis, N. C.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Fort Benning, Ga., and Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Colonel Prince announced colored applicants who desire enlistment should contact their nearest army recruiting station immediately.

Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35, single, without dependents and of good character.

Specialists of all trades are desired among these enlistments and excellent opportunities exist for trade schooling and are available to men with qualifications who desire to further their trade training.

Recruiting stations are located in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, and Decatur, Ala.; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Johnson City, Tenn.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 20, 1941

Negro Hostess to Be Employed at Fort

Fort Jackson officials announced that appointment of a Negro junior hostess to serve as club supervisor for the new Negro Service club would be made soon following the naming of a board of officers to make recommendations to that effect.

Maj. Maxwell Cohen and Maj. Paul H. Floyd, both of the Quartermaster corps; First Lieut. Feltham S. James, chaplain of the Negro troops, and Second Lieut. Robert P. McVea, infantry, comprise the board.

The Negro hostess will arrange dances, shows, amateur nights and other recreation for Negro soldiers.

The new service club, one of the first such Negro recreation centers on any army post in the country, is expected to be opened the latter part of August. Similar in design to the service clubs already in use here by white troops, it has a large assembly and smaller rooms furnished with writing desks and easy chairs.

Located in the Negro troop area, the service club will provide ample recreational facilities for the 700 Negro soldiers now stationed at Fort Jackson.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
July 20, 1941

Tennessee Leads In Acceptances Of Service Men

NASHVILLE, July 19. (AP) — Tennessee had the lowest percentage of rejections due to physical disabilities of selective service registrants called during April of any state in the Fourth Corps Area, state headquarters reported today.

Army figures for the month show that only 6.5 per cent of the state's white registrants and 9.9 per cent of its negro trainees were rejected at the induction station, against a Fourth Corps Area average for the month of 13.8 per cent white and 17.8 negro rejections.

States in the Fourth Corps Area are Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee.

"For over nine months, the work of selecting men for the armed forces has proceeded in an eminently satisfactory manner," said Adjt. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, state selective service director, in commenting on the health report.

Frazier said that 2,047 white and 992 negro registrants from Tennessee were examined in April and that of the totals, 134 white and 98 negro registrants were rejected. Venereal diseases accounted for the largest number of rejections, 17 whites and 53 negroes.

47c-1941

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 13, 1941

Spartan Draft Boards Receive Negro Quota

Five Draftees From County to Be Inducted Into Army March 4

Four of the five Spartanburg local boards in which are administering the selective service act in the county have been assigned quotas of negro selectees for military training, effective March 4, it has been learned here from state headquarters for selective service.

The quotas were included in a list of quotas and schedules of arrivals for the 197 negro selectees to be inducted into the army late this month and early in March.

50 Per Day

Major George C. Warren, delivery and induction officer, revealed that the negro selectees would arrive at the rate of 50 on February 27, 50 on February 28, 50 on March 3, and 47 on March 4.

Sixteen of the state's 83 local boards will not be called on to furnish selectees under the present call for negroes, Major Warren explained, since the quota was set up to affect boards with a large preponderence of negro registrants.

Local boards which will not furnish men are Abbeville, Blacksburg, Cheraw, Hartsville, Dillon, Georgetown, Greenwood Board No. 2, Lancaster, Clinton, Easley, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg Board No. 5, Union, and York. Two counties, Georgetown and Union, have not been called on to furnish any selectees, either white or negro, since credits for men already in the armed forces exceed the quotas through June 30.

The state's negro selectees will report to Fort Jackson where they will be given physical examinations and will go through the induction process according to the following schedule:

Schedule Listed

February 27: Aiken, 4; North Augusta 1; Allendale, 4; Anderson, 3; Honea Path, 2; Belton, 2; Bamberg, 6; Barnwell, 7; Beaufort, 1; Moncks Corner, 9; Charleston Board No. 1, 2; and Charleston Board No. 2, 9;

February 28: St. Matthews, 4; Charleston Board No. 3, 6; Charleston Board No. 4, 1; Charleston Board No. 5, 5; Gaffney, 2; Chester, 2; Great Falls, 2; Chesterfield, 1; Manning, 8; Walterboro, 1; Darlington, 1; St. George, 6; Edgefield, 4; and Winnsboro, 7;

March 3: Florence, 1; Timmonsville, 4; Lake City, 2; Greenville Board No. 1, 1; Greenville Board No. 2, 3; Simpsonville, 1; Greer, 2; Greenwood Board No. 1, 2; Hampton, 6; Conway Board No. 1, 1; Conway Board No. 2, 1; Ridgeland, 4; Camden Board No. 1, 1; Camden Board No. 2, 1; Laurens, 1; Bishopville, 7; Lexington Board No. 1, 2; Lexington Board No. 2, 1; Marion 3; Bennettsville Board No. 1, 2; Bennettsville Board No. 2, 2; and McCormick, 2;

March 4: Newberry Board No. 1 1; Newberry Board No 2, 3; Walhalla, 1; Seneca, 1; Orangeburg Board No. 1, 5; Orangeburg Board No. 2, 3; Elloree, 4; Columbia Board No. 1, 2; Columbia Board No. 2, 1; Columbia Board No. 3, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 1, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 2, 2; Spartanburg Board No. 3, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 4 1; Sumter Board No. 1, 5; Sumter Board No. 2, 5; Kingstree, 5; Hemingway, 4; and Rock Hill, 1.

Columbia S C Record
February 11, 1941

Arrival Dates Are Given For Negro Draftees

15 Boards Exempted From Sending Men Here In Feb. & Early March

Quotas and schedules of arrivals for the 197 Negro selectees to be inducted into the army at Fort Jackson under the selective service system late in February and early in March were announced Tuesday at state headquarters for selective service.

Major George C. Warren, delivery and induction officer, revealed that the Negro selectees would arrive at the rate of 50 on February 27, 50 on February 28, 50 on March 3, and 47 on March 4.

Sixteen of the state's 83 local boards will not be called on to furnish selectees under the present call for Negroes, Major Warren explained, since the quota was set up to affect boards with a large preponderance of Negro registrants.

Local boards which will not furnish men are Abbeville, Blacksburg, Cheraw, Hartsville, Dillon, Georgetown, Greenwood Board No. 2, Lancaster Clinton Easley, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg Board No. 5, Union, and York. Two counties, Georgetown and Union, have not been called on to furnish any selectees, either white or Negro, since credits for men already in the armed forces exceed the quotas through June 30.

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March 4: Newberry Board No. 1, 1; Newberry Board No. 2, 3; Walhalla, 1; Seneca, 1; Orangeburg Board No. 1, 5; Orangeburg Board No. 2, 3; Elloree, 4; Columbia Board No. 1, 2; Columbia Board No. 2, 1; Columbia Board No. 3, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 1, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 2, 2; Spartanburg Board No. 3, 1; Spartanburg Board No. 4, 1; Sumter Board No. 1, 5; Sumter Board No. 2, 5; Kingstree, 5; Hemingway, 4; and Rock Hill, 1.

Columbia S C State
February 10, 1941

Negro Soldier Recreation Is Being Arranged

Plans in connection with specially operated recreation centers for Negro soldiers are rapidly materializing it was learned yesterday.

Already the date has been set for the formal opening of the first center at 1125 1-2 Washington street Made possible through the interest and cooperation of many prominent leaders and organizations, both white and Negro, it will go a long way toward meeting the recreational need.

However, further contributions will be needed to carry on the work. Monetary donations, magazines, athletic equipment, games of all kinds and other recreational equipment will be gratefully accepted and appreciated, it is announced.

All interested organizations and individuals, both white and Negro, are urged to contribute to this cause, it is announced, and may communicate with Herbert Eli Dickson, recreational supervisor for Negro soldiers, at 1125 1-2 Washington street, or phone 4979.

WPA national defense recreation, with which Dickson is connected, is supplying the staff and assisting in the program.

Girl Scout troop No. 14 and the Kappa Alpha Psi (social fraternity) are aiding the project.

Newton, N. C., News-Enterprise
February 11, 1941

NEGRO DOCTORS TO BE AT FORT BRAGG

Seventeen colored doctors will be assigned to the Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, within the next sixty days to provide medical attention for negro troops stationed here. Two negro dentists and 28 negro nurses will also be stationed here, as well as three negro medical officers for sanitary companies.

As negro doctors are called from the Medical Reserve, additional reserve appointments will be made to fill vacancies, the War Department announced. Recommendations of the American Medical Association and the National Dental Association will be taken into consideration for such personnel. Nurses will be procured through the American Red Cross.

The present negro medical reserve includes 55 doctors and 10 dentists.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

La. Citizens Organize For Defense Jobs

APR 26 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24—At a meeting of civic leaders Saturday, a resolution was unanimously adopted to form a Citizens Defense Committee which would have as its purpose the integration of Louisiana Negroes into the national defense industrial program of the state.

APR 26 1941

A temporary committee of seven members was appointed to complete the details of the organization and draw up a program of action. Serving on the committee are A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital; Clarence A. Laws, Urban League Secretary; Ferdinand Rousseve, Xavier Instructor; Lawrence Chenier, social worker; C. L. Speaker, vocational instructor; J. W. Hoffman, school teacher; M. W. Mitchell, "Y" secretary; Professor Herman Washington, and James E. Gayle, Sr., businessman.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 2, 1941

Will Head Negroes In Defense Program

Herman Washington, instructor and supervisor in social case work at Xavier University, New Orleans, will head the city's national defense committee of Negroes, whose purpose is to find skilled and semi-skilled employment for Negroes participating in the defense program, it was announced yesterday. The defense head received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Virginia Union University.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 5, 1941

Report To Be Made On Negroes' Claims

A public statement relative to the findings of a representative of the secretary of war relative to charges that Negroes here had been mistreated by military police was scheduled to be made today Truman K. Gibson, Jr., of Washington, assistant to the civilian aide to the secretary of war who conferred with Negroes yesterday afternoon, was to make the statement, J. M. Hinton, who was in charge of the meeting, said this morning.

Hinton said that the Washington representative met with a group of Negroes yesterday afternoon and was presented affidavits of specific cases where the Negroes alleged that military police had mistreated them.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

DRAFT DODGER IS CAUGHT

Negro, Masquerading As Woman, Unmasked at Ferriday

FERRIDAY, La., July 25 — A lookout for a draft dodger, Thomas J. Minor, 21-year-old Adams County, Miss., negro has been cancelled after the negro, masquerading as a woman, had been apprehended by county officials and a representative of the Federal Bureau of Identification.

The negro, who is being held in the county jail at Natchez, was fully attired in woman's clothing, had allowed his hair to grow down his neck and had an almost perfect disguise.

He was captured near the Providence Plantation by deputies and FBI agent.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 9, 1941

Housing And School Problems Headache For Booming Cities

Populations Doubled As Preparedness Projects Draw Thousands Of Men

BY W. B. RAGSDALE

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The federal government is not alone in its star-spangled headache over defense. State and local governments could use a few hunks of aspirin, too.

Take the town of Charlestown, Ind., population 936, which waked up one morning to learn it was to have a $51,000,000 powder plant, plus a bag plant, which at the peak of construction would dump between 12,000 and 15,000 workers upon Charlestown, would keep 10,000 workers there after the plant went into operation.

Charlestown, 12 miles east of Jeffersonville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Louisville, Ky., has a water supply for 3,000 persons, no sewers. Stores and residences use outdoor toilets.

A sanitary sewage system, being built by the town and WPA, is about three-fourths complete. But the plans were drawn before the powder plant site was picked. It would have taken care of Charlestown's sewage on the basis of its normal population, plus the regular supply of visitors as of the pre-defense era. The sewage disposal plant WPA is building, also planned before the boom came, would take care of 5,000.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY A TOWN OF 936 would not have housing to accommodate the influx of workmen. The very early stages of plant construction brought in 2,000 who took up every available vacant spot in every available house. Then the town began to come apart at the seams. Five trailer camps were set up. FHA approved plans for the development of two subdivisions and work started.

Or, take a squint at Starke, Fla., a town of 1,200. It is 50 miles from Jacksonville, 30 miles from Gainesville, 25 miles from Green Cove Springs.

It has a water supply for only twice its 1,200 persons, a sewage system in bad shape pending construction of a new one for which WPA has earmarked funds, one movie. Being a farming and not a tourist town, it normally has no housing nor business vacancies.

Just seven miles from Starke, Camp Blanding is being built—an army post which eventually will accommodate from 40,000 to 60,000 troops. To build the post, 15,000 construction workers are being taken to Starke and the nearby camp.

Every available room in Starke is filled with boarders. The mayor has taken in nine men. The president of the Chamber of Commerce has four. Outside the city limits, hundreds of workers live in temporary camps, in trailers, tents and horse stalls, in highly unsanitary conditions.

Drinking water is taken from open wells. Food is often cooked over open fires.

The contractors have built bunkhouses and mess facilities for 1,800 men. A hundred small resort cottages at nearby Lake Kingsley are being rented at from $60 to $75 a month.

But the construction period, bad as the jam is, will be only the beginning for Starke. After the thousands of soldiers are dropped into the pine-fringed camp, there will be a steady and increasing demand for recreational facilities at Starke, for dances, for movies, clean places for the men to eat when they come to town, houses to take care of the hundreds of visiting relatives.

* * *

THESE ARE ONLY A COUPLE OF THE CASES that are rising daily in the offices of Frank Bane, director of the division of state and local cooperation of the National Defense Commission: of Daniel W. Hoan, his associate director, and of Paul V. McNutt, the coordinator of health, medical welfare, recreation, nutrition and related activities for the commission.

Bane has a broad knowledge of state problems. The council is an outgrowth of the governors conference. Hoan knows city problems from the ground up. And McNutt as a former governor of Indiana takes an inside knowledge to his new task.

All of them are busy helping state and local governments to dissolve the multiplicity of new worries that are piling upon them. State and local agencies are being created to deal with the problems of the present and to plan ahead in the hope that after emergency is gone the future will not bring the chaos that followed the World War.

Their files are filled with instances that throw a piercing light into this shadowy background of the national defense picture; on health, on recreation, on public aid, on education, on welfare protection.

It shows large concrete pipes being unloaded at a small town for use by the health and housing authorities in building a main sewer for a defense housing project. The day after the pipes were unloaded, the authorities found that, lacking other shelter, defense workers and their families had set up housekeeping in the sewer pipes.

Ten miles from a camp in which thousands of Negro troops have been quartered is a conservative little town. The mayor of the little town is on pins and needles wondering what will happen when the Negro troops come pouring into the local picture soon.

Hundreds of submarginal families are being moved off the land in a backwoods county to make way for an army proving ground. They have to go out of their home county. But the minute they cross the county they lose their legal residence and are deprived of the right to local relief—if the county had any resources left with which to supply that relief.

* * *

NUMEROUS CASES have sprung up in which schools have been set up in abandoned churches, or even residences to take care of the swarm of children that come with newly arrived workers.

And McNutt's files supply the incident of the shipyard town in which authorities found 10 and 12-year-old newsboys grabbing a new source of income by charging $2 a head to introduce local girls—many of them under 16—to men from the shipyards.

Even such areas as Hampton Roads, Va., and San Diego, many times larger than some of the communities that have felt the surging impetus of defense, have found difficulties of their own.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

3 DEFENSE AIDES USED TO CHECK PRESSURE GROUPS

Head of Courier Defense Committee Charges Hastie, Johnson and Weaver Are Used to Give Race The "Grand Run-Around."

FEB 22 1941

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20—An assertion by Dr. Rayford W. Logan that the three race men holding administrative assistant posts in the defense program were appointed only to serve as "barriers" against Negro "pressure groups" fell like a bombshell on the 1500 patriotic, defense-conscious citizens who attended this city's first defense mass meeting last Wednesday night.

Massive Union Baptist Church, Fitzwater and Mole streets, was filled to overflowing, and when Dr. Logan, chairman of the National Committee on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, and a member of The Courier's Defense Committee, uttered those significant words the huge audience was stunned into silence.

Not only did the eminent Howard University professor criticize what he described as an attempt to hold Negro "pressure groups" in check, but he scored the War and Navy Departments for permitting colored Americans to be victims of out-and-out discrimination in a time of threatened war.

The race men serving as assistants to various cabinet heads are: the Hon. William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Major Campbell Johnson, administrative assistant of selective service, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant of the National Defense Advisory Committee.

GETTING RUN-AROUND

"I fully endorse the appointment of these men, who are all personal friends of mine," said Dr. Logan, "but I feel, as do several others in Washington, that they are just being used as 'barriers' against 'pressure groups' like this committee."

Dr. Logan also disclosed that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and the Defense Committee have endorsed a bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives demanding a Congressional investigation of discrimination against trained Negroes in the defense program.

"We are getting a grand 'run-around' in Washington," Dr. Logan added, "and I can say without fear of contradiction that no one in the Capital has the authority to prevent discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

FEB 22 1941

PASSES RESOLUTION

"Furthermore, the Negro's problem has never been explained to those in power," he said. "To let them to tell, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States knows nothing at all about the Negro's problem."

Following Dr. Logan's address, a report from the resolutions committee of the local group was read by the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard and countersigned by Raymond Pace Alexander, Sadie T. M. Alexander and Charles Shorter.

The resolution endorsed "aid to Britain," stating that "We voice the unanimous sentiment of the American Negro that while the men and women of England are giving blood, sweat and tears, we Americans, and particularly we American Negroes, at least could give sweat to aid Britain in its single-handed effort to save democracy in this world. We want to be included in the program to supply tools to Britain so that Britain can finish the job for the protection of world democracy."

Other speakers were: G. James Fleming, chairman of the committee; Dr. John Brodhead, Charles Shorter, George Craig, regional director of the CIO; Miss Alberta Norwood, E. Washington Rhodes, chairman of the mass meeting committee; the Rev. John Dillingham and the Rev. W. C. Williamson.

47c- 1941

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Complain of Treatment of Colored Soldiers in Va.

APR 24 1941

Petersburg, Va.—Complaints from parents concerning ill-treatment of colored selectees at Camp Lee, received by the Kansas City branch of the NAACP and forwarded to the New York office, brought about an investigation of conditions here. There are approximately 2100 Negro selectees at the Camp in the 9th Quartermaster Regiment.

The investigation showed conditions to be good and the morale of the soldiers high. There have been no apparent instances of friction between white officers and colored soldiers in the camp, although there seems to be some difficulty between Negro soldiers and southern white soldiers and civilians in the Petersburg-Hopewell-Richmond area.

Before March 31 the quantity of food served was insufficient, quality was poor and food was often served cold. Since March 31, however, conditions have greatly improved, according to the report, and trainees are now getting hot food in sufficient quantity.

APR 24 1941

Some of the difficulty with regard to poor service at mess is accounted for by the fact that colored selectees were moved out of white areas into their own segregated areas before all the mess halls in these areas were completed. This made conditions crowded and cut down the efficiency of the cooks and mess attendants.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal

April 24, 1941

NEGRO SOROKITY TO MEET

The Southeastern Reginal Conference of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Negro, will meet here on Friday and Saturday. Delegates from 34 chapters and seven states are expected to attend. Business sessions Saturday will be held at Austin High School.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean

April 22, 1941

Allotments Made For Negro Call 10

Tennessee State Headquarters for Selective Service yesterday announced the county allotments for Negro Call 10. Of the 200 men called to answer this call only one was allocated to Davidson County and local Board 3 was given this allotment.

Following is a complete list of allotments by counties:

Local Board	Number
Blount No. 2	1
Coffee	1
Davidson No. 3	1
Decatur	3
Gibson No. 2	17
Hamilton No. 2	25
Hamilton No. 3	27
Haywood	20
Henderson	3
Jackson	1
Knox No. 2	3
Knox No. 4	2
Lauderdale	13
Macon	1
Shelby No. 5	8
Shelby No. 6	10
Shelby No. 7	15
Shelby No. 9	3
Shelby No. 10	18
Shelby No. 11	25
Wilson	3

Four men have been selected by Davidson County Selective Service Board 9 for induction into the army for a year's military training in the state's ninth white call. They will leave for Fort Oglethorpe April 25. They are Frank Rufus Harwell, Thomas Edgar Davids, Edward Vernon Fox and David Manas.

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

27 Service Clubs For Negro Troops To Be Established

47c

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The allotment of $254,000 by the Morale Branch to equip 27 service clubs for colored troops at Army camps throughout the nation was announced today by the War Department.

JUL 8 1941

Construction of these service clubs at the cost of more than $885,000, already has been authorized and is being rushed by the Quartermaster Corps. Three types of buildings are included in the program.

Large service clubs, designed for units of 5,000 or more men, will be equipped with a 5,000-volume library, a reading room, a social hall, cafeteria and an office for the senior and two junior hostess. Cost of equipment for each is $16,500.

Medium-sized clubs, for units of 3,000 to 5,000 men, will have similar facilities, but only a 1,500-volume library and a senior and junior hostess. Cost of equipment for each is $10,500.

The small clubs, for units of 500 to 3,000 men, will have a 500-volume library, one junior hostess and a kitchen for short orders. Cost of equipment for each is $5,000.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Here's Army's First Colored Hostess

APR 27 1941

47c

APR 27 1941

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—The distinction of being the first Negro hostess appointed by the United States Army goes to Miss Gertrude H. Jackson, shown here apparently amused at the predicament of Private Ray V. Davis of Chicago (scratching his head) in a game of Chinese Checkers. A 1939 home economics graduate of the University of Washington, Miss Jackson is hostess of the 47th Quartermaster Regiment here. (Acme.)

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Assistants Needed

APR 20 1941

IT has recently been said that every protest that goes to President Roosevelt concerning discrimination in the national defense is referred to one of two colored assistants in one of the departments and who do absolutely nothing about it. We wonder if these assistants were placed there only as shock absorbers or as assistants to the President in matters affecting the rights of Negroes.

From the multiplicity of problems that have been referred to these assistants it is obvious that the reference is not made for the purpose of action. It would require a staff fifty times greater to handle all the complaints that are sent to the President concerning the protests made by Negroes.

APR 20 1941

We believe that the nation's largest minority is entitled to have its problems given the greatest consideration by persons in a position to effect a remedy therefor. To that end it is fitting and proper for the President to increase the personnel of offices that concern themselves with the protests coming from colored people.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Drafting The Best, Omitting The Worst

APR 20 1941

COLORED people in various parts of the country are complaining of the operation of the Selective service program in that it is taking from society the most worthy leaders and leaving the worst men to remain. There is something in such protests that commends itself to the wisdom of the administrators of the peace-time draft law. It should be operated, as far as possible, in a manner that will not interfere too harshly with community life. After all we are not in war.

APR 20 1941

One complaint hurled at the officials in the national defense program is that they leave, among other undesirables, ex-convicts to harass the citizens and carry on their nefarious activities. There is no reason why one who has been convicted of a felony should not be used in the military branches of the government. Surely there should be a place for him. After all he has had a certain amount of discipline which few soldiers can boast. He has been trained to obey his superiors. He knows how to get along on rations. He knows how to march and a good many know how to kill. The latter is the immediate purpose of all wars—to maim, to kill, to slaughter. As a matter of fact, it would seem that all the ex-felon needs is a gun and a uniform. The answer to those who protest that the ex-felon has been found guilty of committing a crime involving moral turpitude is that society has exacted its ounce of flesh in the nature of a term in prison. If society is not satisfied after the term is served it ought to re-commit him rather than condemn him to an everlasting sentence in private life at the expense of others.

APR 20 1941

The draft boards should exercise more discretion in its selection of men. They should have in mind not only the defense of the country but also the welfare of the community. The latter is just as important as the former.

Tallahassee, Fla., Democrat
May 9, 1941

Negro Group Will Work With Leon Defense Council

The organization of 12 negro committees to work with the Leon county defense council was announced yesterday by Chairman of the council M N Yancey. R E Wyer of the Florida A and M college was named coordinator between the colored organization and the council.

The negro committees will be affiliated with the corresponding white committees of the organization and will be responsible to such committees at all times for their action, Chairman Yancey said.

The negro organization was effected Wednesday afternoon in cooperation with the steering committee of the Leon council. The negro committees will organize their work and function in the colored districts of the county.

Negro committee appointments include: Publicity, W E Southgate, chairman, and members S H Coleman, M E Lomas and William Morris.

Speakers: G L Porter, chairman, and members Rev N Z Graham, Rev D A Hedgley, Aquilina Casanas and S L Reese.

Physical education: Rev E W Spearman, chairman, and members C H Bush, Robert Bragg, W M Bell and A S Gaither.

Democracy and patriotism: Frank Nims, chairman, and members Everett Kershaw, Dorothy Holms, Joe Franklin, Isaac Fisher and J G Riley.

Vocational education: Maxwell Thomas, chairman, and members Dean W T Reid, M Kyler and H M Efferson.

Food and agriculture: Jerry Nash, chairman, and members John Leonard, George Brown, George Conoly, Maude K Mumford, John Mims, Tom Carr and T H McKinnon.

Finance and Budget: E A Pottsdammer, chairman, and members A E Martin, J R E Lee, jr. and Pinkie Pottsdammer.

Health and housing. Dr L H B Foote, chairman and members Dr W A Campbell, Dr W H Baker, Dr J R Bates, Dr O A Campbell and Mattie Pope.

Transportation and communication: members Arnett Green, J R D Laster, Sylvester Beasely, W M Mitchell and J B Baldwin. No chairman was appointed.

Labor and personnel: J Abner, chairman, and members John Swilley, E D Fears, B F Holmes, Lee Doyle and Clinton Goodwin.

Fire protection: W R Perkins, chairman, and member Rev D Crawford.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 11, 1941

LUNTEER CALL ..JR STATE UNIT IS OVERFILLED

25 to Go From Here; 325 Negroes Will Be Inducted

Fulton and DeKalb Counties will furnish 51 Negroes Thursday as part of the state's tenth, all-Negro draft quota of 325 selectees, while approximately 25 local white men will answer calls for 95 regular replacements and 295 volunteers in the 101st Separate Antiaircraft Battalion, Coast Artillery, of Camp Stewart.

State draft officials said Saturday that the call for volunteers in the antiaircraft unit, a former Georgia National Guard outfit, was far overfilled. An attempt will be made, they said, to place the surplus in other Georgia units, since most of them volunteered in order to serve with fellow Georgians.

Here is a roster of Negroes reporting at Fort Benning Thursday in the regular call, and the white men who will answer the special calls:

Four Fulton Boards

1—Willie Carter Jr., William Caldwell, Oscar L. Smith, James Watkins, Luther Allen, Bennie Smith Jr.
2—Henry R. Ector.
3—Willis Cott Jr., Jimmie L. Grier, Herbert Barron, Benjamin Perkins, Paul D. Colbert.
4—Charles R. Milton, Leroy Colbert, Homer Henderson.
5—Willis Burks, M. Abbott, Walter Shealey.
6—Jimmie Malone, John W. Evans.
7—James O. Shannon, Forrest Bloodworth, John H. Pace, Lucius French.
8—Call for two, one selected: Andrew L. King.
9—Will Smith, Ulysses D. Shields.
10—None.
11—James Kirkpatrick, Willis Carol, Sammy L. Randall, Samuel R. West, Edward Hodges, W. H. Walton, George W. Pugh, Charlie Rusher, James D. Sims, Ernest Strother.
12—Roy Rose; special call for one white man, reporting May 12, Marvin L. Turner.
13—Jack Merriweather, John Robnison junior.
14—Two Negroes, unselected.
15—John W. Nelson; special call for five white men, reporting May 16: Thomas W. Barnett, William B. Beavers, Jesse C. Hardman, Howard D. Carter, Roger B.
16—None.
17—Irvin R. Barnett
Jones.

From DeKalb Boards:

1. Tommie Walker, Holsey Randall; special call for 14 white men, reporting May 12: George B. McGuire, Linzy P. Prince, Macon A. Nix, Herbert D. Johnson, Albert G. Daniel, Norris W. Wallace, William T. McCorkle, Claude P. Taylor Jr., Charles E. Smith, Peyton H. Champion, James L. Blanton, Lester B. Howington, Carl P. Presley, William H. Dodds.
2. James Broughton. John L. Wellmaker; special call for two white men, reporting May 12: Searcy B. Slack Jr., Edwin R. Bowen.
3. J. B. Watt, Erman Ramey; special call for two white men, reporting May 12: Julian D. Grant, Clarence W. Cox.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
May 2, 1941

HARMON FIELD CAMP PLANNED

As Recreational Place for Soldiers Spending Leave in Charleston

As a result of a meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of Mayor Henry W. Lockwood an effort will be made to have the Harmon Foundation board permit conversion of the President street negro playground into a recreational camp for soldiers coming to Charleston for brief periods of leave.

The meeting was called at the instance of Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, Washington, who was accompanied here by his aide, and left after the meeting for Myrtle Beach.

Such a camp as that projected "will bring hundreds of soldiers here for their week-ends" said Mayor Lockwood and "will mean a lot for the city of Charleston." He added that he believed with a negro playground nearby and because of the national emergency the Harmon board would act favorably on the request.

The projected camp would accommodate 1,000 men. It would be a camp of tents, with cement bases, and designed for three years of use. Construction would be by the Civilian Conservation corps. Stoney Field would be used for athletic contests. Military police would maintain order.

Also being considered is a camp at a nearby beach. This coming week-end about 160 men from Fort Jackson are coming to Folly Beach and will encamp at the western end

47c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro and National Defense

FEB 1 1 1941

AS THIS NATION faces the greatest emergency and crisis in its history, the Congress of the United States, expressive of the will of the people of the United States, under the leadership of a great President, has set aside some 16 billion dollars for National defense and industrial preparedness, and for the avowed purpose of giving all aid short of war to England in its struggle to defend and preserve the Christian democratic institutions and ideals of the civilized world against the brutal and destructive forces unleashed by Hitler's Nazi Germany.

To revitalize the program and purpose of National Defense and industrial preparedness, last week was set aside, and observed, as National Defense Week, and hundreds of speakers sought to inform the rank and file of American citizens, as to the nature and workings of the vast forces now gaining momentum in this country.

With almost one-tenth of its population Negro citizens, whose integration into this vast program is being viewed as a great problem, many Negro citizens, as well as others, are beginning to ask the question. "What of the Negro in the National Defense Program?"

FEB 1 1 1941

Of unswerving patriotism and loyalty, having given his blood in defense of the nation, in every war in which it has engaged, with heroic valor and sacrifice, from the great Revolutionary hero, Crispus Attucks, to the gallant Negro soldiers of the last World War, the Negro asks only to be given a chance to prepare to fill any, and every place in the national fighting forces, and the right to die an honorable death in its defense.

With three hundred years of experience as a worker, he sees great numbers of workers being drawn from among those from whose ranks have come assassins and traitors, and from whose ranks the fifth columnist, who would retard and defeat this program, and destroy this government are to be found today. As millions of new jobs are being created the Negro asks only a chance to work, and if necessary, learn while he works, and the nation will have the assurance that among them, not even one, will be found a traitor to its trust.

In the clamor of the Negro citizens of the country for the right to serve in every branch of the nation's defense forces, and in the clamor of the Negro citizens for more and better jobs in the defense industries of the nation, there lies for the United States, the chance to demonstrate the Christian democratic ideals and to achieve that high morale and spirit among all its people, which is as essential to total National Defense and industrial preparedness as great stores of munitions, ships, planes, and guns.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

More Than 30,000 Negroes Take Part In Draft Setup

FEB 1 1 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(SNS)— More than 30,000 Negroes have participated in the operation of Selective Service, Major Campbell Johnson, Executive Assistant and Racial Relations Adviser, National Headquarters, told Negro college journalists conferring with him in Washington.

"Incomplete figures show over 30,000 Negroes have participated in the operation of Selective Service as registrars, on local boards, as chairmen of local boards, on registrants' advisory boards, as examining physicians, as government appeal agents, and on boards of appeal," Major Johnson said.

Editors and reporters from nearby colleges attending the conference represented Howard University, Miner Teachers College, and Maryland State Teachers College. They were greeted by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service. The conference was called to promote better understanding of Selective Service by Negro college students.

High Calibre Of Negro Inductees Draws Praise

MORALE MUST BE HEALTHY

"The total defense which our Nation is planning deals with such factors in our national life as education, industry, armed defense, and probably as important as any of these, national morale," Major Johnson told them.

"National morale is a composite of the condition of morale of minority groups. For that morale to be healthy, each group must have a sense of belonging to the Nation, as a self-respecting basis without any of the badges of differentiation which would set it apart as entitled to less than the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

FEB 1 1 1941

Colonel William H. Davis, Jr. liason officer between the War Department and National Headquarters, Selective Service System addressing the conference, praised the high calibre of Negro inductees and commended the Selective Service administration for guarding all rights of racial minorities. He said:

FEB 1 1 1941

PRAISES NEGROES

"I happende to be at one of the camps last week where a reception center for Negroes was being operated. I was impressed with the type of men selected. Their spirit and morale are fine."

Colonel H. F. Wanvig, also a War Department liason officer, told the conference that college men have increasingly larger opportunities in modern technical armies.

"Today's armies move more and more on brains and less on brawn," he said. "During the coming months Negroes will be inducted through Selective Service in proportion to their percentage of the total population and assigned at the reception centers to every branch of the army."

Students attending the conference included: Melvin Doweary, Miss Mary E. Jack, Mrs. Mary W. Law, Miss Evelyn Brown, Elsey R. James, State Teachers College, Bowie, Md.; Miss Marian Freeman, and Miss Virginia Moss of Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C., and Otto McClarrin, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Negro Trainees Quota Will Leave This Week For McClellan Duties

MAR 2 - 1941

Sixteen Negroes, representing the first quota of Negro trainees to be sent to camp from Jefferson County in nearly two months, will depart for Ft. McClellan at 1:40 p.m. Tuesday.

One week later, on March 11 and 12, virtually all of the county's 19 boards will have additional quotas ready for departure to camp.

Tuesday's contingent will represent four draft boards; five each going from Boards No. 1, Bessemer, No. 2, Fairfield, and No. 8, West End, and one from No. 9, East Lake.

Trainees selected for Tuesday's departure are:

Board No. 1 (Bessemer) — Bud Henderson, 34, House No. 406, Woodward, unemployed; Amos Lowe, Bessemer, 21, unemployed; Willie Harris, 21, 2001 Fairfax Avenue, Bessemer, machinist's helper; Joseph Johnson, 19, Bessemer, unemployed, and James Harris, Jr., 33, Bessemer, unemployed.

Board No. 3 (Fairfield) — Jerry Dow Coleman, 25, 317 Fifty-Ninth Street, Fairfield, tester carrier and grinder; Tom Clark, 25, 5145 Avenue C, Fairfield, laborer; Besibee Williams, 27, Box 618, Fairfield, unemployed; Marvin Thompson, 24, 3808 Palmer Avenue, unemployed, and William Tanner, 22, Box 196, Route 1, Irondale, unemployed.

Board No. 8 (Legion Field Armory)—Willie Erkert Walters, 22, truck driver helper, 234 North Thirty-Sixth Street; Richard Owens Belcher 24, 927 Center Street, unemployed; James William Coar, 22, 512 Walker Street, janitor; Thaddeus Minor Williams, 21, 309 Seventh Avenue, North, unemployed, and Willie John Menafee, 25, 55 Ninth Avenue, North, pipe company worker.

MAR 2 - 1941

Board No. 8, East Lake, has a quota of one to fill Tuesday but the selection will not be made until Monday.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Is Democracy Worth Defending?

By EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

Executive Secretary, National Urban League

WE wonder some times whether, in the excitement, furore, and confusion of nationwide debate on best procedure to be followed by the nation in the effort to defend democratic society, our leaders of public thought ever pause to ponder over the question as to whether we have in reality that way of life which we think we are to defend.

To us who have been on the firing line of race conflict in America, the formula for realizing that ideal is so simple, and the program for bringing it about can be so smoothly conducted that we wonder why the leaders of public thought and action shy away so abruptly and thoughtlessly from the question whenever the rights of the Negro are posed.

We only ask for the Negro an opportunity to share in our national life in keeping with his training and ability, and demand only that he have a chance to train himself so that his real capacity may be developed.

MAR 1 1941

PUT TO TEST

The Negro population has been put to the test by every new formula for human adjustment which has been developed in other parts of the world. The Negro has appraised thoughtfully the whole situation and, quite contrary to the thoughts of many, has not dumbly accepted his lot in America without examining the challenging suggestions of others as to how his situation might be improved.

He believes that the American ideal of democracy, if allowed to develop fully, would create a system under which men of all races and classes could be indeed free. He prefers to live under, and to be a part of, the free institutions which are guaranteed by democracy.

But he finds himself denied his rights in a democracy, and therefore fighting for a chance to work in factory and foundry and train in the various branches of the armed forces. He knows that, as nations fight today, it is through total war, and all of the population must be geared to render service in behalf of the nation's survival.

Yet America hesitates to take advantage of the tremendous working and fighting power of fifteen millions of its citizens because of a senseless prejudice which has no right-ful place among humankind.

WHAT HAS THE URBAN LEAGUE BEEN DOING?

The National Urban League realizes that most of its activities in the past have been directed toward preparing Negroes for a fuller life, and therefore the league has during 1940 continued its program along the lines it has developed through the years.

But the greatest emphasis has been placed on urging those responsible for national defense to open the way for larger participation by Negroes in this defense and in urging Negroes to take advantage of every possible chance to train themselves and prepare physicaly and mentally for the service which they can render their nation in the most trying period of its history.

MAR 1 1941

We have completed careful studies of the Negro population of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the Council of Social Agencies there, and of Utica, N. Y., for the board of directors of the Cosmopolitan Youth Center, and we have analyzed social work among Negroes in Monmouth County Urban League. These studies are comprehensive documents covering all phases of social life and recommending definite procedures to meet the needs exposed.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

In all our work we have stressed the important part which we believe the Negro population must play in national defense, because we realize that the safeguarding of democracy demands the fullest possible contribution from all groups and that there is nothing that the Negro can possibly do today that is quite so important as contributing to our nation's welfare and to the preservation of democracy's ways of living.

In Seattle, Washington, we were instrumental in securing the acceptance of Negroes for employment in aircraft productions by labor unions, thus opening up to young Negroes the right to special defense training in the technical schools. In Buffalo, after considerable negotiations, Negroes were accepted for technical training. In Little Rock, Ark., and near Baltimore, Md., hundreds of Negro carpenters were, after numerous conferences, accepted for construction work on army barracks.

MAR 1 1941

We feel that our movement is now geared to carry on a program of helpfulness that will prove, if possible, far superior to anything we have thus far done. At any rate, we expect to make the fullest possible contribution to our nation at a time when harmony and maximum production are the prime requisites to the preservation of a free society.

Asheville N C Citizen
February 21, 1941

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Capt. Paul Rockwell, who returned to Asheville several months ago after serving with the French army in the current war, will be principal speaker. He will be introduced by T. Evans Baxter, acting chairman of the Asheville chapter of the committee.

The Rev. J. W. Hairston, pastor of the Mt. Zion church and chairman of the negro division of the committee, will preside. Combined choirs of 60 voices from the Mt. Zion church will sing negro spirituals, and the choral union of Stephens-Lee negro high school will render several patriotic selections.

Short talks will be made by several leaders of the negro group.

White persons have been invited to attend the meeting, and seats will be reserved for them.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The South In Defense

MAR 24 1941

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"Nothing short of the most vigorous and most positive efforts to achieve recognition" of Southern resources and reserves will correct the present maladjustment, according to Mr. Davis.

MAR 24 1941

Mr. Davis reported that between 40 and 45 per cent of defense contracts totaling $11,500,000,000 have gone to six closely interconnected groups and a total of 80 per cent had gone to 62 companies or inter-related groups of companies.

One of the great hopes of the South in connection with the defense program has been that it would help to mitigate the industrial backwardness and economic handicaps of this region as compared to other parts of the country. But from these figures it would appear that the South's relative handicaps may be increased, rather than decreased.

Many things, naturally, enter into the allotment of defense contracts—questions of production, speed, strategic location and so forth—but granting all that, there doubtless are many other intangible elements that have a bearing on decisions of this kind.

Are representatives of the South sufficiently raising their voices in this connection?

MAR 24 1941

Are our national officials showing foresight and fidelity to the interests of our people as a whole in making these allotments?

Pensacola, Fla. News
April 18, 1941

40 NEGRO MEN TO LEAVE FOR CAMP BLANDING

Two Draft Boards Announce Lists Of Selectees

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Twenty more men from the second draft board will follow the same procedure.

The list is as follows: From board No. 1: Isaiah Samuel Harris, Roland A. Johnson, Ernest L. Young Peter George, Jr., Aaron Ankum Roosevelt Shelby, Jr., James Patterson, William Norris, Wheeler Powell, Isaac L. Bradley, Jerry Lassiter, Primas Thompson, Bennie C King, James Freeman, John L. McGhee. Clinton Samuel. Ezell Perry Hursaell W. Crook, Woodrow W. Butler and Colonel Jordan.

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Dothan, Ala. Eagle
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47c-1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Draftees Leave Monday

JAN 14 1941

Plans for a ceremony for 15 Negro draftees scheduled for Monday were under consideration yesterday as draft board officials prepared for another physical examination of 60 men, white and Negroes, at the Macon hospital at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow.

The public ceremony for the Negro youths will be similar to the program honoring 54 white draftees last week. Negro civic leaders have been asked to arrange the event.

The Rev. D. L. T. Robinson is serving as chairman of a group in charge of the program. The men will entrain at 12:55 p.m. Monday for Fort Benning.

JAN 14 1941

Draft boards announced the Negro selectees will be as follows:

Board 1: Prevell Parker, 375 Bowman street; Hansel Harold Evans, 204 Pear street, and Sam Banion, 1010 Main street, all volunteers, and Edward Brown, 309 Antioch road, and Silas Goddard, 175 Woolfolk street.

Board 2: Emanuel Richards Jr., 439 Patterson street; Robert Lee Middlebrooks, 920 Ocmulgee street; William Elmo Scott, 21 Park avenue, all volunteers, and Robert Steele Patrick, 211 Mutual avenue, and Willie Hughes, 53 Virgin lane.

Board 3: Joseph Lee Reddick, 764 Ash street; Bennie Lee Harris, 814 Elm street, and Wade Goins, 814 Elm street, all volunteers, and Dan Houser, 20 Cheatham lane, and Sammie Thomas, 5 Violet street.

JAN 14 1941

Replacements were available at all boards.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 23, 1941

FULTON SENDS 274 DRAFTEES TO ARMY

Boards Stage Farewell Ceremonies; Most Will Serve at Fort Jackson

Fulton County is sending 274 men to the Army through selective service Thursday and Friday to complete its January quota of 343 men.

Most of the 17 local draft boards participating in the call are staging appropriate farewell ceremonies, and, for the most part, the men will be inducted into service at Fort McPherson.

Thursday saw the bulk of the quota, 260 men, 214 of them white and 48 Negroes, reporting for duty. The Negroes go to Fort Benning.

Earlier in the month Fulton draft boards furnished 37 whites and 25 Negroes, and DeKalb County's three boards furnished 39 whites and 14 Negroes.

Most Go to Jackson

The white youths will be sent to Georgia National Guard units at Fort Jackson, S. C., and the Negroes will go to units at Fort Benning for their year's service.

Meanwhile, the Army has notified state draft headquarters the February call for draftees will not come before February 17, because thousands of regular Army reserves will be called back into service between now and the 17th and the regular draftee induction stations will be used in re-equipping and examining the reserves.

The February call is expected to levy a quota of 2,000 men on Georgia, and a majority, perhaps two-thirds, may be Negroes, as the Army attempts to equalize the number of the two races in service according to population percentages. Georgia's total January quota, to be completed Friday, was 1,994 men.

Units for "Objectors"

The War Department Thursday specified the noncombatant units to which conscientious objectors could be assigned, and, at the same time, announced provisions whereby such an objector later could be transferred to a combatant branch at his voluntary written request.

Field forces to which objectors can be assigned were listed as "any unit of the Medical Corps, quartermaster units not organically assigned to divisions or smaller units, decontamination companies of the Chemical Warfare service, construction, photographic, depot, repair or pigeon units of the Signal Corps, noncombat engineer units, and any unit or installation of the Corps Area Command or War Department overhead except reception centers."

At Fort Benning, plans were made for reception of 5,000 draftees during a five-day period starting February 10. Most of the men will come from other than the Fourth Corps Area, and will swell divisions at Fort Benning to war strength.

Somerville, Tenn., Falcon
January 23, 1941

NEGRO TRAINEES TO LEAVE HERE TUESDAY, JAN. 28

Nine Volunteers Off For Year Of Service With Army

Nine negro youths have been called up by the Fayette County draft board for the month of January and Tuesday, Jan. 28, has been set as the date for their departure.

Leaving here next Tuesday morning at 8:37 on the N. C. & St. L. Railway train they will go to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for final tests and induction into the United States Army for a training period of one year. After their final acceptance they will be assigned to various army camps for their period of service.

Only one negro was called up during the first month of draft operations, but the number was sharply increased this month. All those who will leave next Tuesday are volunteers, moved up ahead of their regular order in the draft lottery.

Names of those scheduled to leave next week are as follows: Howard Bradd, William Henry Walker, Andrew Lee Taylor, Willie Isabel, James Manuel Everett, James Catron, George Alexander, George Terry and Jimmie Sain.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
January 27, 1941

Local Boards To Complete Quota Tomorrow

15 Negro Draftees to Be Inducted in Army At Fort Jackson

Spartanburg county's quota of draftees for January will be completed tomorrow morning when 15 negro selectees leave for induction in the United States army at Fort Jackson.

The draftees have been requested to assemble at their respective board office at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Draftees Listed

The following have been selected for induction:

Board 71: V-2565, Americus Wilson, 263 Austin street, Spartanburg; V-153, Anderson Morman, 284 Cherry street, Spartanburg; and Robert Oscar Duncan, 179 Cemetery street, Spartanburg.

Alternates: V, James Perrin Beatty, 467 Valley street, Spartanburg; V-42, Harry Johnson, 300 Hines street, Spartanburg; and V-768, William Anderson, 326 Cemetery street, Spartanburg.

Board 72: V-318, Louis Chick; 34, Jessie Jeter; and 43, Matthew Beatty.

Alternates: 44, Oscar Joseph Davis; 85, Andrew Fowler; and 96, John Andy Means.

Board 73: Stenson Hunter, Wellford; James Foster, Wellford; and Henry Anderson, Greer, R. F. D.

Alternate: Alonzo Means, Spartanburg, route 3.

Board 74

Board 74: V-1167, Claude Moore, Campobello, route 2; V-1731, Henry Foster, Inman, route 2; and V, John Doctor Clarence Jackson, Inman, route 2.

Alternates: Edward Miller, Roebuck, route 1; and Leonard Clintern Cates, Inman, route 2.

Board 75: Johnny Martin Bennett, Roebuck, route 1; Willie James Norman, Woodruff, route 2; and Grover Foster, Enoree, route 2.

Alternate: Willie Clarence Drummond.

One hundred and four white men have already been inducted into service at Fort Jackson this month from this county.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
February 1, 1941

Negro Will Replace Rejected Selectee

James Edward Rogers, 21-year-old negro volunteer, was sent Friday to Camp Blanding for a year's army service it was announced by local Draft Board No. 1. Rogers, an orphan who lived at 607 North Rosemary Avenue, will replace a recent draftee from here who was rejected.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
February 4, 1941

NEGROES ENLISTING

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4. — (AP) — Alabama Negroes are flocking to the colors in the present emergency.

State Selective Service Headquarters said the March quota of 385 Negro draftees was filled from a list of 1,145 men who want to volunteer for a year's service.

Th 2385 selected will be sent to Ft. McClellan, Anniston, Ala., March 4-6.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
January 29, 1941

NEGRO TRAINEES INDUCTED HERE

Contingent of 15 Men Sent to Fort Jackson From City and County

Spartanburg county completed its quota of draftees for January yesterday morning by sending 15 negroes—three from each local draft board—to Fort Jackson for induction in the United States army and a year's military service.

The draftees met at their respective board offices at 8:15 o'clock and left the city by bus around 9 o'clock for the induction station at Fort Jackson.

January Quota Filled

Local boards have already sent 104 white men to Fort Jackson this month, filling the quota of 119 for January.

The following negro men were inducted into the army yesterday morning:

Board 71: V-2565, Americus Wilson, 263 Austin street, Spartanburg; V-153, Anderson Morman, 284 Cherry street, Spartanburg; and Robert Oscar Duncan, 179 Cemetery street, Spartanburg.

Board 72 Draftees

Board 72: V-318, Louis Chick; 34, Jessie Jeter; and 43, Matthew Beatty.

Board 73: Stenson Hunter, Wellford; James Foster, Wellford; and Henry Anderson, Greer, R. F. D.

Board 74: V-1167, Claude Moore, Campobello, route 2; V-1731, Henry Foster, Inman, route 2; and V, John Doctor Clarence Jackson, Inman, route 2.

Board 75: Johnny Martin Bennett, Roebuck, route 1; Willie James Norman, Woodruff, route 2; and Willie Clarence Drummond, Reidville.

A 50-50 score was rung up for the station Saturday when four selectees arrived. Two of them, Gus R. Herndon and William M. Allison, were inducted and sent on to Fort Bragg, N. C., for further processing. Two also was the number of rejectees who were returned to their home towns. The two selectees sent to Bragg were from Charleston.

Negro quotas and the South Carolina towns from which they were drawn yesterday are:

Great Falls 2, Bamberg 3, Hampton 3, St. Matthews 2, Aiken 3, Cheraw 1, Manning 5, Lake City 3, Anderson 5, Gaffney 2, Blacksburg 1, Allendale 2, Greenville 14, Simsonville 3, Laurens 2, Chester 2, Winnsboro 3, Chesterfield 1, North Augusta 3, Honea Path 4, Belton 4, Beaufort 2, Monck's Corner 4, Charleston 16, Walterboro 1, St. George 3, Timmonsville 2, Dillon 1, Darlington 1, Hartsville 1, and Florence 4—101.

The group to report at Fort Jackson today are:

Columbia 9, Orangeburg 3, Lexington 4, Hemingway 2, Kingstree 2, Sumter 5, Bennettsville 2, Bishopville 4, Lancaster 3, Camden 2, Conway 9, Saluda 2, Seneca 3, Walhalla 3, McCormick 1, Greenwood 4, Spartanburg 15, Barnwell 3, Pickens 2, Easley 3, Newberry 3, Clinton 1, Greer 4, Rock Hill 3, York 2, Ridgeland 2, Marion 2, Elloree 2, and Orangeburg 2.

Columbia, S. C. State
January 28, 1941

101 Negro Selectees Reach Fort

Fort Jackson's induction station was clear of white inductees from the second selective service call yesterday morning as the staff waited for the incoming 101 Negro selectees to arrive and be processed during the day, post officials said.

Yesterday and today, 101 Negro selectees daily will arrive and be processed. Wednesday and Thursday will be holdover days, then the late and held over inductees will be cleared up.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Negro In The Nat'l Defense

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

FEB 9 - 1941

THE RECENT ANNUAL Conference on Adult Education and the Negro adopted as its theme "The Negro in the National Crisis." This is fast becoming a Number One subject for discussion wherever Negroes congregate for a bit of intellectual gymnastics or whenever newspaper columnists have become temporarily intellectually sterile and must have something ready for the next edition.

CHIVERS

The amount of superficial thinking displayed on this subject is short of disgusting. The Conference, however, made a serious effort to face the bare facts and with some evident success. This is the first of several discussions of Conference subjects—"Majority-Minority Relations in the National Crisis"—with particular reference to Negroes.

MAJORITY WAR-MINDED

The majority racial group has become war-minded. It now believes that it must wage war for self-maintenance. "There is no place like home" and home must be defended. Chauvinism is becoming rampant. Nationalism defies thinking and reflection. Nationalism tends to promote racial solidarity among the ruling racial groups. Their suspicions permit of trusting only those folk who show by physical features, social activity and tradition complete or almost complete harmony. This attitude puts Negroes in a difficult spot. They are forced to walk in the "sun light."

FEB 9 - 1941

Then there is a practical side to preparation for war or defense, which ever one thinks the United States is preparing for, which is peculiar to the times. Jobs are being created by the tens of thousands and the unemployed white people need them, want them and intend by means fair or foul to have them.

The work requires, in the main, semi-skilled or skilled workmen and pays "good wages." The flavor of "loyalty to one's country" or "doing one's bit" adds prestige to these jobs and makes them "white men's" jobs.

OPPOSE NEGROES

Many thousands of white people, particularly, "professional" southerners, are not so overcome by the emotions of patriotism as to favor the minority race learning the use of arms and then being supplied with them. It is a fact that military training tends to make men have confidence in themselves and military crises develop leaders of great stature because they achieve through a combination of intelligence and reckless courage. A soldier knows that he is a citizen—many folk think such knowledge is "dangerous" for Negroes.

War breaks out when hate for the real or imagined enemy has become institutionalized. The processes that make war possible gain their effectiveness by living on an exclusive diet of hate producing vitamins. This hate is directed toward an enemy who may be a racial group or cultural group or both.

Because Negroes bear a differentiating mark of color which makes them so easily distinguished they are again on the spot. Which mean, of course, they must develop protective strategy.

Being continually in the "sun light" and "on the spot" is a trying life to say the least. It is likely to make people nervous and sensitive. People so irritated have to be careful to keep from bringing the "wrath of the gods down on their heads."

CASE OF THE NAVY

There are many reasons, and good ones too, for doubting the good that will come from Negro pressure groups trying to force openings in the armed service for Negroes where it is publicly known that they are not wanted because of raw prejudice. For instance, there is a long tradition against Negroes becoming sailors and seamen. The Navy has been particularly attractive to that group of white people who find it most "repulsive" to recognize Negroes as fit for anything other than menial service.

This hate has too long a history to be broken down overnight. Pressure from Negroes, at this abnormal times, will only serve to inflame the hate emotions of this unthinking group. Why not wait until more peaceful times "to put the heat" on such injustices to Negroes?

There are so many other vital needs that Negroes need to and can fight for that will not cause such bad and disadvantageous reactions. They can watch carefully and check the treatment of Negro soldiers in those armed forces where they are accepted freely. Fight for them on this more friendly soil and encourage them to excel in such branches of service.

FIGHT FOR JOBS

These Negro pressure groups can fight for jobs in the rapidly expanding governmental services. This expansion is largely due to national defense needs. It would be to the advantage of the Negro, as a minority group to demonstrate at every opportunity, his patriotism. A minority group, if it is to survive, must display a whole-hearted patriotism when there is a national crisis, especially one that might conceivably result in war.

47c-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

3 Race Physicians Attend Army Field Medical School

APR 12 1941

CARLISLE, Pa., April 10—The new class of officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, includes three Negro physicians. These three officers have been selected to receive the special training afforded by the Medical Field Service School. The work began on April 2, and will continue for approximately one month.

APR 12 1941

The colored officers are: Capt. Harvey J. Whitfield, of 606 East 50th place, Chicago; First Lieut. Richard H. Irving, of 810 New Jersey avenue, northwest, Washington, D.C., and First Lieut. Alvin P. D. Hall, of 404 S. Fourth street, Richmond, Ind.

The three officers are receiving the regular course of instruction at the Medical Field Service School. The subjects include Field Sanitation, Tactics, Map Reading, Administration, Training, besides a considerable amount of drill. The Medical Field Service School exists for the purpose of converting civilian physicians, dentists and veterinarians into medical, dental and veterinary officers of the Army.

APR 12 1941

All three of the Negro officers have had previous military training. Captain Whitfield was on active duty for three and a half years with the Civilian Conservation Corps in Michigan, and his present permanent station is Fort Custer, Mich. Lieutenant Irving while a student at Howard University, completed the required Reserve Officers Training Corps training at Fort Hunt, Va., and Fort Howard, Md. He is at present attached to the 366th Infantry at Fort Devons, Mass. Lieutenant Hall, who is also attached to the 366th Infantry at Fort Devons, had active duty for six months with the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937-38.

APR 17 1941

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

RESENTS ONLY PH.D. MEN IN DEFENSE ADVISORY POSTS

APR 17 1941

By A. MCD. FLATOR,
For The Washington Tribune

Throughout the Nation's "voting" States Negroes generally, and Negro Democrats especially, have become resentful of what seems to be the Roosevelt Administration's conclusion that none but Negro Ph.D's, A.M's and their satellites are competent to fill administrative posts in National Defense establishments.

It is noted that, while the President steadily crowds New Deal theorists out of the picture generally, as needs of effecting the processes of a war economy leave him no choice, he still calls upon Negro theorists to represent the race as assistants to practical white men.

APR 17 1941

As the late presidential campaign drew to its close the Democratic National Committee had got so jittery owing to increasing restlessness of Negro voters because of Wendell L. Willkie's extraordinary promises in his bid for their poll support that the administration had to make some rather formidable gestures to hold them in the Democratic voting columns.

APR 17 1941

Appoints Negro General

As lawyers say, time was of the essence, and on the verge of election-eve Negro demands for some indication of fairness to them in the defense preparation setups constrained elevation of the only Negro colonel in the army to the rank of brigadier general, first of his race to reach the grade.

Then followed designation of Negro advisers to the Secretary of War and for the Director of the Draft. But, instead of naming two outstanding Negroes from the voting States, the Roosevelt Administration simply called in two Washingtonians off the professional race-problem front namely, former Virgin Islands Judge W. H. Hastie, now the formal dean of Howard University Law School, and Major Campbell Johnson of the Y. M. C. A. These gentlemen, however, were working at that time.

The President's chief media of offense to Negroes, and Negro Democrats who vote, is Dr. Robert Weaver, at present serving as head-Negro in Mr. Roosevelt's Advisory Council on National Defense.

APR 17 1941

Like Post Cavalry Horse

Like the always well fed, post cavalry horse at Fort Meyer which serves at military funerals of deceased mounted officers whose horses are not available. Dr. Weaver hasn't skipped a New Deal payroll minute since he got going as Negro Adviser to the Secretary of the Interior in 1933. He is a Washington boy who has made good. Very good, indeed.

Paramount in the field of scholastic economics, his advancement from the Interior Department to the then newly set up, and sociologically experiment, United States Housing Authority was perhaps, a step in the right direction and, incidentally, his promotion created a vacancy at Interior which is now competently filled by an excellent youngster from down where the Negro vote doesn't count.

But when time came to make a Negro the advisor to the chief labor man in the National Defense establishments Dr. Weaver should have been overlooked and kept in the Housing Authority. Our situation does not contemplate a comparative Fort Meyer post funeral horse detail.

Weaver's assignment is in the field of labor on National Defense. He serves under Sidney Hillman, a national leader of labor, president of the CIO Almalgamated Clothing Workers International Union, which pays him a salary of $25,000 a year while he now serves his adopted country as a dollar-a-year man.

The relationship between the two therefore is incongruous; for Weaver's only contact with labor has been to keep it as far as possible out of his subordinate, official domain. And there was about as much occasion for the President's representatives to haul Weaver out of Housing to assist Hillman as there would be to use the post funeral horse for the obsequies of a dead cavalry colonel whose three horses were in the Fort Meyer corral.

APR 17 1941

And, of course, post funeral horses are altogether serviceable for needed occasion. The point is, they are not needed when the late officer's mount is in a nearby stall. And out in the voting States the "stalls" are occupied by Negroes far more competent for labor duty than Bob Weaver can ever possibly be.

What Negroes Resent

To get the picture in full effect, one has but to recall that when it suddenly became necessary to surround himself with men who know how to do things to prepare the nation for defense against totalitarianism, President Roosevelt soon sidetracked the white brief-case fellows for men like Knudson of General Motors, who can make machines but not the Ph.D. grade.

Yet the President's advisers still call on "post funeral horses," and this is what Negroes generally and Negro Democrats particularly are beginning to react to resentfully.

Way Paved for Evans

That Dr. Weaver altogether regards Negro labor as something to be for, not of, at a fat salary is quite definitely known, and now about to be publicly manifested, according to not unreliable report out of his sphere. In substance the report is—it is all fixed for Weaver's first assistant to be Joseph H. B. Evans of Washington. Mr. Evans is a big-shot, local New Deal payroll-hawk who cashes its salary-checks intermittently, now sinecuring on the patronage of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune's colored division of the National Youth Administration.

APR 17 1941

As one on Mr. Evan's convivial front has observed: "Joe can get, but never keep steadily, latched to the Federal dough." First, and for a time, he was a head-Negro in the Federal Housing Administration, in which capacity he cut a wide swath on inspection trips usually taken in his rather snappy LaSalle sedan (or was it a roadster?) The place folded up and from that time to now he has inned and outed via Agriculture and a reported unsuccessful effort to catch on in the Social Security setup.

Not a Labor Man

But why Evans as Weaver's chief of staff? Like Weaver, he isn't a labor man! And while that is just what Weaver wants and expects, naturally it depreciates the paramount public interest, flouts Negroes generally, Negro Democrats who vote expressly would benefit nothing but Weaver's vanity and boost Evan's pay. The man for administrative chief in Dr. Weaver's office is a Negro—Clarence Johnson of Los Angeles, now a Weaver "field" man, who was forced on Weaver by California politicians because the Negro vote is counted in their State. But that is another though connected story.—Washington Tribune.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Colored Army Unit at Fort Bragg Totals 6,143

APR 19 1941

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—The regimental strength of colored outfits, including those of the regular Army and draftees, at Fort Bragg totals 6,143 men, according to the latest figures released.

Of this number, many are scheduled to be transferred to other locations during the week.

The entire strength as of Easter Sunday follows:

	Regular Army	Draftees	Totals
77th Coast Artillery	402	1087	1489
41st Engineers	403	1050	1453
76th Coast Artillery	442	897	1339
16th Battalion Field Artillery	93	1098	1191
Service Company	320	0	320
48th Quartermaster (Det. Service)	158	0	158
48th Quartermaster	151	0	151
31st Quartermaster	31	0	31
Sanitary Company	11	0	11
Total	2011	4132	6143

APR 19 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CREATES NEW JOB BUREAU FOR RACE

APR 26 1941

Section To Integrate Negroes Into Defense Training and Employment Program — Names Weaver and Dr. Alexander To New Posts.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Creation of a new section in the Office of Production Management, devoted entirely to the integration of Negroes into the national defense program, was announced last Friday evening by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of OPM, in a speech to the First Annual Conference on the Negro in Business.

APR 26 1941

Addressing a mass meeting at the Mt. Carmel Baptist church here, Mr. Hillman revealed that the newly created Negro Training and Employment section will be headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, former administrative assistant in the Labor Supply and Training section of OPM. In his new capacity, Dr. Weaver will be directly responsible to Mr. Hillman.

NAMES COORDINATOR

At the same time, the Associate Director announced the appointment of Will W. Alexander, former Executive Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, as Special Consultant on employment and training problems relating to all minority groups. Dr. Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, will coordinate the work of all OPM agencies which now have field contacts with employers.

The expanded machinery for the integration of Negroes into defense training and employment was revealed by Mr. Hillman during the course of a report to the conference on the progress of similar work already instituted by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and more recently by the Office of Production Management.

APR 26 1941

Through the efforts of national defense agencies, Mr. Hillman declared, thousands of skilled Negro building trades workers have been given employment in the construction of army cantonments and powder plants.

APR 26 1941

"More than 2,500 Negro carpenters alone were employed on these various sites at wages ranging from $8 to $12 a day," he said, "and thousands of brickmasons, plasterers, cement finishers, plumbers, roofers, power-saw operators, and other skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers were and are being given employment."

STATES EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Increased employment opportunities for Negroes were seen in iron and steel works, shipyards, and in other industries in which Negro workers already enjoyed employment status, Mr. Hillman said, and defense training programs are being pushed to prepare colored artisans for all other branches of defense production.

Both training and employment opportunities for Negroes had been expedited by the National Defense Advisory Commission's labor policy stipulation that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color, the Associate Director of OPM declared, and by an agreement with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations that Negroes should not be discriminated against in defense employment.

APR 26 1941

These measures were implemented later, Mr. Hillman said, by a letter to all defense contract holders asking them to remove training and employment bans against Negroes.

The First Annual Conference on Negro Business was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Increased Rate Of Putting Men In Army Seen

APR 30 1941

Momentous Changes in U. S. War Plans Are Expected.

An unexpected order from national selective service headquarters in Washington asking immediate classification of Georgia's 399,336 draft registrants, yesterday sent local boards in Georgia scurrying to prepare for what was expected might be some momentous change in the plans of the Army to train new men.

APR 30 1941

The order amended a previous regulation providing that questionnaires be sent out only fast enough to keep 1 per cent of the total registration in Class 1-A.

Local draft officials saw three possible motives behind the sudden change in plans:

1. A speeding up of the rate of putting men into the Army may be imminent.

2. A more accurate estimate of the number of able-bodied menice channels. which the Army can expect out of those now registered is being sought, so that some immediate conclusion can be reached on the question of lowering the draft age limit to 18 years.

3. Army authorities are seeking to "clear the deck" in preparation to handle a new registration, July 1, of men who have turned 21 since the draft law became effective.

APR 30 1941

75 Doctors Added.

Although the order pointed out that the rate of giving physical examinations was not to be stepped up immediately, local boards have been provided with 75 new doctors within the past month, and are prepared for almost any call the Army might make on their services.

Colonel A. T. Colley said draft boards in Georgia should have completed the classification at least by July 1. Most of the boards, he said, can complete their list of registrants by sending out questionnaires at the rate of 300 per week, although many will be less, and some more.

Boards in the state have so far already classified approximately 30 per cent of their registrants, both white and Negroes. Of this number 5 per cent have been placed in Class I-A. If the same percentage continues throughout classification 20,000 Georgians will be placed in the Army through selective service.

APR 30 1941

Total of 8,609.

So far, 5,846 white men and 2,763 Negroes, a total of 8,609, have been inducted.

The order from Washington to state headquarters said that men not placed in Class II, III, and IV would be considered as "registrants awaiting classification." They will be given physical examinations as new calls come out from Corps Area headquarters. Boards cannot speed up the rate of examining registrants because Army regulations provide that a registrant must be re-examined if his examination was made 60 days before he reports for duty.

The order said completion of classification was desired at the "earliest practicable date" and that all restrictions hitherto placed on the rate of classification were automatically removed.

Draft officials have pointed out that in an emergency they could place 4,000 men per month into the Army through selective service channels.

Although recently it was rumored that would be a slackening of the size and number of draft calls, because of a huge number of enlistment in the regular Army and the Navy, this was considered improbable in the light of the new instructions.

APR 30 1941

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Army Rejects One in Nine D. C. Whites

APR 29 1941

Rejections of white District registrants at Richmond and Baltimore induction centers are running consistently at about two-thirds of the National rejection percentage and at one-fourth of the percentage of local colored rejections at induction stations, Washington Selective Service officials disclosed yesterday.

Approximately one white registrant in nine has been returned by induction center physicians, the figures up to this month being 228 rejected of 1823 white men approved by local boards. Colored rejections at induction centers have averaged 40 per cent, officials pointed out.

All write replacements for February and March had been completed yesterday, Lieut. Col. Edward Bettleheim, jr., said. One colored replacement for February and 57 for March remain to go, he added.

An additional District quota of May inductees was announced last night by Third Corps headquarters in Baltimore. To be inducted on May 21, 22 and 23 are 385 white and 150 colored registrants from Washington. This will bring the total of District selectees in service to 3,686, with the quota to be filled by July 1 at 3,982.

12 Replacements Go

APR 29 1941

Meanwhile, 12 replacements, three white and nine Negro, were sent to Baltimore yesterday and 10 colored replacements prepared to be inducted there today.

To fill existing draft board vacancies, three Washington businessmen were named by District Selective Service headquarters yesterday.

They are: Walter Bastian, former president of the District Bar Association, as Government appeal agent for local board 22, to succeed George Boswell; Joseph A. Herbert, real estate operator, as a member of Board 17, to succeed William N. Payne, jr., and William M. Murray, of the firm of Murray & Heister, Inc., as a member of Board 20, to replace James A. Edmunds.

Guard Report Denied

At the same time, headquarters Board 11, to be inducted in Colored registrants, from
denied a report that National more today are:
Guardmen face a draft call after Lonnie D. Masksul, Lawrence W.
one year in camp. Brig. Gen. Al-H. Browne, Thomas M. Pryor,
bert I. Cox pointed out that guards-George W. Reid, Willie Ballard,
men enlist for three years and ma Thomas F. Vines, Elmore N. White,
be hel din camp after the present Jodie G. Ferguson, James L. Mc-
one-year arrangement, for an ad Lean, jr., and Charles R. Key.
ditional period up to three years,
but are not subject to call by Selective Service headquarters after
guard service

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

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APR 19 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The First Annual Conference on Negro Business was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Increased Rate Of Putting Men In Army Seen

APR 30 1941

Momentous Changes in U. S. War Plans Are Expected.

An unexpected order from national selective service headquarters in Washington asking immediate classification of Georgia's 399,336 draft registrants, yesterday sent local boards in Georgia scurrying to prepare for what was expected might be some momentous change in the plans of the Army to train new men. APR 30 1941

The order amended a previous regulation providing that questionnaires be sent out only fast enough to keep 1 per cent of the total registration in Class 1-A.

Local draft officials saw three possible motives behind the sudden change in plans:

1. A speeding up of the rate of putting men into the Army may be imminent.

2. A more accurate estimate of the number of able-bodied which the Army can expect out of those now registered is being sought, so that some immediate conclusion can be reached on the question of lowering the draft age limit to 18 years.

3. Army authorities are seeking to "clear the deck" in preparation to handle a new registration, July 1, of men who have turned 21 since the draft law became effective. APR 30 1941

75 Doctors Added.

Although the order pointed out that the rate of giving physical examinations was not to be stepped up immediately, local boards have been provided with 75 new doctors within the past month, and are prepared for almost any call the Army might make on their services.

Colonel A. T. Colley said draft boards in Georgia should have completed the classification at least by July 1. Most of the boards, he said, can complete their list of registrants by sending out questionnaires at the rate of 300 per week, although many will be less, and some more.

Boards in the state have so far already classified approximately 30 per cent of their registrants, both white and Negroes. Of this number 5 per cent have been placed in Class I-A. If the same percentage continues throughout classification 20,000 Georgians will be placed in the Army through selective service. APR 30 1941

Total of 8,609.

So far, 5,846 white men and 2,763 Negroes, a total of 8,609, have been inducted.

The order from Washington to state headquarters said that men not placed in Class II, III, and IV would be considered as "registrants awaiting classification." They will be given physical examinations as new calls come out from Corps Area headquarters. Boards cannot speed up the rate of examining registrants because Army regulations provide that a registrant must be re-examined if his examination was made 60 days before he reports for duty.

The order said completion of classification was desired at the "earliest practicable date" and that all restrictions hitherto placed on the rate of classification were automatically removed.

Draft officials have pointed out that in an emergency they could place 4,000 men per month into the Army through selective service channels. Although recently it was rumored that would be a slackening of the size and number of draft calls, because of a huge number of enlistment in the regular Army and the Navy, this was considered improbable in the light of the new instructions. APR 30 1941

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Army Rejects One in Nine D. C. Whites

APR 29 1941

Rejections of white District registrants at Richmond and Baltimore induction centers are running consistently at about two-thirds of the National rejection percentage and at one-fourth of the percentage of local colored rejections at induction stations, Washington Selective Service officials disclosed yesterday.

Approximately one white registrant in nine has been returned by induction center physicians, the figures up to this month being 228 rejected of 1823 white men approved by local boards. Colored rejections at induction centers have averaged 40 per cent, officials pointed out.

All write replacements for February and March had been completed yesterday, Lielt. Col. Edward Bettleheim, jr., said. One colored replacement for February and 57 for March remain to go, he added.

An additional District quota of May inductees was announced last night by Third Corps headquarters in Baltimore. To be inducted on May 21, 22 and 23 are 385 white and 150 colored registrants from Washington. This will bring the total of District selectees in service to 3,686, with the quota to be filled by July 1 at 3,982.

12 Replacements Due

APR 29 1941

Meanwhile, 12 replacements, three white and nine Negro, were sent to Baltimore yesterday and 10 colored replacements prepared to be inducted there today.

To fill existing draft board vacancies, three Washington businessmen were named by District Selective Service headquarters yesterday.

They are: Walter Bastian, former president of the District Bar Association, as Government appeal agent for local board 22, to succeed George Boswell; Joseph A. Herbert, real estate operator, as a member of Board 17, to succeed William N. Payne, jr., and William M. Murray, of the firm of Murray & Heister, Inc., as a member of Board 20, to replace James A. Edmunds.

Guard Report Denied

At the same time, headquarters denied a report that National Guardmen face a draft call after one year in camp. Brig. Gen. Albert I. Cox pointed out that guardsmen enlist for three years and may be hel din camp after the present one-year arrangement, for an additional period up to three years, but are not subject to call by Selective Service headquarters after

Colored registrants, from Board 11, to be inducted in Baltimore today are: Lonnie D. Masksul, Lawrence W. Browne, Thomas M. Pryor, Willie Ballard, Elmore N. White, Jodie G. Ferguson, James L. McLean, jr., and Charles R. Key.

APR 29 1941

47c-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Specialist In Negro Education Discusses The Role Of The Race In National Defense

MAY 10 194

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a timely message which is creating wide discussion, James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro Education, Federal Work Projects Administration, shows what roles both teacher and student must take in aiding the National Defense Program, and indicates the steps leading to national unity through interracial understanding and cooperation.

Mr. Atkins' statement appears in the April 72, 1941, issue of the Teachers' Edition of "Our Weekly News," published by the American Education Press at Columbus, Ohio. Three other members of the Public Activities Program staff of the Federal WPA have had messages in this publication. Home and family living, workers' service, and the general field of adult education are the subjects covered by those staff members whose articles appear in earlier editions of "Our Weekly News."

MAY 10 1941

"Increasingly, during the past year, has the problem of national defense occupied the minds of all Americans," the WPA Specialist in Negro Education says. "And because of the many difficulties of adjusting civilian thinking and practices to military and industrial defense, —this problem looms larger upon the Negro's horizon than upon that of many other groups. In some sections the problem of national defense has raised these difficult questions: What has the Negro to defend? Is there not an exceedingly large amount of unemployment among Negroes? Do they not live in slums where there are many lacks, such as good housing, sanitation, adequate fire and police protection, education, hospital service and so on?

"An affirmative answer to such questions as these would not relieve the Negro popoulation of the obligation to put its shoulder to the wheel to defend democracy."

MAY 10 1941

Sees Many Needs

The work to be done by adult teachers, continues Mr. Atkins, centers on a speed up in national defense and the preparation for cushioning of the shock of that even more critical period which is bound to follow the present world struggle. At the same time the education specialist sees the need for expanding and intensifying the drive to eliminate practical illiteracy; to improve health conditions among Negro citizens; to raise living standards in Negro homes; to develop an adequate program of social and vocational guidance for Negro adults, and to assist wherever possible in efforts to promote national unity by removing barriers to interracial understanding and cooperation.

MAY 10 1941

Turning to the question of national unity, the WPA Specialist in Negro Education claimed: "The nation as a whole may not be well enough acquainted with the achievements of the Negro . . to appreciate his possible contribution to a finer social order. Likewise, a large part of the Negro population possibly does not grasp the full significance of the Anglo-American contribution to the growth and development of the democratic way of life in the modern world. This situation presents a challenge to the teacher who is willing to work to develop a better understanding of the principles upon which our Government is built and of the manifold advantages and opportunities which it affords to its many and diverse peoples to perfect democracy in our America."

In the earlier part of his message, Mr. Atkins traces the growth of the Emergency Education to the marked benefits received by Negro students from the WPA Adult Education and Nursery Programs. He also pointed to the growth in home and community pride and cleanliness.

"There is still an enormous task ahead," the education specialist says. "In areas where most of the Negro population lives, one in every there or four Negro adults lacks a knowledge of the modern world. The average school attainment of the adult Negro is probably less than six grades of the common school. About ten of every hundred Negro adults still sign their name by making their mark."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

"For Physical Disability"

It was recently stated by the medical examiner for a draft board in Greater Atlanta that prevalence of syphilis among Negroes was so great it would be difficult to secure the 2,000 quota of Negro selective service men for Georgia in June.

MAY 9 - 1941

So startling a statement, while probably exaggerated, serves to focus attention upon the too high proportion of registrants, both white and Negro, rejected for service because of physical disability.

Not only infection of such diseases as syphilis, but many other physical defects and diseases are bringing about rejection of many called for military training.

This situation is bad enough, but the real tragedy lies in the fact that no organized plan has been put into operation for correction of these defects. The nation is, thereby, missing a golden opportunity for improvement of the physical quality of its young manhood.

It would be a comparatively simple problem if examining physicians for the draft were required to notify the health officer of the registrant's county the condition of each man rejected on physical grounds. Then health authorities of the county should take steps to bring to every such young man the opportunity for correction and cure of his disease or infirmity. In cases where the patient is unable to pay for the proper treatment, it should be given either through clinics or by private physicians or hospitals at public expense.

The young men chosen for military training are fortunate, in that they face a year of rigorous life which should, in nearly every case, give to them a physique far greater in ability and stamina than they have previously known.

MAY 9 - 1941

If the proper governmental authority would supplement this with curative or corrective treatment for the physically rejected, the draft law would enhance the national health to such a degree that it would take a particularly sanguinary war to offset the gain.

In England, it is reported, the death rate was lower, for the first year of the war, than it had been in times of peace. This because the war casualties by bombs and enemy action were offset by the saving in life due to the practical disappearance of private automobiles from the roads of Britain, and by the general improvement in public health brought about by more active life and by simpler foods—because of the rationing system—for the great bulk of the population.

MAY 9 - 1941

This country may never suffer the war casualties that are now the daily lot of the British people. But it can, by wise action, so reduce the proportion of the physically unfit that the benefit to the nation will be incalculable.

What the smart recruit doesn't know, on his first furlough home, he can cover up as a "defense secret."

Daily World
tlanta, Georgia

Colored Aluminum Committee Is Organized; Scott Named As Head

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(SNS) —. At the request of Mr. Charles W. Hurst, General Chairman of the Aluminum Drive, a large group of civic-minded citizens met at the office of the Guaranty Life Insurance Company on last Friday evening to devise plans by which the Negroes of Savannah could play their part in this all important drive to salvage old aluminum for National Defense.

Mr. Walter Scott, president of the Guaranty Life Insurance Company, was elected Chairman with J. S. Stanback, Jr., as his Secretary. L. J. Brooks was appointed Chairman of Publicity, with Mr. S. L. Williams, Director of Church Publicitty. J. M. Walker and A J. Clement, Jr., are assisting the Chairman with the details.

The city was divided into seventeen units with Captains and Lieutenants in charge of each unit The Boy Scouts and the Cubs will assist in the collection of the aluminum and the city will furnish trucks to carry it to the general warehouse.

Those asked to serve on this drive are: L. C. Blackshear, M. J. Jackson, H. E. Mosley, Henry Franklin, Mrs. Bessie Adams, Mrs. Alberta Elliott, Mrs. Irene Alexander, Mrs. Isabell Cooper, Miss A. L. Pettie, Mrs. Gladys Dinkins, Mrs. Rosa Voss, Mrs. Geraldine Zeigler, Mrs. Bessie Foster, Mrs. Jewell Terrell, Mrs. M. E. Haynes, Mrs. Walter Moody, Mrs. Mamie Belcher, Mrs. D. J. Hill, Mrs. Julia Yelvington, Mrs. Elizabeth Styles, Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Mrs Coy Futch, Mrs. Virginia Cary Mrs. Dora McCoy, Mrs. Mable DeLorme, Mrs. Mamie Groves Mrs. Gladys Broughton, Mrs Laura Parker, Mrs. Laura Parks Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Marie Jackson, Mrs. Conie Singfield Mrs. Janie Miller, Mrs. Albert P. Walker, Mrs. Florence C. Nichols, Mrs. Laura Rutledge, Mrs. Marguerite Oliver, Mrs. Amanda Carter, Mrs. C. Emma Lewis, Mrs. Clyreto Marcus, Mrs. Emmaline Delaware, Mrs. Katie H. Campbell Mrs. Fannie Baismore, Mr. E. H. Pinckney, Mrs. W. D. Turner Mrs. Magdalene H. Brown, Mrs. Father Rev. W. D. Turner, Mrs. Alice Haywood, Mrs. Pearl Smith Theressa Hall, Mrs. Katie Walker

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TODAY'S TALK

NEGRO WOMEN HAVE CHANCE AS FACTORS IN RACE DEVELOPMENT

BY A. N. FIELDS

A LADY writes from Texas asking, "that the Negro woman's place in the impending struggle now enveloping the world for solution be clarified and defined." Negro women in common with other racial identities must of course determine their sense of direction and their relation to current responsibilities in proportion to their opportunities and privileges to share in those things which may make the solution possible.

Since the world problem appears to be dominated and controlled by economic, political, and social relationships of one nation to another and since peoples of the darker races have always been regarded beyond the pale in the enjoyment of those finer things, which such relationships entails, it rather occurs to one's mind that Negro woman's best contribution would be the preparation and development of her faculties through the channel first of education which properly directed will give to her a deeper understanding of and appreciation for the obligation and responsibility which she is to play in this changing world of thought.

A. N. Fields

MUST FOCUS THOUGHT

We as a minority group have been unfortunate in that for the most part our women have contributed but little in the focusing of thought which determines the more important questions that have to do with the shaping of the ultimate destiny of their men. Hence their contribution as a determining factor in world affairs has been almost nil. However, the great problem which stands out for solution is not found in what they will do or will not do as either commercial or political factors, but rather what they can do to make their homes here in America a better place not only for their children but for the children of mankind.

It has been contended and not without some degree of truth that our men have failed to give to our women the proper support in their efforts to maintain a erspectable standard in common with other women. This is true because our men are yet linked with the tradition of inferiority complex.

WE MUST ENRICH LIFE

We do not exercise the prerogatives of free-men, for no people are free who fail to recognize the necessity of building a permanent foundation for the preservation of their freedom.

Free men, that is men who think in terms of sober reasoning, realize that liberty can best be conserved when it is maintained and solidified by culture and independence and wealth. We have blindly enriched others to the detriment of ourselves. We are still unable to sense the responsibility we owe to those who are to come after us. We continue to shadow box with our destiny. We are unable to realize any dividends from an accumulation of numbers of our people set apart in our communities who spend daily thousands of dollars to give wealth, culture and education to the families and children of other racial groups.

HENCE UNTIL Negro men wake up, the query made by the **woman from Texas with respect to the Negro woman's place in the present struggle will be difficult to properly answer. There are of course many things which Negro women can do which will contribute much of character and standing to the race. First of all she must herself become cognizant of the responsibility devolving upon her. She must understand and appreciate, fully, that the foundation of any race is predicated upon the character of its womanhood.**

She must become aware of the fact that virtue and respectability are the foundation upon which races that live and thrive are built. She, too, must be able to interpret intelligently the important part in the developing and shaping of character which the Church has played in this Christian civilization.

UNWAVERING STANDARD

NEGRO WOMANHOOD of today as in other days must remember that the truly great women of the world, those whose names shall be inscribed on the sands of time did not gain this recognition and fame by frequenting night clubs and taverns nor was it made through association with frivolous companionship, but rather by their strict adherence to the Christian principles of sobriety, chasity, piety, gentility and the sympathetic understanding of the problems with which they were confronted.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 19, 1941

Army Seeking Negro Troops

First Time Since World War Unlimited Quota Received Here

For the first time since the World war, quotas for Negro applicants of the army have been thrown wide-open in the Carolinas, with the Columbia station having no limit, First Sgt. Chester R. Vaughan, recruiting officer, said today.

During the drive for volunteers in the army last year, only a few scattered vacancies were offered to Negroes. However, Sergeant Vaughan received authority today to recruit as many Negro applicants as possible.

Volunteers must be able to read and write and high school graduates are preferred, those who have completed grammar school being second.

In addition to the "no limit" quotas for Negroes, Sergeant Vaughan said that the army was also offering some of the best grades and positions in many months.

One item alone calls for seven First Sergeants. Negro high school graduates, after serving the necessary four months of basic training, can thus be jumped immediately to top Sergeants.

Other specialists ratings are offered for clerks, mechanics, electricians, carpenters, chauffeurs, radio and telephone operators, mess sergeants, painters, bandsmen and a number of other classes.

All applicants accepted at the Columbia recruiting office will be sent from there to Fort Jackson for enlistment. After becoming soldiers, the Negroes will be assigned to stations in the 4th corps area.

Fort Jackson will get 92 men in the service detachments, and 55 men for the quartermaster detachment. Other vacancies will be filled at Camp Croft near Spartanburg, Camp Davis, N. C., and Fort Bragg, N. C.

Sergeant Vaughan said today that with this first no limit Negro quota, he expected to set a record within the next two weeks in the number of enlistments. Last summer, more than 500 Negroes applied for the army, but were turned down because of the lack of vacancies at that time.

The only white vacancies which can be filled through the Columbia recruiting office now are seven men for the 38th Bombardment group at the Jackson air base, Miss. Applicants must have a high school education, or if graduates of the 8th grade, must stand an intelligence test.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Stand By The President

Of course you know this country is AT war with Hitler et al. You heard Mr. Roosevelt's great speech a fortnight since. When you boil it down it means convoys for supplies and materials to England, fighting with her back definitely against the wall to withstand the onslaught of Hitler's Blitz tactics, on sea, on land and in the air.

We are engaged in an UNDECLARED conflict with the Axis powers as the opposition. Just as soon as a German U-boat sinks one of our ships we will FORMALLY get into the fray. So you see that it won't be long. A month, we opine; two months at the latest.

Don't worry about your Uncle Sam. He can take care of himself and anybody else he chooses to side. You won't be bothered too much with strikes from here on out. An "unlimited emergency" is upon us according to the President's recent proclmation The chief executive i also clothed with "unlimited" power. Some thing too much.

They are wrong; fire must be fought with fire. It would be disastrous to tie your President's hands (in these times) with yards of red and other kinds of tape. Britain must be aided NOW! Nobody will have to worry about you. You are going to do as you have always done when war is upon the country—fight and fight to win! This is no time to bring up certain things that should be first on your calendar in times of normalcy.

You are definitely on your way to a better day. Regardless of your inclinations you just couldn't let President Roosevelt and his great wife, best friends YOU have in all the world this side of the THRONE, down. Yoor title may not be high but in just a little while you will be in ALL key places protecting your country. You will be around the White House. You will load the implements of war. You have a chance to go to town. Go!

When the skl is clear you wil have helped save the world from Hitlerism and yourself from Paganism! Stand by the President!

—Galveston (Texas) Voice.

47c-1941
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

YOUTH AND NAT'L DEFENSE

APR 20 1941

By AUBREY WILLIAMS

It is indeed an encouraging sign of progress when the formal ceremony of induction of a president of an education institution is tied up with a stimulating conference that faces a practical situation so vital to the progress and welfare of our nation. I join with those who felicitate President MacLean on the challenging opportunity that is his to carry on the fine traditions of Hampton Institute and give them a new significance in the light of our approach to the ideals of democracy and the development of a national unity such as we have never known.

APR 20 1941

When one sets foot upon this campus, he must feel something of the spirit of its founder, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a soldier who fought for the preservation of this Republic and learned from his contact with Negro soldiers and citizens that the continued growth and development of this nation must include the education and training of these young people whose parents had been denied the opportunity to gain a knowledge and intelligence that would fit them for real participation in the democratic American life.

It was he who wrote in a letter setting forth the idea of combining mental and manual training, that Hampton should have as its purpose, "to train selected Negro youths who should go out and teach and lead their people, first by example, by getting land and homes; to give them not a dollar that they could earn for themselves; to teach respect for labor; to replace stupid drudgery with skilled hands, and to those ends to build up an industrial system for the sake not only of self-support and intelligent labor, but also for the sake of character."

From these surroundings went Booker T. Washington, to carry the gospel of education through work into the far South. And today we recognize him as an educator of the first rank, whose philosophy of education has played an important role in the development of our public school systems. Both teacher and pupil saw the need for training Negro youth to do work that was socially effective and which at the same time looked toward the acquisition of a practical skill which could better than chances for employment.

We have come to see that in the matter of national defense education and training for semi-skilled and skilled jobs is highly important. Too often when one speaks of youth and defense, his mind goes immediately to military preparedness, to conscription of young people, to arms and munitions. Of course military preparedness is essentially a part of national defense. A false peace purchased through a refusal to train the citizen in the handling of military equipment and thus prepare him for the most effective use of the resources at our command is the surest way to invite the invader to set foot on our shores, to burn or to destroy.

Equally important to national unity and solidarity is the maintenance and the strengthening of the morale of our people. You cannot make patriots out of discontented citizens. Let me mention four things that are of primary importance when we think in terms of youth's needs and national defense.

APR 20 1941

The first is jobs—opportunity for young people to find in industry, in the professions, in the work-a-day world a chance to put into active use the schooling and training they have received. Second to this, I would put health and recreation. We need to build the health of our citizens. For a boy or girl who is sick or ailing or complaining can never expect to do a full day's work. They lose faith in their fellowman, they lose faith in their institutions, they lose faith in themselves. Say all you will about the human resources of our nation, we must remember that their strength lies in the fact that the people themselves are a healthy people. I believe that youth should have time for recreation—not recreation merely in the sense of play, but a chance to recreate the body.

I would put as another need education. I warn you that I am not thinking of the traditional and limited schooling that has caused so many of our young people to turn out as misfits, but the type of education that would develop in youth a realization of the opportunities that await them—a training of the hand as well as the mind that will weave them closer into our national fabric.

Our schools and the agencies dealing with youth and their problems have awakened to the fact that occupational adjustment—the task of putting the right workers in the right jobs—is not only an important aspect of national defense, but is likewise one of the main factors in solving our problems of unemployment. Vocational guidance, vocational preparation, job placement, have been the fore in our touch with youth through the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Project Administration and the work of our Office of Education. We have learned that for every youth who plans for a college education there are four young people whose economic future lies in the training of the hand to perform those tasks so essential to our industrial and national development.

The fourth need and one which looms so large in our thinking under present conditions and times, is the need for development of the finest type of citizenship. Youth must know about its own government; it must know more about the ideals for which America stands; it must recognize the distinct difference between democracy and totalitarian rule. In educating youth for the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy there is a distinct need for the teaching of vocational skills and the development of hardy and sound physiques. But we shall fall short in our objective if we fail to realize that young people must learn to know the strength and weaknesses of a democratic government and must be imbued with a spirit of genuine tolerance and good will for all people whether they be rich or poor, black of white, if theirs is a righteous ideal that exalts the worth of the individual and the nation.

What I have said to you touches the general theme of youth and national defense. But this is a conference called to discuss a specific segment of our population—the Negro. Those who are here represent the leadership of your race and with them are gathered representatives of the thousands of white friends north, south, east and west, who are seeing more clearly than ever that national unity can never be achieved if those in power set up false standards and practices that continue to relegate to the background any citizens whose skin color happens to be different.

APR 20 1941

The need for strong and adequate defense has turned our eyes toward the neighboring republics in South America, where large portions of the population have the same gradations of color that we find in our own United States. It is truly a spirit of democratic brotherhood that brings us into closer and more intimate relations with them. But what about our own dark-skined fellow citizens here in America—native-born workers, who have tilled our fields, mined our native resources, helped in the building of our railroads and highways, defended our flag, and joined in the crusade that was to make the world safe for democracy? Must their interests and their welfare be of lesser moment in the defense of the American ideal?

Look at the Negro in the labor field. Youth is faced with the same difficulties that white youth face, but added to these are the prejudiced barriers set up by many employers and the discriminatory practices set up by the labor and trade unions. What is the result? Only 2% get skilled jobs against 8% for white youth less than 10% get semi-skilled jobs against 20% for white youth And when they do get full time jobs, the Negro youth average 49 hours a week for a wage of $8.71, while the white youth averages 44 hours for a wage of $15.17.

APR 20 1941

We of the National Youth Administration are particularly interested in this matter of labor because ours is essentially a work program and we seek to give out-of-school youth a work experience that will fit them for places in industry. There are some who believe that Negro youth should be trained only for those occupations which exist in his locality in the traditional fields of employment. I cannot agree that under a democratic system that boasts of equality of opportunity, the federal government should be a party to the setting up of a caste system in occupations. This would be a menace to our democratic traditions for if we talk about equal opportunity we must carry in our thinking the preparation that makes one ready for the opportunity when it comes.

The morale of Negro youth will be further strengthened as they see their own government interested in the improvement of health and housing for all the people. They, too, want to live in decent respectable communities where living conditions are not substandard and attain a life expectancy that is in keeping with the American pattern. They are entitled to educational facilities that will insure a real growth and development and as citizens of a great democracy they must have the opportunity to exercise their right of suffrage and receive the same protection as to their civil rights as that given to every other citizen.

The American black man has found himself in a world that holds his color against him, but he has learned that he has a chance if he seeks to excel in the development of his brain and hand. Fortunately for his future, there are liberal forces at work and men are beginning to see that the nation's welfare must be placed above partisan prejudice. And too, the processes of knowledge—the radio, the printed word, competent and trained instructors—are no longer the prerogative of the rich.

APR 20 1941

Here are opportunities for true leadership on the part of all of us who are sincerely interested in the Negro's progress. We must be willing to battle against subversive forces that would destroy the democratic ideal.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Keep the Main Ideas in Sight, Boys

Colored New Dealers in Washington are much disturbed by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's appointment of William (Dean) Pickens to an administrative post.

Mr. Pickens, an N.A.A.C.P. field secretary, is on leave to take this purported $6,000-a-year job as a super-salesman of U.S. Bonds.

Politicians point out that all the better jobs are going to non-politicians, such as N.A.A.C.P. and Urban League men, while vote-getters like Dr. C. B. Powell of New York, William L. Dawson and C. C. Wimbish of Chicago and R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, are still unrewarded.

Candor should compel even politicians to recognize two things. One is that Dean Pickens was an ardent anti-New Dealer—that he was unofficial head of a Willkie-for-President organization in the last campaign and only gave up its leadership when ordered "to do so or else" by the N.A.A.C.P. board.

Secondly, Dean Pickens knows more people in the country by name and during the past fifteen years has addressed more public meetings than any of the so-called regular politicians. He did not seek the job; the job sought him.

The Treasury evidently thinks he'll be an excellent bond salesman and we are inclined to agree with it.

But the granting of one or two minor political posts in these days is relatively unimportant.

On every calendar there is considerable unfinished business of far greater significance:

1. The antilynching bill is still in the Senate.
2. The President, even now, is playing with the idea of nominating Joe Byrnes, a most prejudiced and rabidly unreasoning South Carolina Senator, to the U.S. Supreme Court.
3. The navy yet closes all enlistments to colored persons save as cooks and waiters.
4. The defense industries and defense training courses are still opposed to employment of colored workers.

If the leaders in Washington can be led to bicker over jobs paying a few thousand a year, they may relax their pressure on government agencies to clean up our unfinished business.

Wouldn't that be a national catastrophe?

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

HOW NEGRO FARMERS ARE PREPARING FOR DEFENSE

By ALBON L. HOLSEY, AAA Field Officer

(This is the first of a series of three articles to be written by Mr. Holsey, AAA field officer, on the subject of "The Negro Farmer and Agricultural Preparedness.")

THE southern Negro farmer is making a valuable and vital contribution to the national defense program through his impressive activities in the field of agriculture.

Defense through agriculture includes ample reserves of food and proper diets to insure better health for fighting men, industrial workers and the nation as a whole.

Through many provisions of the AAA, including the ever-normal granary our nation has protective reserves of wheat and corn and through the live-at-home program of the agricultural extension service individual farmers are increasing supplies of home-grown food products for family use.

So much evidence has been assembled to show that inadequate diets and malnutrition are chief causes of poor health that the division of consumer protection of the National Defense Advisory commission has undertaken a nation-wide campaign "to improve the nutritional value of cheap staple foods," "increase the food purchasing power of low-income groups," "educate the people on proper food selection" and broaden the activities of "governmental agencies now conducting nutritional programs." The nation's health as a measure for national defense.

Emphasis on Gardens

Negro home demonstration agents, home economics teachers and home economists under the FSA are placing a new emphasis on home gardens, canning and preserving foods and budgeting the home pantry on a proper diet basis. For 1941, the AAA has extended its benefits to include more gardens and canning for home use.

Secretary Claude R. Wickard of the department of agriculture has recently asked the farmers to step up egg production during the next 15 months to 10 million cases of 30 dozen each above normal production and adds that the department "will support long-term egg prices until June, 1943 . . . at a figure which should make egg production profitable."

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"These increases represent our interest in national defense and through the 1941 AAA program there will be still further increases," said Mr. Watlington.

Henry Espy, Negro county agent of Crittenden County, Ark., reports over 3,000 Negro farmers in his county enrolled in the Plant-to-Prosper campaign promoted by a Memphis daily newspaper.

Increased Interest

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Urged To Register For Places

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) A quota of 643, the second in 5 1-2 years, enlisting applicants from 18 to 35, has been awarded the United States Army Recruiting Office, Room 29, Post Office Building, Birmingham.

Negro boys desiring to enlist for these 643 vacancies are urged to apply at the Birmingham Post Office at once. Men who have registered in the Selective Service are eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army. Because one has regstered, it does not mean that he cannot, volunteer for enlistment in the Regular Army. The opportuity to become skilled technicians in any number line of trades is made available. Term of elistment is three years.

Prior to leaving Birmingham an enlistee may choose any one of the following assignments:

Quartermaster Corps at Fort McClellan, Alabama, Fort Benning, Ga. and Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Detached Enlisted Men's list at Camp Shelby, Miss., and Fort McClellan, Ala.; Field Artillery at Camp Livingston, La., and Fort Bragg, N. C.; Coast Artillery at Camp Davis, N. C. and Engineers at Camp Shelby, Miss.

St. Augustine Fla. Record
July 18, 1941.

TRUEST PATRIOTISM

THE Star of Elberton, Ga., recounts the story of a Negro registrant who was struggling with his questionnaire. He looked it over a long while, scratching his head and sweating profusely. Finally he said "I cain't answer all them questions in a year." So he turned the sheet over and wrote on the back "I is reddy when you is," and sent it to the draft board.

There could be no stronger statement of patriotism: to be ready when the nation calls; when the need is there. This humble Negro could not cope with the manifold questions on the document he was asked to fill out, but his patriotism and his will to serve spoke eloquently in his "I is reddy." That's all that is asked of any of us: to be ready, and to serve faithfully when the call comes.

47c-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM IS BOON TO NEGROES

WASHINGTON, May 22—The distrust which Negroes are manifesting in the programs of the defense projects in the United States is not without foundation, if an objective view of the situation is taken without regard to personalities involved.

While the national defense is created for an "emergency" there is every indication that there will be some degree of permanency in some of the positions now being created.

The erection of the huge factories and the long range planning for their continued use when the "emergency" no longer exists, is one of the questions which have occupied not only Negroes' attention but that of whites as well.

And in all of the training programs, refresher courses and preparations for the emergency hundreds of papers have been written and hundreds of resolutions adopted seeking to create, through legislation, some consideration for the Negro population.

MAY 26 1941

To many this is a joke, for no legislation in the world can change the attitudes which exist, they claim, and these proponents are partially right in their beliefs.

But when they point out the defects of the system which has created this situation, they take their spite on those who are trying to adjust or make adjustments which will do a little to better the entire thing.

Contending that the work of many of the government workers is superficial and nothing has been accomplished, they declare, many discouraging factors have arisen.

Twenty-five percent of Negro trainees on WPA vocational training projects found it necessary to return to their former employment on WPA, it is said. Industrial plants with defense contracts continue for the most part to maintain their bans against the employment of skilled Negro workers. The greatest number of workers securing defense employment are in unskilled categories.

Further, they point out that the United States Employment service records indicate Negro workers are being placed in jobs recently vacated by white workers who have been called to defense industries, where the latter are the best paid and the former the least desirable jobs.

It is also said that the bureau of labor statistics frankly admits that employers generally continue to show reluctance in hiring Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled capacities. Records indicate industrial plants employing Negro workers in many occupations other than those of laborers or janitors are exceptions.

Employment records indicate that in the face of a shortage of skilled workers in all sections, local industrialists import white skilled workers rather than employ available Negro skilled workers.

Organized labor maintains some bans against Negro workers which militate against their employment in defense industry. Industrialists have recently resorted to the use of race issues to fight labor organizations both in the North and in the South. The United States Employment service reports only 30 Negro project trainees placed in defense industries in a six-month period.

Of these things the Negro knows, but many fair minded people are being misled and believe that under the present emergency pressure, Negroes are getting many fine positions with industrial plants that were never before opened to them. This is far from true and the same conditions persist throughout organized industry.

Congressmen and liberal minded whites are being led to believe that Negroes are getting fairer breaks now than ever before, which is far from being true. The general employment picture as far as Negro workers and defense industry is concerned has been painted with an optimism not in keeping with employment record facts. The greater portion of defense employment for Negroes has been of unskilled workers in temporary capacities. Most of the limited skilled and semi-skilled worker employment has been on cantonment construction and housing construction, which is noticeably temporary.

The United States Employment service lists a staggering number of Negro workers whose training, work backgrounds and listed occupations are among those essential for defense. These workers, because of conditions beyond their control, are not being placed in skilled and semi-skilled defense industry jobs in any appreciable number.

Unless there is a change of current conditions for the better, Negro workers may be expected to remain on WPA rolls in large numbers throughout the entire defense employment period.

Such unfair treatment of the most loyal group in America is resulting in increasing proportions of Negroes on the best thing they can get, the WPA, and likely that the WPA appropriations will be cut to the bone—thereby depriving many Negroes of even this small stipend.

It has often been pointed out that Negroes remain on the WPA rolls longer than whites, but no one has taken the trouble to find out why Negroes are forced to remain on these rolls.

With all of the ballyhoo over the new job openings for Negroes under the massive defense program, there should be some truth in statements of jobs for Negroes and some check up to determine the permanency of these jobs and their full meaning to the race.

The WPA has instituted training programs in most of the states for Negroes, with the exceptions of New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada.

Selection, assignment and training of Negro WPA workers have been attended by the usual race relations problems. In some localities as in Los Angeles, state and district WPA officials have been frankly at a loss as to what action to take, it is reliably reported.

Airplane and other industry manufacturers in the Los Angeles area informed WPA officials it would be useless to train Negro workers on these training projects inasmuch as they did not intend to hire them.

Other complaints to reach the headquarters indicate Negro workers are excluded from classes in white vocational schools, and no classes provided for them in Negro vocational schools in some southern localities where the races are ordinarily separated.

Statistics from the WPA office show that of the 7,902 Negro trainees in the continental United States, (corrected as of March 26) 3,663 are enrolled in training classes; 789 known to have obtained other employment, 461 voluntarily separated, reason unknown, 1,993 reemployed on WPA projects and 1,016 in other categories.

According to many who are watching the development of the programs, things are not entirely too good for the Negro, neither is the outlook offering any hope for improvement in the future—predicting a further increase in the WPA rolls and a gradual decrease in the amount of money essary help for Negroes. It is appropriated for this very necfelt in some circles that pressure being brought to bear on the President will result in his slashing of the non-defense projects in the budget and when the preliminary hearings are held, the feeble institutions which in the past have been targets for the opposition will begin to feel the axe and consequently, Negroes, who are not getting jobs in private industry, will again be the ultimate sufferers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Negro Farmer and Defense

By ALBON L. HOLSEY
Field Officer, AAA

MAY 24 1941

THE SOUTHERN Negro farmer is making a valuable and vital contribution to the national defense program through his impressive activities in the field of agriculture.

Defense through agriculture includes ample reserves of food and proper diets to insure better health for fighting men, industrial workers and the nation as a whole.

MR HOLSEY

Through many provisions of the AAA including the evernormal granary our nation has protective reserves of wheat and corn, and through the live-at-home program of the agricultural extension service individual farmers are increasing supplies of homegrown food products for family use.

INADEQUATE DIETS

So much evidence has been assembled to show that inadequate diets and malnutrition are chief causes of poor health that the division of consumer protection of the National Defense Advisory commission has undertaken a nation-wide campaign "to improve the nutritional value of cheap staple foods," "increase the food purchasing power of low-income groups," "educate the people on proper food selection" and broaden the activities of "governmental agencies now conducting nutritional programs."

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TWO MEAT SHOWS FOR TEXAS

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These examples could be multiplied many times to show how Negro farmers are cooperaing in national defense by producing more and better food.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

2 Negroes Among First Conscientious Objectors

MAY 24 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — An exemplification of Christ's teachings was enacted over in nearby Maryland Friday, when 23 young men arrived at an abandoned camp to give the year's service required of them by the United States government, in lieu of the year's service in an army training camp.

They were the first of a group of conscientious objectors. And in their midst were two Negroes, plain men, who because of their religious convictions felt they should not bear arms against their fellowmen.

Speaking for his companion, Reuben Cobbs, 23, of Metuchen, N. Y., who had been working in a Manhattan brokerage house, said:

"Should Christ return and lead us, then we would fight, but not under any other circumstances."

As reported several months ago, exclusively through the Associated Negro Press after an interview with Major Campbell C. Johnson of the Selective service, there will be no discrimination in the camps of the conscientious objectors.

Why there is no discrimination practiced in these camps, yet exercised in others, remains a mystery and the experiment will well bear watching.

The men are all members of sects which do not believe in wars and armies.

In outward appearance, the men differed not at all from the thousands of others who answered the call to military service. They were a healthy, clean cut lot, without a fanatic among them, laughing and joking as they washed dishes, peeled onions, made up bunks and made themselves useful in preparing the camp for what they believed will be one year's constructive service for the nation.

Instead of receiving the same pay the army doles its draftees, the C. O's, as the men prefer to be called, will have to pay their own board amounting to $35 per month. If he can't afford it, his church will have to foot the bill. Each man is paid $2.50 per month, which is considerably less than the army rate of pay.

The National Park service, which is responsible for the men in camp has planned a strenuous program of activities for the boys. They will build roads, reforest, fight fires and keep the park trim. Their first job is to get the old camp in order, for now it is little more than a ruin.

In charge of the camp, which is expected to receive a larger quota at an early date, is Dr. Ernest A. Wildham, former professor of chemistry at Earlham college, Indiana, placed in charge by the Friends Service committee.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Ernest K. Lindley Discusses The Negro, Defense and Kansa City Bomber Plant in Colur

MAY 23 1941

Ernest K. Lindley, columnist for the [illegible]ington Post and son of the late Ernest [illegible]ram Lindley, once chancellor of the University of Kansas, stated the Negro's case quite effectively in a recent column which he devoted to "Negroes in Defense."

Under the sub-title, "Discrimination in All-Out Effort," Mr. Lindley said:

"Sidney Hillman brought into the open last week one of the most ticklish problems in defense production: the employment of Negroes.

"The all-over fact is that relatively few Negroes are getting jobs in defense industries. In some localities employers are importing white workers—intensifying housing and health problems and adding to the postwar problem of population readjustment—while able-bodied Negroes already on hand are left on WPA and on relief. A certain number of Negroes who have had training or experience in skilled work are idle, and the employment experts of the government say that a higher percentage who could be trained quickly are being kept out while time is devoted to training less promising white material.

So Hillman is urging employers to take on Negro workers, especially those in their own localities. In some respects the Negro seems to be getting less of a break in the North than in the South; and, in the South, less of a break from Northern employers than Southerners. Excepting Ford, all the major automobile plants exclude Negroes from skilled assembly-line jobs; and the same rigid line is drawn by many other northern industries.

It is held in the rapidly growing aircraft industry except for a small breach just made in one California plant.

In Northern Industrial centers Negroes are admitted to the special training courses for prospective defense workers. At first many Negroes eagerly sought this training. Then they found, in many cases, that they could not get jobs. So in most lines the number of new applicants is falling.

MAY 29 1941

In the South, few training courses in skilled lines have been set up for Negroes. This is not surprising, in view of the perennial labor surplus in many parts of the South, the dual educational system and the shortage of equipment for training in Negro schools. Moreover, the bulk of defense orders has gone to the Northeast, the Central States and the Pacific Coast.

The Negro has an old history as an artisan in the South. Even in more recent times he has found a place in industrial work in many localities. Negro leaders complain that Negroes get lower pay than white workers for skilled work; craft union policy generally has kept Negroes in the status of helpers. Nevertheless, in shipbuilding, construction work and many other lines, Negroes are employed in skilled and semi-skilled capacities.

OPM Labor-supply experts say that on the employer side, one of the chief obstacles in the South is the reluctance of managers from the North to touch the race question in any way. They are afraid that if they get into it they will do something which violates local custom and bring all kinds of trouble on their heads. Therefore they often make it a rule not to employ Negroes at all in production jobs. Southern employers, knowing what custom sanctions and what it does not — and being Southern —are said to be more flexible.

When labor is scarce the Negroes usually get a chance. During World War 1 they won a permanent foothold in a few industries in the North, notably the packing industry. This time Negro leaders are driving with special vigor to capture a place in aircraft production. This is the most rapidly expanding of all industries and by late 1942 or early 1943 it will employ at least as many men as the automobile industry.

Here Negroes have run into established policies of exclusion. Among the companies adhering to this policy is the North American Aviation Co., a subsidiary of General Motors. To complicate matters, the new assembly plants for bombers in the Middle West and South are built with Government money, although they are being operated by the established aircraft companies.

Negro leaders and their supporters are especially hot under the collar over the announcement of an official of North American Aviation that Negroes would not be employed, except for custodial duties, in a new Government-built assembly plant. Representations were made to William S. Knudsen by labor-supply people in OPM and it was reported that he would join Hillman in the appeal to employers to find places for Negroes. He did not do so, however.

MAY 23 1941

The only breach in the color line of the aircraft industry occurred recently in California where one company, faced with an acute white-labor shortage, set up a Negro unit.

Labor-supply experts say that in many localities the pick of the unemployed, for industrial purposes, are to be found among Negroes. Many of them have decided aptitudes for handling machinery and tools. The better white workers with similar aptitudes have long been employed and a percentage of them have advanced to engineering, managerial and other important jobs. One expert cites an earlier experience of an important Southern company making iron products. It found that it could train a selected group of Negroes in less than half the time it took to train white labor seeking the same kind of work.

Recently, in another southern locality, contractors were arranging to import large numbers of carpenters and other skilled construction workers from the North. Government officials pointed out that experienced Negro workers were available locally. Civic leaders in the locality promptly and energetically protested against the importation of unneeded ouside labor. The local Negroes were employed instead, with benefits all around.

The defense boom and sharpening labor shortage in many sections presents an opportunity which leaders of the Negro race understandingly are quick to seize. As a matter of justice and policy the government is obligated to make some provision for Negroes on projects built with government money. As a matter of defense, it is important that the labor resources of the nation be used in the most effective way. Despite the difficulties involved, there must be some way—or many ways—of getting the maximum value for the nation from the more capable of the Negro unemployed.

47c-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

ONLY 2 PER CENT OF DEFENSE FORCES ARE COLORED

The AFRO made a great deal last week over the fact that we have a shortage of nearly 5,000 colored officers in the army.

Far more important was its revelation that we are short approximately 84,000 enlisted men.

On the population basis, over 9 per cent of the army should be colored. Less than 5 per cent actually have been called.

SEP 6 1941

Considering the additional fact that both navy and marine corps are closed to colored enlistments and that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of colored persons are employed in Federal shipyards and arsenals, it becomes evident that as few as 2 per cent of the government's total armed forces are colored.

In face of this plain racial discrimination, is there any wonder labor unions and private industry, called upon by President Roosevelt to treat all citizens alike, reply: "We prefer to follow the government's own example instead"?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORKER OBJECTS TO DRAFT CALL

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—"I don't want to be drafted", shouted Edward Wright, 22, last week as he held a crowd of 500 persons in suspense while he perched on the ledge of his fifth-story apartment at 79 Old Broadway.

Captured by police, after fleeing to the roof of an adjoining building, the youth was taken to Bellevue hospital for examination.

Wright said he was notified on August 27, his birthday, that he would be inducted into the Army on September 3. He claimed that he didn't want to go into the Army, in the first place, because he did not believe in war, and, secondly, on account of his belief that members of his race are not given fair opportunities in the armed forces of the United States.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

College Students Get Draft Delay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—(AP)—Selective service headquarters today authorized local boards to defer the induction of college students into the army when immediate induction would cause "undue" hardship" because of interference with their work.

At the same time, officials reminded local boards that students preparing for occupations or professions, such as the practice of medicine or engineering, could be deferred from induction for such periods as might be necessary to permit them to complete their work and enter into their chosen professions. The primary consideration in this case, however, is that there must be a shortage in the occupation for which the deferred student is preparing.

Under the new procedure, a student who had completed half a quarter of his college year, for instance, when he was called up for military service could obtain postponement from his local draft board until the end of the quarter. This same provision applies to any other fraction of a college term.

However selective service headquarters said that if a student knew in advance that he was scheduled to be inducted shortly after the school period opened then he could not expect a postponement. It was suggested that he could either enter the army immediately by volunteering or else remain out of school until time for induction.

In any case, selective service headquarters declared, a man about to enter college should determine beforehand the time at which his induction might be expected and arrange his plans accordingly.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

HAITI RESENTS NAZI THREATS IN U. S. AFFAIR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—(AP)—A German protest to the government of Haiti against acceptance of the American black list has been forcefully rejected, and the German charge d'affaires in effect rebuked for having interposed objections. This was learned Friday with the transmission to the Haitian legation here of the exchange of correspondence between the German charge d'affaires, Walter Kaempfe, and the Haitian minister of foreign affairs, Charles Fombrun.

The issue arose when, on July 30, the German legation in Port au Prince transmitted its protest to the foreign office. The protest declared that the black list had "terribly handicapped the commercial activities of German firms in Haiti." But it went further: it conveyed the threat that if Haiti accepted this American "infringement", she would suffer reprisals from Germany after the war.

The actual language of the protest at this point was: "An acceptance of this American infringement without opposition from the Haitian government . . would not, after the war, remain without bearing on the German decisions at the time when German-Haitian commercial activities are renewed."

This threat drew a warm rejoinder from the Haitian government, doubtless at the direction of President Elie Lescot, who until his inauguration last May 15 served as Haitian minister in Washington, and who is a strong supporter of inter-American cooperation.

The Haitian reply stated, "It is fitting for the German government to know in this particular case, and in any other, that the Haitian government does not accept any suggestion, nor any foreign pressure, and deems itself to be the sole judge in deciding whether or not the measure taken by the United States constitutes an infringement upon the sovereignty of Haiti." At another point the reply continued:

"If, as you write, an acceptance without opposition from the Haitian government, of what you call an American infringement 'would not be in keeping with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and commerce between Germany and the republic of Haiti, and would not after the war remain without bearing on the German decisions at the time when German-Haitian commercial relations are renewed', the Haitian government also begs you to note and to make known to your government that any intrusion of the German government in what the Haitian government considers an absolute right of free determination on the part of the republic of Haiti as an independent nation, is also not in keeping with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and commerce between the governments of Germany and Haiti, and will not remain after the war without bearing on the Haitian decision at the time when Haitian-German commercial relations are renewed."

The correspondence embraces four notes from the German legation, and three from the Haitian foreign office. In the concluding Haitian note, the foreign minister quoted a passage from President Lescot's inaugural address, in which strong adherence to the international policy of the United States is expressed. The passage follows:

"In these hours of anguish, in which humanity is living today, it is impossible for any nation to maintain an attitude of indecisions, the whole world must know that Haiti intends to move along with and in perfect union with her 20 sister republics of the continent. Moreover, let it be proclaimed with all the strength of a declaration of faith, that our destiny is profoundly linked with the destiny of the United States of America. I intend, therefore, that our international policy shall sincerely and faithfully reflect the international policy of our generous and powerful neighbor."

The Haitian action in this matter was more than a mere gesture, since the commerce and industry of Haiti are made to suffer by acceptance of the black list, there being several German firms in Haiti which employ numbers of Haitians throughout the country.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

William H. Hastie Tells What Is Being Done For Benefit of Enlisted Men

SEP 26 1941

SEP 26 1941

War Department Civilian Aide Says Increased Number of Negroes Will Be Assigned to Military Police Duty

WASHINGTON. — William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, in a speech made at the dedication of the new army recreation camp at Anacostia, D. C., on Saturday afternoon explained what the war department is doing to improve the morale of the nation's colored soldiers.

In his talk, which was broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Judge Hastie explained the responsibility of the community to the soldier as well as the soldier's side of the situation.

MUST RESPECT UNIFORM

"Honor and respect for every wearer of the uniform must become the prevailing sentiment in the comunity," Judge Hastie stated, "and at the same time the man in uniform must accord similar respect to the civilian."

Continuing, the war department official said, "The army is keenly aware of the importance of soldierly conduct at all times. It can be counted upon to deal sternly with the soldier who abuses the hospitality of the civilian community; but it is up to the community to mobilize the forces of public opinion in order that the soldier may be decently and hospitably received wherever he may go." Thus, an editorial recently published in a prominent Southern daily newspaper contained the following comment:

'For America to meet what has already come to be much more than a threat to its integrity, it must make up its mind to put all pettiness behind . . . . all men of all races must be made to feel that they are fighting to defend a country that knows no color or race or creed. They must be made to feel that the purpose of our government is to provide for the common welfare of all the people over whom it has dominion.

In referring to the violence at Ft. Bragg, Judge Hastie explained, "The Army's own responsibility to its soldiers on leaves has not been ignored. Contrary to an opinion sometimes expressed, military investigation is not a device for whitewashing the mistreatment of Negro soldiers. For example, the investigation of a recent affray between Nergo soldiers and military policemen near Fort Bragg has been viewed with skepticism by some civilians.

"I am in position to say that all aspects of the Fort Bragg controversy have been subjected to most detailed inquiry. Hundreds of pages of testimony have been taken, so that even the reading and analysis of the record is a substantial task. Although that analysis is still in process, the facts already established have led to certain important corrective measures:

"A veteran officer, experienced in military police work is being detailed to Fort Bragg as provost marshal to command the military police force and to assume responsibility for its effective training and organization.

ACTION AT BRAGG

SEP 26 1941

"Arrangements are being made for increased officer supervision of military policemen while on duty in the civilian community and for the establishment of a military police station and headquarters in the city of Fayetteville, separate from the civilian police station.

"The unified force will consist of selected permanent personnel, colored as well as white, without any racial distinction as to the authority or equipment of the individual military policeman.

"It may be well to point out that at a second station where urgent need for Negro military policemen has recently been indicated, similar provision has been made for their inclusion in the regular post military police force. The salutory effect of the use of Negro soldiers as members of the regular military police force had already been demonstrated at other stations. In addition, the war department is now addressing itself to the more general problem of the organization and training of the military police force throughout the country as an important factor in discipline and morale.

INVESTIGATE CIVILIANS

While the War Department is seeking to improve relationships between the soldier and the civilian, punitive action against the offending civilian is rarely within the power of the military authorities. However, when the soldier in line of duty is the victim of unprovoked violence at the hands of persons not connected with the Army, a serious crime against the United States may be involved.

"After the event, the power of military authorities goes no further than the investigation of facts; but it is within the province of the war department in a proper case to submit its findings to the department of justice for criminal prosecution. In specific cases of this character the war department is already in contact with the department of justice. Unfortunately, the danger inherent in premature disclosure precludes more specific comment at this time.

"Two other aspects of the Army's efforts to deal effectively with racial relations deserve mention. No soldier will be coddled or treated with special favor. The Negro, no less than any other man, in uniform, who conducts himself in manner unbecoming to a soldier, may anticipate stern disciplinary action. On the other hand, proven willful abuse or mistreatment of Negro soldiers or willful failure to protect them from abuses is not condoned. Such misconduct has already been punished in particular cases by formal reprimand or admonishment, or removal from command, as the nature of the case has seemed to warrant.

MUST BUILD MORALE

"But punitive action is not a cure-all. The leave camp which we dedicate today is the first of a series of similar camps which will afford to enlisted men, particularly in areas of the South where large numbers of Negro soldiers are stationed, a decent place to stay and responsible leadership and direction in their search for wholesome recreation. This will benefit not only the soldier but also the civilian community in which housing and recreational facilities are overtaxed by week-end soldier visitors.

"I can assure you that it is the serious purpose of the War Department to build Military and civilian morale, and that the special problems of the Negro soldier are receiving particular consideration.

The speaker concluded, "We cannot be a united and effective nation in the face of a foreign foe, so long as any substantial number of us condone and appease un-American attitudes and practices at home. The job must be done by all of us. The stake is our survival as a great nation . . ."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

10,000 More Nurses Needed For Army, War Department Announces

SEP 27 1941

More than 10,000 nurses are needed for the Army Nurse Corps, the War Department announced Thursday.

The Surgeon General of the Army (Major General James C. Megee) said 5,973 nurses are now on duty but to meet the authorized quota, 2,264 more are needed. This figure includes 526 additional Regular Army nurses and 1,738 Reserve nurses. An additional 4,000 Reserve nurses will be needed to care for Trainees to be inducted into the Army this year.

The Army Nurse Corps anticipates that 40 per cent of the Reserve nurses who had accepted one year's assignment will request discharge at the expiration of their 12 months service. As a result, 4,144 Reserve nurses over the authorized quota must be enrolled to balance the number of retiring nurses. The total number of nurses needed comes to 10,408.

To become a Regular Army nurse, the applicant must be between 22 and 30 years of age, unmarried and a citizen of the United States. She must meet the physical requirements for Army nurses and must be a graduate of an accredited high school, a school of nursing of approved standards, and also be a registered nurse.

To become a Reserve nurse, the applicant must be between 21 and 41 years of age, unmarried, a citizen of the United States, and physically fit. She must be a high school graduate and a graduate of an approved school of nursing connected with a hospital giving a three years course in basic nursing subjects. The hospital must have had a daily average of at least 50 patients and must have had separate departments. A Reserve nurse goes on active duty almost immediately after she is sworn in as an Army nurse and remains on duty for at least a year, unless discharged sooner. When a Reserve nurse is discharged, she ceases to be a member of the Army Nurse Corps. There are no Army Reserve nurses on the inactive list..

Duties of an Army nurse are much the same as those in a civilian hospital. Initial pay is $840 a year plus maintenance. The salary increases with length of service and the pay after nine years of service is $1560 a year, plus maintenance. The new Army nurse receives the grade of Nurse, with the relative rank of Second Lieutenant. In addition to the white duty uniforms, nurses have a two-tone, blue covert cloth uniform with maroon trimmings, and a blue cape.

SEP 27 1941

For information on a career as a Regular Army nurse, an applicant should write the Surgeon General of the Army Department, Washington, D .C. For information on becoming a Reserve nurse, inquiry should be made at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

47c-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

N. C. Boom Town Called Uncle Sam's Powder Keg

FEB 8 1941

Fayetteville's 20,000 Population Swells to 35,000 in 2 Months; Men Sleep Five in a Room as Fort Bragg Expands

By RALPH MATTHEWS

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — The imminence of war has converted this little Southern town into Uncle Sam's powder keg.

Less than ten miles distant, covering an area larger than the town itself, lies the spacious reservation known as Fort Bragg which, until a few months ago, was a quiet, unpretentious series of stucco-like buildings, no more dangerous than a conventional military academy, where Uncle Sam housed a few remnants of his skeleton peacetime army.

But with the draft machinery in operation, this lazy little typical Carolina town, whose only excitement of consequence during the last twenty-odd years has been little more than the Saturday night influx of farmers from the surrounding countryside, has suddenly blossomed into a boom town which reminds one of the mushroom pioneer towns of the gold rush days.

Rush for Building Jobs

Men have poured in by the thousands, and every incoming train and bus increases the number as laborers from every walk of life swarm from all corners of the State to get a slice of America's big defense mellon, while it's ripe on the vine.

Sharecroppers have quit their shanties, farmers have turned the minding of the pigs and chickens over to their womenfolk, strapping boys have kissed their sweethearts a temporary farewell, and college boys have sacrificed a semester to get in on the boom building program which will run into millions as accommodations for soldiers sprout over the great reservation.

In two short months the normal population of 20,000 has leaped to 35,000 without a single house being built in the town proper.

Along the narrow road that leads from the city to the fort, men, when their work is done, have thrown up houses of unpainted pine, but in the city every house is taxed to capacity with householders sleeping in their kitchens and renting out every inch of available space.

Five Men to a Room

Laborers are paying exorbitant prices to sleep as many as five in a room.

The small two-story house where Bill Scott, the AFRO photographer, and I wriggled a room for the night, housed fifteen men besides the family, and this condition, I am told, is duplicated in every house, most of which are of the one-floor variety.

To add to the confusion, the road leading to and from the fort is swollen with traffic day and night—automobiles of every description are laden with soldiers and workers.

FEB 8 1941

Confusion reigns in the mornings as these thousands of men try to reach the camp on the few buses that the city's transportation system affords.

Jim Crow on Buses

Because it fears the boom is only temporary, the transportation company has refused to make a large capital outlay for more buses, but has tried to speed up trips. The mad scramble of workers to get on buses first results in bad feeling and often leads to fights.

This whole nefarious problem is accentuated by the jim-crow system. Although all of the men are but common laborers trying to make a quick, if not so easy, dollar, the separate seating policy is rigidly enforced.

No matter how much room remains on a fort-bound bus and although the colored in any given group of waiting passengers might exceed the whites, only those are permitted on board who can squeeze into the small space set aside for colored in the rear.

This in spite of the fact that when the men reach their jobs they will probably work side by side. The seething undercurrent of this type of racial friction is one of the many problems which keep the natives in constant fear.

Watch Labor Issue

Up to the present time, there seems to be no labor strife because, for some unknown reason, the union racketeers have not moved in on Fort Bragg. The only group organized at present is the plumbers, but the carpenters, electricians, cement workers and common laborers are non-union.

While the men have not been forced to shell out exorbitant joining fees and kick in weekly dues for the privilege of working, as is the practice at other camps, likewise, because of the open shop policy, they have received pay which is correspondingly lower than at the highly-organized camps.

There is no time and a half for overtime and double pay on Sundays making it possible for men to pile up $90 per week as is the case at Fort Meade, and the paychecks here average $35 and $40 per week.

This is a windfall, however, to farmers who were lucky to pile up $140 a year in cash after their crops were in.

The pay scale is as follows: Bricklayers, $1.25 per hour; cement finishers, $1 per hour; carpenters, 90 cents per hour; common laborers, 30 cents per hour.

By another strange coincidence, due to the preponderance of trade schools throughout the South, a much larger proportion of the colored workers here fall in the skilled labor class than in the North, where high schools put more emphasis on classical than industrial training.

65,000 Soldiers Coming

As acute as is the already vexing social adjustment problem as it pertains to the camp construction program, the situation is growing worse daily as each new barrack is completed, because this brings in more soldiers to add to the swollen population problem.

While this influx of soldiers has little or no effect on the housing situation, the men and boys do fill the streets, restaurants, bars and theatres, taxing the public facilities of the little town.

FEB 8 1941

Every day new regulations are invoked to solve some new and unexpected problem.

To avoid disturbances and the possibilities of fights and insults to women, which may be a social incendiary bomb, a 9 o'clock curfew was clamped down for a while, but is gradually being lifted as the local police force finds itself inadequate to enforce a law which only drives the growing vice they seek to squash undercover, adding to their problem and making it more dangerous.

The feelings of the good people of the city are vividly expressed in the offhand statement of a venerable taxi driver, who was asked whether there had been any trouble as a result of the boom:

Expect Trouble

"Trouble?" he asked, "how can there be anything but trouble when you suddenly crowd 65,000 people into a place intended for only 20,000, and most of them men with 65,000 different minds, training and morals?

"The trouble is not 'Is there trouble,' but 'What kind of trouble is it going to be and when is it going to pop?' We just pray and wait."

A Letter Home

WALTER BALLAD, of 1026 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, of the 76th Coast Artillery at Fort Bragg, N.C., writes a letter to the folks back home.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro Draft Quota Await New Barracks

FEB 8 1941

By J. C. CHUNN

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6—Reliable sources believe that Negroes are not being inducted according to their quota under the Selective Service Act. Inquiry at the State Selective Board headquarters revealed that 2882 whites and 856 Negroes had been called from the state.

Lieutenant Colonel James A. Skelton, Jr., induction officer, sent an inquiry to the commanding officer, Fourth Army Corp Area, asking why a larger percentage of Negroes were not called and was informed that a lack of adequate housing facilities did not allow for the calling of additional men at this time but that the quota for Negroes would be raised when the building program was completed.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Center Is Disrupted By National Defense Project

MAR 8 1941

BY HARRIET PLOWDEN
Home Agent

Forced to break up and disband to make room for the powder plant to be built along the Coosa River near Childersburg, is one of the outstanding social service projects for Negroes to be built in the last decade, the Childersburg Community Center.

The center, which has been an important factor in guiding the life of Negroes in that community near Childersburg, although completely disorganized because of the scattering of the people who made it up, is attempting to continue its work, and set itself up in another community in the county.

Originator of the idea was Roosevelt P. Lee, a young Negro woman. Roosevelt Lee was taken sick while attending school in Arkansas, and returned to Childersburg a semi-invalid.

February, 1931, six children, three boys and three girls, sat at the bedside of this young woman and listened to Bible stories, nursery rhymes, sang songs and made scrapbooks.

From this small beginning, the Childersburg Community Center was started.

Shortly after this, Roosevelt Lee approached Miss Plowden, of the county home demonstration office, and asked her if she could help the center get a log cabin clubhouse, such as she had seen around Tuskegee and Montgomery.

Miss Plowden obtained the plans for such a clubhouse, members of the community donated logs and labor, and the clubhouse was erected. It was a two-room log cabin, and formed the basic gathering place for the community.

By this time, not only the younger of the children, but also the older boys and girls and the grownups had become interested in the project. A 4-H Club for both boys and girls was organized and the center became the social center of the group.

MAR 8 1941

Help was obtained from the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and a Negro man, John B. Wade, was sent to help the woman who had started the undertaking.

This year, when it was announced that the powder plant was to be built near Childersburg and the center knew it would break it up, the leaders looked back proudly on the progress they had made.

From that inconspicuous start of a group of children at the bedside of a semi-invalid, the idea had grown until the center had a two-room cabin of its own; it had two paid parish workers; four NYA students; a boys' and a girls 4-H Club; eight departments, religion and music, health and home making, library and recreation, Lord's acre plan project and home demonstration work.

MAR 8 1941

The center had become the social life of the group which formed it. Dinners were held at the clubhouse; religious services were held Sundays beneath an outdoor arbor, an exhibit was put on each year by the 4-H groups, and profits were made from the sale of the things the boys and girls had made.

Through the center, the community folk since 1935 received $2,000 worth of clothing, household articles and Christmas gifts, and a number of the boys and girls were enabled to attend Summer conferences, young people's league and a 4-H Club course at Tuskegee Institute.

Everything possible will be done to help this project reorganize in another section of the county.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMPBELL ON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

FEB 22 1941

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 20—(ANP)—T. M. Campbell, field agent of the United States agricultural extension service, has accepted the invitation to serve as a member of the group of consultants connected with the newly established Committee of National Defense Training in Alabama.

Mr. Campbell has also been invited to become a member of the trustee board of the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, privately endowed institution headed by Ligon A. Wilson.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Objectors Of Both Races To Be Placed In The Same Camp

MAR 12 1941

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Unless something untoward turns up, there will be no separate Negro camps for conscientious objectors, according to Major Campbell Johnson of the Selective Service board, who said on Monday, that the camps being formed would serve all conscientious objectors, Negro as well as white.

When asked about the camps, Major Johnson explained at length that several proposals were under consideration and that the question of color had not as yet arisen in the matter.

Camps are being utilized, he said, for religious groups the two largest being the Quakers and the Menonites. In the former, there is a possibility of having Negro members of the sect, but there are none in the latter group, which adheres to customs peculiar to their forebears in the 18th century.

Both are peace-loving folk and have no wish to carry arms or to be identified with any military matters. Therefore, they will be utilized in other capacities. At present several plans are under way for caring for them—one by which the government will take charge of their activities, the other, a joint control by the government and religious groups with both sides furnishing the necessary money, and the third for the religious groups to finance the entire cost of the camps, which, however, would be under governmental supervision.

The largest number of Negro conscientious objectors will come from the Seventh Day Adventist group which has made a large number of conversions among Negroes.

MAR 12 1941

To date, no problem of race has arisen, but major Johnson says that the Selective Board will attempt to meet all situations as they arise.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Man With Wooden Leg Gets Okay For Army

MAR 31 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Excitement reached gale proportions last Tuesday at the Chicago draft induction station when officials learned that a draftee with a wooden leg had been accepted and passed by a local board doctor and had presented himself for induction into the military service.

MAR 31 1941

The draftee, James Brown, 25, a colored box factory worker and draftee from local board 82, appeared before the induction official and showed his artificial leg. He was immediately rejected and then, answering a volley of questions hurled at him, told what happened.

He told the physicians that he had not undressed at the local board examination, having bared his chest. He said he had mentioned the missing leg but had apparently not been heard. Most members of Board 82 are colored, but the examining physician, Dr. Henry Schorr, is white, it was learned.

Dr. Schorr's medical report on Brown showed he had reported having a "fractured leg" in 1928, but listed no defects except enlarged tonsils, said he was "qualified for general military service." At the induction examination it was disclosed that Brown's leg was amputated below the knee after an auto accident.

MAR 31 1941

Induction officials declared the problem too "embarrassing" for them to solve, said they would present it and all others like it (including a previous case where a draftee with a glass eye had been accepted by a local board) to Paul G. Armstrong, state director of selective service, for decision.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Draft To Call 10,075 Before May 16

APR 20 1941

State Boards Already Have Selected 6,674, Headquarters Says.

Draft boards in Georgia have sent 6,674 men into the Army since the beginning of selective service and are now preparing to send 3,401 more before May 16 to make a total of 10,075, it was revealed yesterday at selective service headquarters.

Already inducted are 4,871 white men and 1,803 Negroes. The preponderance of white men inducted earlier in the year is beginning to be offset by a series of large Negro calls and small quotas, or none at all, for white men.

Of 7,959 registrants sent to induction stations, 1,285, or 16 per cent, have been rejected by Army physicians. Percentage of rejections of white men was 14 per cent. Of 2,265 Negroes delivered for induction, 21 per cent were rejected.

APR 20 1941

Deliveries to induction stations have been completed almost through the seventh call. Amounts of the 10 draft calls to date follow:

Call	White	Negroes	Total
1	286	126	412
2	1,624	370	1,994
3	972	360	1,332
4	375	393	768
5	800	450	1,250
6	1,050	450	1,500
7	500	610	1,110
8	452	358	810
9	0	479	479
10	95	325	420
Total	6,154	3,921	10,075

47c-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

War Scientists 'Discover Better Vision Among Negroes--To Fit Segregation

JUN 5 1941

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The ways of the jim-crowers are wondrous to behold.

On May 30, the Associated Press printed this story from Fort Bragg, North Carolina:.

"Evidence that Negroes can see better at night than white men—a discovery which may revolutionize the Negro's role in the nation's armed forces—was carried to Washington today by two scientists who have been conducting vision tests with selectees here."

Mind you, this is serious—a great and remarkable scientific discovery. Let's doff our hats to the wizardry of the capitalists who have had men of science lay this egg.

One could not pass up this 8th wonder of the world just with a snap of the finger. It requires further examination. Indeed!

Reading further in the Associated Press story, we learn how it was accomplished by Dr. W. M. Miles, "vision expert of the National Research Council."

"Dr. Miles picked at random seven white and eight Negro selectees. (Being somewhat less than citizens, naturally it takes eight Negroes to equal seven whites—B. D.) He lined up the selectees on a night-blackened field, and told them to look at a point 100 feet away, where a stick had been placed. The Negroes could see (the object) but the whites could not."

There you have it. A thoroughgoing experiment. Seven Negroes are the basis of generalization for 15 million Negroes and eight whites are the basis for the generalization of 115 million whites. One is reminded of the "thorough going inquest" just made over the lynching of A. C. Williams a young Negro in Quincy, Florida, in which none of the lynchers were "identifiable" although the town was small enough for everyone to know everyone else.

What is the meaning of this claptrap? No doubt the answer is provided in another recent world-shaking discovery that Negroes could undergo stifling heat better than whites, and so they should do all the heavy work in the blistering sun. (Is that a theory for burning Negroes alive?) In the army they should man the tanks, where a breath of cool air is a precious luxury. (They must have made another discovery since, there seems to be no Negro tank commanders.)

It is also common talk that scientists have said that the reason Negro athletes have been so successful is because—well, maybe they're constructed differently, two hearts when other people have one, special muscles that no one else has, and all that. It means nothing to these scientists, who look for decorations from the leaders of the war program, that racial superiority nonsense has been shattered by every reputable scientist of the day.

Further on down in the eyesight story, we get to the point:

"It is presumed that if the tests are found to be conclusive, Negroes may be given such jobs as driving truck convoys during blackouts and spotting ships and aircraft at night."

In other words such scientific discoveries are for the purpose of finding some new ground upon which to segregate and discriminate against the Negro people. For if anything Negroes have worse eyesight than whites, since they have to live under such horrible conditions.

If, for example, one can figure out a way in which Negro men are physiologically "called" to drive convoys in the night, then the Roosevelt Administration and the Army brass-hats don't have to worry about giving them their full rights as officers, equal rights as privates, and equality in all branches of the army and navy.

Find a scientific test to fit, and its possible to assign Negroes to all the back-breaking, most dangerous work and then answer critics by saying: "That is the way God made them."

JUN 5 1941

It seems awfully peculiar that the bourgeois scientific "experts" never find any special physical twists among the Negroes which say that they ought to have their full rights as citizens, the right to equal work and equal pay in "defense" and other industries, or the opportunity to pursue their lives free of national oppression.

The research flunkeys of the ruling monopolists seem to run up against a blank wall when it comes to finding special "racial characteristics" which entitle Negroes to decent health and homes, although Negroes have the highest death rate, and live under such abnormally poor condition that it is a wonder a good many of the Negro draftees have any eyesight at all.

But when imperialist war time comes around, Negroes are suddenly paid the honor of having the best eyesight of all humans. A few more experiments like this one, and President Roosevelt will have perfect "scientific justification" for scrapping the whole social program in favor of his imperialist ventures.

All through the years, capitalism has procured its scientists, to pervert scientific endeavor, in order to justify capitalist oppression. Once it was that Negroes were inferior as a people—this has been disproved although the capitalists and the poll taxers still hang on to it for want of something better.

In Germany, Hitler has all sorts of phony theories to justify bestial persecution of the Jewish people. The lords and ladies of the British Empire can beat the world showing why the South Africans, Indians and Irish are not quite ready for their freedom — and say so with a straight face in the name of science.

JUN 5 1941

Science, of course, will finally be liberated for the good of man under Socialist America. But until that day arrives we can expect Prof. Nonsense of War university, to find a theory which will say: "Ah! according to our latest experiments on three human beings, the human race could not get along without imperialist wars, capitalism and J. P. Morgan."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 20, 1941

Richmond and Defense

THE use of a part of the Byrd Airport by the First Interceptor Command of the United States Air Force for technical maneuvers and emergency purposes, may increase the city's chances of being designated as a defense area. While it may not be possible to prove that the city is itself a defense center, it is in a critical defense area, and the services it provides are of vital importance to this area. Every city of any importance in the nation is, of course, thinking of how it can get itself designated as a defense area, and consequently enjoy priorities on essential metals, during the defense boom. Richmond desires to secure no more advantage than that to which it is fairly entitled.

The quartermaster depot which is to be built at Bellwood, on the Petersburg Pike, is not in Richmond, but it will be served by the Deep Water Terminal, the city's inland port. Since the depot will be serving approximately 200,000 troops in this area, the terminal can be described as a facility of potentially vast importance in the service of supply of the same number of soldiers. The burden of shipping on New York and other Eastern ports in the World War, was greater than could be borne, as is well remembered. Here we have an important port, not only for the receipt of supplies for camps and cantonments in this area, but also for the dispatching of supplies to our troops stationed at outposts in the hemisphere.

"Defense area" is, in the words of one defense official in Washington, at present "a very loose term that defies definition." Only a few such areas have as yet been designated, and the definition will have to develop, perhaps by application and "further study." Richmond's strategic position is the thing that recommends it most strongly for inclusion within the critical circle. Richmond has no need at the present time for defense housing, but the construction of Gilpin Court, the Negro housing project, has some relation to defense. The evacuation of nearly 300 Negro families from this area of the city, has used up almost every available vacancy for colored tenants in Richmond. There are no places left for Negroes who might seek homes here while employed as laborers during the construction of the quartermaster depot.

The Tredegar Iron Works, the du Pont plant at Ampthill, and the Reynolds Metal Company, are essential defense industries, and the city itself is an area whose defense is vital to the protection of the most important industrial region of the nation. It is the center of vital arteries of communication, which may be said to represent the jugular veins of the Eastern seaboard. Sever these veins, and industry would be paralyzed, for over them pass the raw materials that go from the agricultural South to the manufacturing North. Not every city and town on these railroads and highways can be declared a defense area, but Richmond has a strong case for at least its designation as a part of defense area.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
August 31, 1941

A Student Soldier

The Army is a cross section of America and many interesting men are called to service when the country needs defense. We have met many such men at Camp Croft and among them is Corporal Robert G. Washington, member of one of the Negro outfits at the camp. He comes from Cuthbert, Ga., and was graduated from the public schools of his town. Since he was called as a selectee he has found time to study history, biography and the Constitution of the United States and recently was winner of one of the Pathfinder prizes in a contest in which thousands of persons took part.

Corporal Washington believes that the Army offers unusual opportunities for the young man who is willing to devote his leisure time to study. Speaking of the contest in which he was one of the prize winners he said that it had enabled him to learn more of his country, its history, its plan of government and the men who have made the United States the greatest country on the globe than he could have learned in any other way.

This newspaper takes great pleasure in making Corporal Washington the subject of editorial comment. He has done some of his work in this office and has impressed the writer with his earnest search for knowledge, his mastery of the English language, his remarkable command of facts, his modesty and military bearing.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

SEP 28 1941

Brushing Against Hitler: **It was "Defend America Day" for thousands of painters and officials of District Council 9, yesterday. They worked, the $11.20 a day each man earned, going to a fund to aid Great Britain, Soviet Union, China, USO and other anti-Hitler institutions. Upper, left to right, shows Theobald F. Lawrence, organizer, mixing paint at the Metropolitan Housing project; Michael di Silvestro, secretary-treasurer of the District Council putting up the Defend America poster on that job. Lower, Irving Schnurman, organizer of the Maintenance Department, and Louis Weinstock, Council delegate, shown working at Normandy apartments; Harry Ladisky, President of the Concil shown working on the Metropolitan job.** —Sunday Worker Photo

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 1 1941

Men Expected To Be Given Regular Duty

Believe Move Made To Prevent Any Possible Conflict

OCT 1 1941

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Negro M. P.'s were notified Sunday by their commanding officers here that their services were no longer needed. The soldiers were startled and asked for an explanation but were told that the commanding officers were merely carrying out an order from the provost marshal at the post headquarters. At the time the order was given these military police were serving only in their own territories and not in the town of Fayetteville. All were working under temporary assignment but were expected to be added as regulars if Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis' recommendation was accepted.

"Maybe we are supposed to be stooges and first pose and be stool pigeons for the white military men," suggested one of the discharged men. Reference was made to several incidents that did not meet the provost marshal's approval. Last week white soldiers were found drunk in Fayetteville's dynamic district, "Little Harlem." They were ordered away by the military police.

In another instance, soldiers were in camp awaiting a bus and waited for six hours without any result. The bus company was called by Negro M. P.'s and finally a colored bus appeared.

OCT 1941

Some believe the move was made to remove any possibility of conflict, since Negro M. P.'s unofficially vowed to not be disarmed or bulldozed by the whites as were their comrades on the night of August 5

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

125 NEGROES NAMED ON TEX. DRAFT BOARD

SEP 21 1941

Major Pleased By New Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — (ANP)—Following the general trend of administration of selective service affairs, the governor of Texas has just named 125 Negroes, prominent in various sections of the state, to serve on the selective service draft boards in that state.

Upon the return to Washington of Major Campbell C. Johnson he was advised through Gen. Hershey, his superior officer, that Brig. Gen. J. Walter Page, state administrator of the Selective Service act, had called in Dr. Everett H. Gaines of Austin, Texas, and upon the advice of the doctor submitted the names of prominent Texans to serve on the boards in their various localities.

Major Pleased

Major Johnson was greatly pleased with this turn of events and further called attention to the state of Louisiana where a conference recently held was working toward a similar achievement.

Attending the Louisiana conference were A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, and Prof. Ferdinand L. Rousseve of Xavier university.

SEP 21 1941

Among the propositions discussed at the conference were illiteracy among the Negro registrants and how best to improve their educational standards; deferment of Negro students and Negro teachers; the improving of living conditions and health standards; with particular emphasis on the unduly large percentage of venereal cases in Louisiana among the Negro population; the unemployment situation now and reemployment problems after separation from service and the promotion of better inter-racial relations.

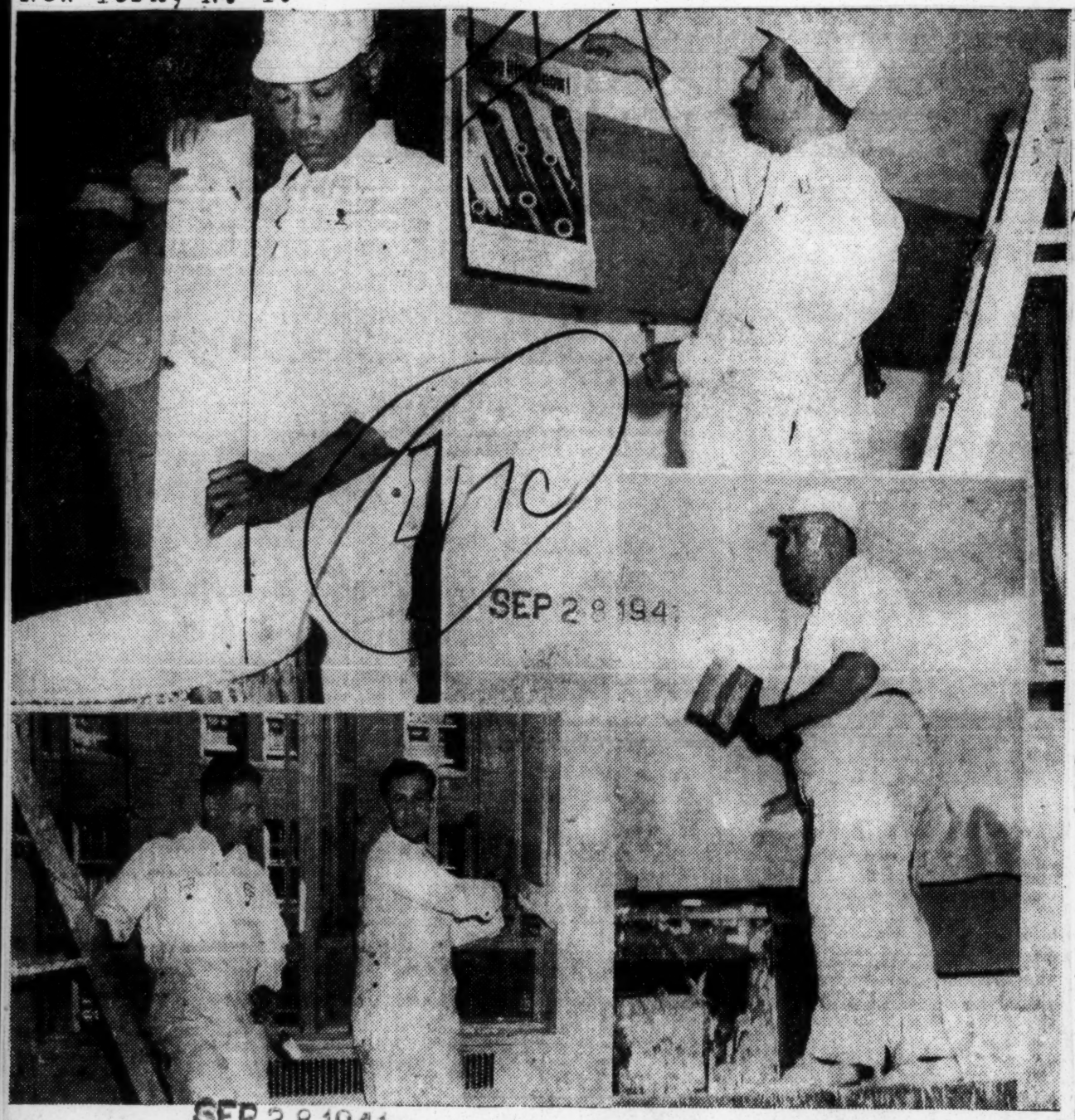
SEP 21 1941

To Have Advisory Committee

It was further agreed that an advisory committee of outstanding Negro citizens from all sections of Louisiana be made permanent, with the three already drawn from representatives of service to the army officials. It is the duty of the selective service to furnish the men called for and from there on, the responsibility of the army's.

As the major said, the selective service branch's duties ended with the turning over of the registrants to the committee being made to the committee being made throughout the state. This is the third of a rather extended group of tours that Major Johnson has made throughout the country in behalf of the Negro in the army and law.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



SEP 28 1941

Brushing Against Hitler: **It was "Defend America Day" for thousands of painters and officials of District Council 9, yesterday. They worked, the $11.20 a day each man earned, going to a fund to aid Great Britain, Soviet Union, China, USO and other anti-Hitler institutions. Upper, left to right, shows Theobald F. Lawrence, organizer, mixing paint at the Metropolitan Housing project; Michael di Silvestro, secretary-treasurer of the District Council putting up the Defend America poster on that job. Lower, Irving Schnurman, organizer of the Maintenance Department, and Louis Weinstock, Council delegate, shown working at Normandy apartments; Harry Ladisky, President of the Concil shown working on the Metropolitan job.** —Sunday Worker Photo

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 1 1941

Men Expected To Be Given Regular Duty

Believe Move Made To Prevent Any Possible Conflict

OCT 1 1941

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Negro M. P.'s were notified Sunday by their commanding officers here that their services were no longer needed. The soldiers were startled and asked for an explanation but were told that the commanding officers were merely carrying out an order from the provost marshal at the post headquarters. At the time the order was given these military police were serving only in their own territories and not in the town of Fayetteville. All were working under temporary assignment but were expected to be added as regulars if Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis' recommendation was accepted.

"Maybe we are supposed to be stooges and first pose and be stool pigeons for the white military men," suggested one of the discharged men. Reference was made to several incidents that did not meet the provost marshal's approval. Last week white soldiers were found drunk in Fayetteville's dynamic district, "Little Harlem." They were ordered away by the military police.

In another instance, soldiers were in camp awaiting a bus and waited for six hours without any result. The bus company was called by Negro M. P.'s and finally a colored bus appeared.

Some believe the move was made to remove any possibility of conflict, since Negro M. P.'s unofficially vowed to not be disarmed or bulldozed by the whites as were their comrades on the night of August 5

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

125 NEGROES NAMED ON TEX. DRAFT BOARD

SEP 21 1941

Major Pleased By New Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — (ANP)—Following the general trend of administration of selective service affairs, the governor of Texas has just named 125 Negroes, prominent in various sections of the state, to serve on the selective service draft boards in that state.

Upon the return to Washington of Major Campbell C. Johnson he was advised through Gen. Hershey, his superior officer, that Brig. Gen. J. Walter Page, state administrator of the Selective Service act, had called in Dr. Everett H. Gaines of Austin, Texas, and upon the advice of the doctor submitted the names of prominent Texans to serve on the boards in their various localities.

Major Pleased

Major Johnson was greatly pleased with this turn of events and further called attention to the state of Louisiana where a conference recently held was working toward a similar achievement.

Attending the Louisiana conference were A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, and Prof. Ferdinand L. Rousseve of Xavier university.

SEP 21 1941

Among the propositions discussed at the conference were illiteracy among the Negro registrants and how best to improve their educational standards; deferment of Negro students and Negro teachers; the improving of living conditions and health standards; with particular emphasis on the unduly large percentage of venereal cases in Louisiana among the Negro population; the unemployment situation now and reemployment problems after separation from service and the promotion of better inter-racial relations.

SEP 21 1941

To Have Advisory Committee

It was further agreed that an advisory committee of outstanding Negro citizens from all sections of Louisiana be made permanent, with the three already drawn from representatives of service labor, agriculture, industry, medicine and law.

This is the third of a rather extended group of tours that Major Johnson has made throughout the country in behalf of the Negro's selective service to the army officials. It is the duty of the selective service to furnish the men called for and from there on, the responsibility is the army's.

47c-1941

Long, Deep, Wide! That's How Bojangles Would Cut Adolf

OCT 6 1941

World-Telegram Photo by Stieglitz.

As everyone knows in Harlem, if you pat, kiss, hug or touch the Tree of Hope your wish comes true. The Mayor pats, Bill Robinson kisses, after they had reset the tree in cement at rededication ceremonies in Seventh Ave. at 134th St. today.

'Devil Himself Sent Hitler,' Says Mayor At Rededication of Harlem's Tree of Hope

Herr Hitler caught it bad today in Harlem under peculiar conditions that must make him quail when he hears about it.

Right spang against the Wishing Tree or Tree of Hope which stands in the center of Harlem's Seventh Ave. at 132nd St., Bill Robinson, traditional Mayor of Harlem and dancer extraordinary, said if ever Hitler comes over here and he meets him he will "cut him three ways."

"Long, deep and wide," roared Bojangles in explanation.

2000 Gather at Tree.

Nearly 2000 people, most of them Negroes, were gathered about the Tree of Hope at rededication ceremonies. Every man, woman and child within sound of Bojangle's voice knew that if you touched or rubbed or hugged or kissed the Tree of Hope and made a wish that wish was bound to come true.

Bojangles squatted and gave the Tree of Hope a mighty smack.

"Yeah-MAN," roared nearly 2000 voices.

Time was when the Tree of Hope rose high and leafy over Seventh Ave. No man knows how far back goes the superstition about its powers. But under its boughs to breathe a wish have passed many now famous in the entertainment field and in other lines.

La Guardia There, Too.

Today the Tree of Hope—to the eye, not to the imagination—is but a stump of dead wood. A hexed motorist unearthed it some months ago and today it was rededicated. Bojangles, as Mayor of Harlem, and F. H. La Guardia, in second place as the Mayor of the City of New York, patted cement about the base of the Tree of Hope and fixed it stoutly again to Seventh Ave.

Mayor La Guardia contented himself with merely patting the Tree of Hope. He said:

"This tree, with its legend, is entirely human. I hope the time will never come when all people will lose feeling and sentiment and become resigned to whatever may come, and stop wishing.

"We want to hope—if it's for a better world, for better family life or to improve the condition of the individual. Some may say its superstition. I say it is only human.

Says Devil Sent Hitler.

"I believe in bad omens. I really believe Hitler was sent on the world by the Devil himself. Hitler's just no good. He never was any good. He never will be any good.

"The wish I am going to make today—call it superstition if you like—is that people will stop killing each other.

"I am going to wish that the bad men of this world, who are responsible for this war, will soon lose control. I am going to wish they will have to answer before their Maker, before the Throne of God, for the misery they have caused."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Nationwide Campaign To Get Underway

OCT 11 1941

J. Finley Wilson Among Speakers At Dusable High

CHICAGO, Ill., (ANP)—Opening of a vast national campaign to mobilize America's Negroes into the battle against Hitlerism will be signaled at a big Negro Stop Hitler rally at the DuSable High school Sunday afternoon, October 12.

Leading south side community leaders joined in the National Negro Stop Hitler committee have summoned the meeting, which will be addressed by nationally-known speakers. Invitations to speak have already been accepted by J. Finley Wilson, Elk ruler, and Belford V. Lawson, president of the New Negro alliance with offices in Washington.

INTEGRATION—THE THEME

Integration of the Negro people into President Roosevelt's national unity effort will be the key theme of the rally. Churches, unions and neighborhood groups are active in the committee, which was initiated by Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment, an dother distinguished local notables.

Negro youth will participate in the Stop-Hitler meeting by burning an effigy of Hitler at 35th Street and South Parkway near the gravve of a Negro soldier killed in World War 1. After hearing a talk by Willa B. Brown, noted aviatrix, the assembled crowd will march to the DuSable High school meeting.

DICKERSON IS CHAIRMAN

In calling for a big turnout by the South Side, Ald. Dickerson, who was elected chairman of the committee, declared: "Lindbergh's recent speech attacking a racial minority brings home to Negroes the danger of the appeasement doctrine. When the America Firsters, who officially sponsor Lindbergh, come out into the open with Hitler's race policies of persecution of minorities, it is time for Amercai's millions of Negroes to sit up and take notice.

"Hitlerism is an open threat to all Negro attempts to win full and complete equality, participation and integration into American life. At the DuSable High School meeting, we hope to get rolling a real counter-offensive against the fascists, both foreign and native. This means full and unlimited support to national unity for national defense.

"As part of this fight we are directing our fire against all forms of anti-Negro discrimination but never for a moment losing our vigor for the greater battle which must be waged against the axis forces of the world. Victory over Hitler will be a vast step forward for the Negro people in their fight for democratic liberties."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 7, 1941

FWA Approves $9200 Project for Negro Soldiers' Clubhouse

A federal works agency project for $9200 to remodel a building on Harrison street near Central avenue for a Negro soldiers' club was signed by President Roosevelt yesterday.

Federal approval has not yet been received on a $50,000 recreation club to be built on N. Boulevard at the fair grounds for white soldiers.

The building for Negroes was leased for 10 years by the city from the Central Life Insurance company, with option to renew for 10 years more. The property includes the former offices of the company and an adjoining cottage, which will be used for a caretaker.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Sharps and Flats' noted Negro Choral Group will be featured at the Negro Stop-Hitler Rally tomorrow at the Chicago DuSable High School where a giant mobilization campaign to bring the strength of the Negro people energetically behind the President's policy of all-aid to Smash Hitlerism will be launched.

OCT 11 1941

All-Out Negro Drive On Hitler Mobilized

OCT 11 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Initiation of a vast national campaign to mobilize the Negro people for the battle against Hitlerism and for all-out support to the democracies will be signaled at a Negro Stop-Hitler rally at DuSable High School auditorium here Sunday afternoon.

Aimed towards participation of Chicago's Negro population in "the drive for rapid extension of aid to those who are actively fighting Hitler," the newly-formed National Negro Stop - Hitler Committee called the meeting, which will be addressed by nationally known speakers. Invitations to talk have already been accepted by J. Finley Wilson, Exalted Ruler of the Colored Elks of the World, and Belford V. Lawson, president of the New Negro Alliance with offices in Washington.

Integration of the Negro people into President Roosevelt's national unity effort will be the key theme of the rally.

Churches, union and neighborhood groups are active in the committee which was begun by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson (2nd), a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment, and other distinguished local Negro notables.

Negro youth will participate in the meeting by burning an effigy of Hitler at 35th Street and South Parkway, near the grave of a Negro hero killed in the world war.

"This is our opening gun in a big campaign to spread nationally the movement to rally our people behind national unity for victory over Hitlerism," declared Alderman Dickerson, who is chairman of the committee.

"The recent speech of Charles A. Lindbergh at Des Moines attacking a racial minority brings home to Negroes the danger of the appeasement doctrine. When the America First crowd, who officially sponsor Lindbergh, come out into the open with Hitler's race policies of persecution of minorities, it is time for America's millions of Negroes to sit up and take notice.

Kansas City - Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Dibble Heads Board For Draft Medical Advisory

OCT 3 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (Special) —The relative health and strength which characterized Negroes in the first World War is there still. This is the finding of the Medical Adbisory Board No. 19, of which Dr. J. Edgar Dibble is the chairman.

Advisory boards cooperate in the draft being the authority to whom appeal is made when the draftee is not satisfied with the findings of the draft board as to health. In recent weeks Board No. 19 has been given a clerk and some office equipment.

Dr. Dibble says the scarcity of appeals to it is indicative of the scarcity of border cases. Last year when the draft was not yet a fact and only in prospect, a

DR. J. EDGAR DIBBLE

statement appeared in this paper that when Uncle Sam began to draft men into the army, Dr. Dibble would be one of the examining physicians. That is proven true by his chairmanship of the Medical Advisory Board.

Dr. J. Edgar Dibble is one of the few Negro physicians who has maintained his connection with the medical reserve corps of the army in peacetime and in war. Dr. Dibble is a first lieutenant in the medical corps. He has been a part of the army since the Spanish-American war. Dr. Dibble also is designated to give medical treatment in non-military federal employes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Indians Object To Draft

OCT 25 1941

Members of six Indian tribes appeared in federal court in New York protesting against the government drafting members of the Iroquois Confederacy into the army. To do so, declared counsel for the Indians, would be a flagrant violation of the treaty of 1784 between the U. S. and the Iroquois Confederacy. Counsel for the Indians argued that the Confederacy is an independent, uncon[illegible]ed nation, subject to its own lawmakers. Attorney Wilfred E. Hoffman is pictured with Harry Patterson, left, of the Tuscarora tribe and Ivan A. Burnham of the Mohawk tribe.

OCT 25 1941

47c-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COLLECTS ALUMINUM TO AID NATIONAL DEFENSE

Another load of old aluminum for national defense. Young Edward Sneed, five years old, left, and Elic Bright Jr., 2½ year old, pull up in front of the Third Ward yard office aboard rig donated by Edward Roth of the Advance Storage and Van Co. These two youngsters were busy all day long collecting old aluminum in the national drive July 21 to July 29. Young Sneed is the son of Commissioner Edward (Mike) Sneed, while Elic is the son of Mrs. Rachel Bright, only Race committeewoman in the United States.

AUG 2 91941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Segregation Takes a Holiday at Ft. Monroe Specialists' School

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

FORT MONROE, Va.—Twenty-nine colored non-commissioned officers and first-class privates are enrolled in various branches of the Coast Artillery School section for enlisted specialists here with no segregation in the classrooms and laboratories.

Although the men are quartered AUG 2 91941 colored company of the school detachment, in the school proper they are studying radio communication, electricty and automotive mechanics with white men from all over the country.

In addition to being the center of a Coast Artillery defense sector, Fort Monroe spends much of its effort in training officers and men to play leading roles in artillery outfits in other sections.

1,200 Engaged in Study

There are more than 500 officers in the school (fourteen officers of New York's 369th were here recently and more are reported due soon) and 700 elisted men attending classes.

Here going to school is no pastime, but rather an overtime occupation for some of the keenest technical minds in artillery regiments of coast, field and anti-aircraft branches.

Students are in classrooms or laboratories at 7 a.m., and remain until 4 p.m. with one hour out for lunch. After dinner they go back to school and remain for two hours.

Their schedules are so heavy that most of them have plenty of studying to do until bed time at 11 p.m.

No Hit-and-Miss Methods

The present crop of colored enlisted students is the first and the men accept their assignments here as racial as well as military responsibility. Tinkering and hit-and-miss methods are out here, for the specialists who are graduated must return to their regiments and not only see that electric plants operate efficiently, trucks roll smoothly and communications function, but also must teach others.

Perhaps half of the colored specialists are college graduates. Every man well versed in higher mathematics, physics or chemistry on occasions takes the self-imposed task of tutoring his fellow students after school hours.

This method has resulted in good grades for all of the men and has won admiration from the officers and other instructors, who boast that the three-month course is the equivalent of a four-year course in the average technical college.

Fatigue Duty Omitted

Enlisted specialists in school are not required to perform the many routine jobs assigned to soldiers generally. They keep themselves neat and tidy their own beds and lockers. Otherwise there is no fatigue duty for them.

Members of the school detachment, in addition to serving as gardeners, janitors and general utility men, perform all the functions required in running a camp section. White soldiers in the detachment not only perform all these functions for white soldiers but also handles the details incidental to school administration.

The first colored student arrived here in July, and ten more will arrive each week until the total remains at about fifty, with some graduating weekly.

AUG 2 5 1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. WALTER H. DAVIS PLACED ON DRAFT BOARD IN TEXAS

AUG 2 9 1941

Meharry Graduate and Two Others Appointed By Government

CORSICANA, Texas, (Special)—Three outstanding Negroes of this Navarro County have just been named on the Advisory Board for registrants under the Selective Service Law. They passed the requirements and have taken their oath of office. This all happened last Tuesday. The announcement was made of their appointment Tuesday afternoon by Buford H. Jester, legal advisor for the County Advisory Board

The appointments were made as the result of a request by the Negro citizens filed in state headquarters of Selective Service. This partition urged that at least three outstanding and patriotic race citizens be placed on the board. The selections made for this high honor were Dr. Walter H. Davis, a practicing physician here and a graduate of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., Prof. H. T. Wise, an educator and principal of the Jackson High School, and the Rev. A. L. Moore, a well known minister of the city; thus, an educator, a physician and a minister of the gospel made up the trio of appointees, and they are now actively rendering services and assisting in the examination of those draftees who are being inducted into the service and being sent to the various camps here in the Lone Star and other states.

AUG 2 91941

Dr. Walter H. Davis was born and reared in this city, a graduate of Pearl High school and of Meharry Medical College. He is the son of Mrs. Kittie Davis, a brother of Mr. Herman Davis and Mrs. Alberta Davis Hough. He is also a brother of Dr. Wm. Davis of Chattanooga, Tenn. The Davis family is one of the best known and oldest here in the city of Nashville. Dr. Davis is being congratulated by his friends on this recognition and this high elevation.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro And National Defense

AUG 14 1941

Text of Radio Address By Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson

NEW YORK—The following is the text of an address by Robert P. Patterson, the Undersecretary of War, on "The Negro and the Army," over the National Broadcasting Company, Tuesday evening. Mr. Patterson spoke on "The Negro and National Defense."

THIS is every American's emergency. It is no more particular than a hurrican or a blizzard. There is nothing exclusive about it. There is nothing exclusive about the war that is flaming in three continents. Let me remind you that an aerial bomb draws no color line.

On June 25th President Roosevelt issued an executive order declaring (and I quote) "it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

CITES RACE'S CONTRIBUTION

Let us look for a moment at the Negro's contribution to the defense effort. There are 70,000 Negroes in the Army including more than 400 commissioned officers. Fifty-six nurses are now being selected for the Army Nurse Corps. The Army's Chief of Staff, General Marshall, enjoys the confidence of these soldiers as he does of all our soldiers, and I can assure you that he reciprocates that confidence.

"For the first time in American history there is a Negro brigadier general, General Benjamin O. Davis. Negro officers are being assigned to the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the Air Corps. That squadron, comprising 45 officers and 390 enlisted men, now in training at Chanute Field, Ill., will have an air base near Tuskegee, Ala., which has been designed by a Negro architect and is being constructed by a Negro contractor. The Tuskegee base, 1,700 acres in extent, will be the home field of the only tactical Air Corps unit stationed in Alabama.

"We also have a Negro unit with the tanks. And we have Negro units in every branch of the service, units which are making a fine record and of which every American, white or colored, may well be proud.

CRISIS NATIONAL

This is a national crisis. America needs every element of her population, and every element of her population needs America. This is a moment when our common danger is of so much more importance than any differences among us that all of our thoughts and all of our actions must be concentrated on the national necessity.

I want to emphasize the great opportunity—yes, the duty—which the emergency affords the average citizen, white or colored, of getting acquainter with our new Army. The army itself is made up largely of average citizens. Everyone can help to make life more pleasant for the men who constitute it, particularly when they or on leave in or passing through the larger cities. The civilian population of the South and Southwest can be especially helpful in such a collaboration, since the preponderance of our military population is in that area.

AUG 14 1941

EXTOLS LOYALTY

No one dare question the Negro citizen's loyalty, and none dare question his courage—such courage as in 1918 took Private John Baker, with two fingers of his right hand shot off, through three hundred yards of heavy machine-gun fire to deliver an urgent message to his commanding officer; such courage as impelled Private Arthur Johnson, struck by a shell fragment, to carry a more grievously founded comrade a mile on his back to a first-aid station: such courage as led Private Bruce Stoney, two hundred yards out into No Man's Land under heavy fire to rescue a wounded officer lying there; such courage as drew Corporal Sandy Jones, company clerk, up to the front line when he learned that all his officers had become casualties, where he took command of the scattered elements of his unit and reorganized them.

Each of these is an authentic instance of officially recorded valor by a Negro soldier. They have been chosen at random from the list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross during the World War, and there are many more.

BRAVERY TODAY, ALSO

There are less spectacular, but just as genuine, examples of courage today. Sergenat Samuel F. Baker, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., kept a fire hose playing on drums bulging with hot oil and ready to explode, during a recent fire at that post. He approached within fifteen feet of the death-laden containers and stood his ground despite the danger and the raging heat until he brought the fire under control.

For this gallant exploit he received the Soldier's Medal. Private Robert Mobley, stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., swam out into the deep water of Big Piney River to rescue a comrade from drowning, and for this feat his commanding officer has recommended him for the Soldier's Medal. Negro soldiers are making a fine record in efficiency and safety in the handling of live shells in ordnance depots.

AUG 14 1941

It is my privilege this evening to bring you a message from General Perishing, who will celebrate his 81st birthday next month, but who still puts the safety and security of his country before everything else and who may be well called the father of national defense.

AEF LEADER WRITES

General Perishing writes:

"I am pleased to state that my own experience with Negro troops has left with me a favorable impression of their soldierly qualities and efficiency. The old 10th Cavalry, a colored regiment with which I served in Cuba, acquitted itself with distinction, and our colored troops in France during the World War gave a good account of themselves and contributed to the success of the A. E. F. The following extract from a cablegram I sent the War Department in June, 1918, testifies to the splendid spirit found prevalent among them:

"'Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has roused fine spirit of emulation among the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do'."

There speaks an American soldier who knows American soldiers. And tonight all America salutes the colored American, and the part which he is so effectively and so loyally playing to protect our common country.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Draft To Take 1,160 In State Sept. 8 To 16

AUG 12 1941

Smith Receives Call For 754 Whites And 406 Negroes

ATLANTA, [AP]—Gen. Ben Smith, State selective service director, announced Tuesday receipt of a call for 754 white men and 406 negroes, 1,160 in all, to report for military training at Fort McClellan Sept. 8-19. This call will boost Alabama's quota furnished under the selective service law to 18,589.

The number of men to be supplied by each county under the new call, and dates of their departure, follow:

Sept. 8—125 men, all white. Autauga, 5; Baldwin, 10; Barbour, 10; Bibb, 5; Blount, 25; Butler, 5; Calhoun, 25; Chambers, 10; Cherokee, 10; Clarke, 5; Clay, 5.

Sept. 9—125 men, all white. Cleburne, 5; Coffee, 10; Colbert, 10; Conecuh 10; Coosa, 10; Covington, 20; Cullman, 20; Dallas, 5; Dale, 10; DeKalb, 20; Elmore, 5.

Sept. 10—126 men, all white, Escambia, 20; Etowah, 30; Fayette, 10; Franklin, 20; Geneva, 15; Houston, 31.

Sept. 11—126 men, all white. Jackson, 25; Jefferson, 101.

Sept. 12—126 men, all white. Jefferson, 30; Lamar, 15; Lauderdale, 20; Lawrence, 15; Limestone, 15; Madison, 20; Marion, 11.

Sept. 15—126 men, all white. Marshall, 20; Mobile, 30; Montgomery, 17; Morgan, 20; Pickens, 4; Randolph, 10; Shelby, 5; St. Clair, 10; Talladega, 5; Tuscaloosa, 5.

AUG 1941

Sept. 17—135 men, all negroes. Barbour, 10; Bullock, 10; Calhoun, 10; Choctaw, 10; Clarke, 10; Coffee, 10; Conecuh, 10; Coosa, 5; Covington, 20; Dallas, 20; Elmore, 15; Etowah, 5.

Sept. 18—135 men, all negroes. Greene, 15; Hale, 10; Houston, 15; Jefferson, 95.

Sept. 19—136 men, all negroes. Marengo, 6; Mobile, 15; Monroe, 5; Montgomery, 20; Pickens, 5; Sumter, 20; Talladega, 20; Tuscaloosa, 25; Walker, 15; Wilcox, 5.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Nervous and Mental Diseases Cause Most Draft Rejections

AUG 28 1941

ATLANTA, [AP]—Nervous and mental diseases caused the greatest percentage of rejections among registrants from local boards in Georgia during July, selective service headquarters announced Wednesday.

A total of 84 men—70 white and 14 Negroes—was found with these disorders, making a percentage of 19.9.

Venereal diseases were second with a percentage of 15.6 covering 66 men—six white and 60 Negro. Other defects included:

Eyes, 2.8 per cent; ears, 5.7; dental, 8.7; heart, 11.6; varicose veins, .7; hemorrhoids, .9; lung, 8.3; abdominal, .7; hernia, 10.2; musculo-skeletal, 8.1; genito-urinary, 2.6; endocrine, .9; height, weight and measurement .7; miscellaneous 2.4.

In all, there were 423 causes for rejections—191 white and 232 Negro.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

STOP HITLER YOUTH WIRE PRESIDENT

The Youth section of the newly organized National Negro Stop Hitler and Hitlerism committee sent this special wire to President Roosevelt last week congratulating him on his action to remove Colonel C. B. Elliot of Fort Bragg N. C., and assured him of their support in the drive for a National Unity to defeat Hitler and Hitlerism. The wire read as follows:

OCT 26 1941

"President Roosevelt:

"Congratulations to you and your staff for the removal of Colonel C. B. Elliot of Fort Bragg, N. C. This action strikes vigorously at Jim Crowism of Negroes in the armed forces. We support your action as necessary to the unity which is needed to defeat Hitlerism at home and abroad. We, Chicago Negro Youth stand firmly behind your foreign policy of all aid to Britain and the Soviet Union who are fighting the Hitler menace and to China who is resisting the Japanese aggressor. We want a free America.

The Youth Section of the National Negro Committee to Stop Hitler and Hitlerism was recently organized with Miss Willa Brown aviatrix as sponsor. Margaret Goss and Harris Gaines, Jr., are co-chairmen. Rachel Carter and Catheryn Davis are co-chairmen of the Army Welfare committee, Wesley Ward and Mary Jackson are chairmen of the Church committee, William Couch and Robert Davis are co-chairmen of the Youth Forum committee, Thomas Irons and John Gross are on Finance, Pauline Huff is representing the chairman from Woodlawn Youth, Peter Brown is Wendell Phillips high school and Ruth Cooley from Englewood high school. Rosalie Dorsey, production director of the Models Ball will be the chairman of the social committee. All organizations and individuals who are interested in working with this new type civic youth organization are encouraged to contact the Youth Section, National Negro Committee to Stop Hitler and Hitlerism at 3507 South Parkway. Alderman Earl B. Dickerson is general chairman of the committee.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro And National Defense

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I want to emphasize the great opportunity—yes, the duty—which the emergency affords the average citizen, white or colored, of getting acquainter with our new Army. The army itself is made up largely of average citizens. Everyone can help to make life more pleasant for the men who constitute it, particularly when they or on leave in or passing through the larger cities. The civilian population of the South and Southwest can be especially helpful in such a collaboration, since the preponderance of our military population is in that area.

AUG 14 1941

EXTOLS LOYALTY

No one dare question the Negro citizen's loyalty, and none dare question his courage—such courage as in 1918 took Private John Baker, with two fingers of his right hand shot off, through three hundred yards of heavy machine-gun fire to deliver an urgent message to his commanding officer; such courage as impelled Private Arthur Johnson, struck by a shell fragment, to carry a more grievously founded comrade a mile on his back to a first-aid station: such courage as led Private Bruce Stoney, two hundred yards out into No Man's Land under heavy fire to rescue a wounded officer lying there; such courage as drew Corporal Sandy Jones, company clerk, up to the front line when he learned that all his officers had become casualties, where he took command of the scattered elements of his unit and reorganized them.

Each of these is an authentic instance of officially recorded valor by a Negro soldier. They have been chosen at random from the list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross during the World War, and there are many more.

BRAVERY TODAY, ALSO

There are less spectacular, but just as genuine, examples of courage today. Sergenat Samuel F. Baker, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., kept a fire hose playing on drums bulging with hot oil and ready to explode, during a recent fire at that post. He approached within fifteen feet of the death-laden containers and stood his ground despite the danger and the raging heat until he brought the fire under control.

For this gallant exploit he received the Soldier's Medal. Private Robert Mobley, stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., swam out into the deep water of Big Piney River to rescue a comrade from drowning, and for this feat his commanding officer has recommended him for the Soldier's Medal. Negro soldiers are making a fine record in efficiency and safety in the handling of live shells in ordnance depots.

AUG 14 1941

It is my privilege this evening to bring you a message from General Perishing, who will celebrate his 81st birthday next month, but who still puts the safety and security of his country before everything else and who may be well called the father of national defense.

AEF LEADER WRITES

General Perishing writes:

"I am pleased to state that my own experience with Negro troops has left with me a favorable impression of their soldierly qualities and efficiency. The old 10th Cavalry, a colored regiment with which I served in Cuba, acquitted itself with distinction, and our colored troops in France during the World War gave a good account of themselves and contributed to the success of the A. E. F. The following extract from a cablegram I sent the War Department in June, 1918, testifies to the splendid spirit found prevalent among them:

"'Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has roused fine spirit of emulation among the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do'."

There speaks an American soldier who knows American soldiers. And tonight all America salutes the colored American, and the part which he is so effectively and so loyally playing to protect our common country.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Draft To Take 1,160 In State Sept. 8 To 16

AUG 13 1941

Smith Receives Call For 754 Whites And 406 Negroes

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Nervous and Mental Diseases Cause Most Draft Rejections

AUG 28 1941

ATLANTA, [AP]—Nervous and mental diseases caused the greatest percentage of rejections among registrants from local boards in Georgia during July, selective service headquarters announced Wednesday.

A total of 84 men—70 white and 14 Negroes—was found with these disorders, making a percentage of 19.9.

Venereal diseases were second with a percentage of 15.6 covering 66 men—six white and 60 Negro. Other defects included:

Eyes, 2.8 per cent; ears, 5.7; dental, 8.7; heart, 11.6; varicose veins, .7; hemorrhoids, .9; lung, 8.3; abdominal, .7; hernia, 10.2; musculo-skeletal, 8.1; genito-urinary, 2.6; endocrine, .9; height, weight and measurement .7; miscellaneous 2.4.

In all, there were 423 causes for rejections—191 white and 232 Negro.

Gen. Ben Smith, State selective service director, announced Tuesday receipt of a call for 754 white men and 406 negroes, 1,160 in all, to report for military training at Fort McClellan Sept. 8-19. This call will boost Alabama's quota furnished under the selective service law to 18,589.

The number of men to be supplied by each county under the new call, and dates of their departure, follow:

Sept. 8—125 men, all white. Autauga, 5; Baldwin, 10; Barbour, 10; Bibb, 5; Blount, 25; Butler, 5; Calhoun, 25; Chambers, 10; Cherokee, 10; Clarke, 5; Clay, 5.

Sept. 9—125 men, all white. Cleburne, 5; Coffee, 10; Colbert, 10; Conecuh 10; Coosa, 10; Covington, 20; Cullman, 20; Dallas, 5; Dale, 10; DeKalb, 20; Elmore, 5.

Sept. 10—126 men, all white, Escambia, 20; Etowah, 30; Fayette, 10; Franklin, 20; Geneva, 15; Houston, 31.

Sept. 11—126 men, all white. Jackson, 25; Jefferson, 101.

Sept. 12—126 men, all white. Jefferson, 30; Lamar, 15; Lauderdale, 20; Lawrence, 15; Limestone, 15; Madison, 20; Marion, 11.

Sept. 15—126 men, all white. Marshall, 20; Mobile, 30; Montgomery, 17; Morgan, 20; Pickens, 4; Randolph, 10; Shelby, 5; St. Clair, 10; Talladega, 5; Tuscaloosa, 5.

AUG 1941

Sept. 17—135 men, all negroes. Barbour, 10; Bullock, 10; Calhoun, 10; Choctaw, 10; Clarke, 10; Coffee, 10; Conecuh, 10; Coosa, 5; Covington, 20; Dallas, 20; Elmore, 15; Etowah, 5.

Sept. 18—135 men, all negroes. Greene, 15; Hale, 10; Houston, 15; Jefferson, 95.

Sept. 19—136 men, all negroes. Marengo, 6; Mobile, 15; Monroe, 5; Montgomery, 20; Pickens, 5; Sumter, 20; Talladega, 20; Tuscaloosa, 25; Walker, 15; Wilcox, 5.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

STOP HITLER YOUTH WIRE PRESIDENT

The Youth section of the newly organized National Negro Stop Hitler and Hitlerism committee sent this special wire to President Roosevelt last week congratulating him on his action to remove Colonel C. B. Elliot of Fort Bragg N. C., and assured him of their support in the drive for a National Unity to defeat Hitler and Hitlerism. The wire read as follows:

OCT 2 1941

"President Roosevelt:

"Congratulations to you and your staff for the removal of Colonel C. B. Elliot of Fort Bragg, N. C. This action strikes vigorously at Jim Crowism of Negroes in the armed forces. We support your action as necessary to the unity which is needed to defeat Hitlerism at home and abroad. We, Chicago Negro Youth stand firmly behind your foreign policy of all aid to Britain and the Soviet Union who are fighting the Hitler menace and to China who is resisting the Japanese aggressor. We want a free America.

The Youth Section of the National Negro Committee to Stop Hitler and Hitlerism was recently organized with Miss Willa Brown aviatrix as sponsor. Margaret Goss and Harris Gaines, Jr., are co-chairmen. Rachel Carter and Catheryn Davis are co-chairmen of the Army Welfare committee, Wesley Ward and Mary Jackson are chairmen of the Church committee, William Couch and Robert Davis are co-chairmen of the Youth Forum committee, Thomas Irons and John Gross are on Finance, Pauline Huff is representing Woodlawn Youth, Peter Brown is the chairman from Wendell Phillips high school and Ruth Cooley from Englewood high school. Rosalie Dorsey, production director of the Models Ball will be the chairman of the social committee. All organizations and individuals who are interested in working with this new type civic youth organization are encouraged to contact the Youth Section, National Negro Committee to Stop Hitler and Hitlerism at 3507 South Parkway. Alderman Earl B. Dickerson is general chairman of the committee.

47c-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

60 Negro Draftees Soon To Get Notice

Fully 60 Negroes of Jefferson County will receive notices this week to be ready to depart for Ft. McClellan early next week to begin a year of military training.

Most of the draft boards Saturday had completed their draft lists and were ready to send out notices for the departure Jan. 20 and 21. White draftees were sent to Ft. McClellan Monday and Tuesday and the next quota will be selected early in February.

Atlanta Ga Journal
January 26, 1941

NEXT GEORGIA DRAFT QUOTA SET AT 1,332

Atlanta Battalion Receives Orders to Mobilize Feb. 10

The Army Saturday called for 1,332 more Georgians for military service, to be delivered to Fort McPherson and Fort Benning for induction during the period between February 17 and March 11.

At the same time, the 101st Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft Battalion, which includes the former governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta, was ordered mobilized February 10 for assignment to Camp Stewart.

Only Friday this state's first full quota of 1,995 men had been delivered "on schedule and in tip-top form" during January, bringing high praise from State Selective Service officials for the efficient manner in which the call was filled by the 188 local boards.

Usual Ratio Followed

Of the 1,332 men in the February call, 972 will be white and 360 will be Negroes. It had been expected that a larger percentage of Negroes would be included in the February quota, but the figure announced Saturday by the Fourth Corps Area headquarters follows the regular population ratio of approximately 35 per cent.

The 101st Coast Artillery Battalion comprises two Atlanta units, the old Governor's Horse Guards and a newly formed headquarters battery. Other units involved when the battalion was organized a few months ago are former cavalry units in Savanah and Hinesville and a new battery in Bainbridge. The battalion will train at the antiaircraft firing center near Savannah with units from New York and South Carolina.

Eight Southern states in the Fourth Corps Area will supply 14,771 trainees during the February-March period. Eventually about half the men will be assigned to Camp Blanding near Starke, Fla., to bring the 31st Division up to war strength. Fort Bragg, N. C., will get 3,862 men, including the 2,771 Negroes from the eight states.

All Georgian white draftees will be sent to Fort McPherson for induction. The Negroes will go to Fort Benning.

Policy on Loans

A check-up by state selective service Public Relations Officer J. T. (Pat) Gillen Saturday revealed that many loan institutions in the state have adopted a policy to grant all men inducted into service postponement on payment of loans until three months after the payee has returned from his year of service.

Major Gillen pointed out that the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act does not grant an automatic moratorium as to civil obligations during military service, the power to grant a stay of civil proceedings lying within discretion of the court.

He also revealed that his survey showed that most loan companies have arbitrarily taken the number 1,200 in the national master list and will make loans to registrants who hold numbers below this on the master list. Statisticians figure that No. 1,200 being on page 29 of the list will not, under existing conditions, be reached for at least 36 months.

Guard Air Unit

Meanwhile, plans for the 128th Observation Squadron's hangar and administrative building to be constructed at Camp Gordon, upon approval of local and federal funds, were being enlarged nearly 50 per cent at suggestion of Army officials, and it is believed the squadron, when activated, will be equipped with the latest type huge bombers. Major George Finch, commanding officer, announced that many of the South's leading pilots have applied for commissions in the squadron.

Adjt. General Sion B. Hawkins, assured of local funds by city and Fulton County appropriations, has notified the War Department that ample local financial and airport facilities are available for immediate training of the organization.

A table of the Fourth Corps Area February draft quotas is as follows:

State.	White.	Negro.	Combined
Alabama	1,940	385	2,325
Florida	2,061	282	2,343
Georgia	972	360	1,332
Louisiana	1,582	446	2,028
Mississippi	2,417	524	2,941
North Carolina .	1,300	355	1,655
South Carolina .	416	197	613
Tennessee	1,312	222	1,543
Totals	12,000	2,771	14,771

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
January 28, 1941

21 Colored Volunteers Are At Camp

Twenty-one Negro volunteers from Montgomery County were at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., today, awaiting to be assigned various camps where they will receive a year's military training.

In an impressive ceremony at the Montgomery County draft board headquarters Monday morning, the volunteers heard patriotic messages from Prof. H. L. Allison and Dr. W. E. Pannell, representing the colored Legion. A musical program was also given. Mrs. A. L. Burnet, president of the D. A. R. Chapter, presented each of the volunteers with a card to be returned to the D.A.R.'s after the recipient has been stationed at camp. Kits will be sent them by the chapter.

After the group departed by special bus to Fort Oglethorpe, a half dozen or more colored men volunteered for military service, to be called as needed.

The volunteers who left Monday are Oliver Trice, Dan Dickerson, Barker Haynes, James Thomas Killebrew, Richard Justin Roberts, John Walker Terry, James Richard Vaughn, Jimmy Thomas Mimms, Sam Gray, Clearence Brooks, John Thomas McCoin, Roy Lee Williams, John Wesley Dudley, John Henry Chilton, Edmond Hite, Kermit Proestly, George Rollins Hoosier, Emp Wilson, Roy Thomas Morrow, Robert Andrew Gilliam and Cliotis Barker.

Jesse Hoosier, a volunteer, who is ill of pneumonia, was replaced by an alternate, John Wesley Dudley.

Columbia S C State
January 31, 1941

132 Negroes Accepted for Army Service

Of the first group of 202 Negro selectees ever to come to Fort Jackson for induction into the army, 129 were shipped to Fort Bragg, N. C., for further processing, 69 were rejected from army service, three completed their processing Thursday and were ordered to Bragg, and one selectee failed to report, induction station officers said yesterday.

Thirty-five per cent was given as the percentage between the total number of Negro selectees processed and the number rejected.

Sumter, S. C., Herald
January 23, 1941

Three Negroes Named For Military Duty

Three Colored registrants have been ordered to report for induction on January 28,, 1941, by local Draft Board No. 76.

They are, with their order No., name and address:

V-241, Frances Salisbury, 674, West Liberty St., Sumter.

V-314, Robert Lee China, Hoyt Heights, Sumter.

V-396, Richard Green, Route No. 3, Box 69, Sumter.

Alternate:

V-577, Beasley Wilson, 19 Pine Street, Sumter.

Lexington, S. C. Dispatch-News
January 30, 1941

Negro Volunteers Enter Army From County

Four negro men—all volunteers—were inducted into military service from Lexington county Tuesday morning. This completes the county's quota for the second call.

Going from Dist. 1 were Ernest and Sim Isreal, brothers, from Lexington, Rt. 1. They hold Nos. 97 and 461 in the draft assignment.

In Dist. 2 the volunteers were Heyward Black, of Pelion, and Eddie Lee Hampton, of Swansea.

Local selective service boards furnished 23 white trainees in this second call on Jan. 17, and the four negroes accepter Tuesday completes the county's quota. All will receive their year's training at Fort Jackson.

It is expected that another call will be issued in early February.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
May 7, 1941

More Negro Students Needed For Training

Negro students are needed for two defense training courses now being offered if they are to continue, it was announced yesterday.

Seventeen students are enrolled in a typing and stenography class which meets at Austin High School. Any Negro between the ages of 17 and 24 who is on the National Youth Administration rolls is eligible.

Automobile mechanics and automobile servicing courses are given eight hours a day, five days a week, at the car barn on Magnolia Avenue. Negro men between the ages of 17 and 24 who are on the rolls of either the WPA or NYA are eligible.

Musicians Between Ages 18 And 25 Army Wants

Sergeant John M. Perme in a letter to the editor of The WEEKLY REVIEW states that the United States Army is calling for the enlistment of 15 Negro musicians for the Army band at Camp Wheeler, Ga.: 1 C Flute, 1 D Flat Piccolo, 1 B Flat Trombone, 1 B Flat Bass, 1 B Flat Baritone, 2 Mellophones 4 B Flat Clarinets and 4 B Flat Trumpet players are needed. Men experienced with any of the above instruments, desiring enlistment in the Army band at Camp Wheeler Ga., are urged to apply at the U. S. Army Recruiting Office, basement Federal Bldg. Only applicants between ages of 18 and 35, single, without dependents, of good character and in good physical condition are urged to apply for these vacancies.

Anderson S. C., Independent Trib
February 10, 1941

Governor Urges War Veterans To Register On February 22

Legion Posts Will Conduct Program At Schoolhouses

Governor Burnet R. Maybank has issued a proclamation urging all World War veterans to register February 22.

On that date the American Legion will conduct registration centers at schoolhouses throughout the state. The purpose will be the indexing and classifying of veterans as a means of listing individual qualifications for voluntary national defense work.

Governor Maybank's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, the American Legion is seeking the complete indexing and classifying of all World War veterans as a means of listing individual qualifications for voluntary national, state and local defense service, in the event of the onset of a national emergency; and,

"Whereas, no more appropriate day for the undertaking of such patriotic enterprise on the part of the American Legion can be conceived than that of the 209th anniversary of the birthday of the Father of Our Country, George Washington, on February 22, 1941:

"Now, therefore, I, Burnet R. Maybank, governor of the state of South Carolina, do hereby urge all World War veterans residing within the bounds of this state, to assist in this patriotic undertaking by freely and willingly presenting themselves for registration at the various places designated by the American Legion posts as places of registration; and I further urge all patriotic-minded citizens of South Carolina to lend their aid in this worthy undertaking."

Whites and Negroes

World War veterans will be requested to register, regardless of whether they are members of the Legion, regardless of race and regardless of what branches of the service they were connected with in 1917-18.

Columbia S. C. State
February 8, 1941

Army Obtains 35 Additional Land Permits

Thirty-five more maneuver area training permits were signed Thursday night by Richland county landowners at meetings at the Texas Negro school and Brown's Chapel school, army officials said yesterday.

"Both meetings were highly successful in that the owners realized the army is going to protect them against damages and they thoroughly understand the necessity of hte maneuver area in training soldiers in the art of national defense," Maj. A. R. Wellwood, rents and claims officer for Fort Jackson, said.

Senator James H. Hammond, chairman of the Richland county central committee, presided over the Brown's Chapel meeting and was assisted by J. B. Cobb, school principal; Trustees W. D. Turner, W. R. W. Davis and Jesse Chapel and Major Wellwood and part of his staff.

Albert Patterson of the Richland central committee presided at the Texas school meeting and was assisted by J. R. Scarborough and Corine A. Corley.

Last night meetings were held at Good Hope church for landowners in school district No. 11 and at Bellwood schoolhouse for owners living in school district No. 8a.

Landowners who signed at the Brown's Chapel meeting include H. W. DesPortes, Jr., 108 1-2 acres; Mrs. Virgil P. Coleman, 227; Mrs. Louise G. McGrady, 17; Mattie DesPortes estate, 110; Mrs. Sara Davis, three; Frank Hampton, 14; Joseph Hampton, 70; Matthew Campbell, 72; E. B. Jones, 40; Jesse Chappel, 35; William Jones, 14; Mrs. Mary Waller, 209; W. D. Turner, 55; W. D. Strange, 67; Mrs. Gertrude A. Padgett, 160; Edwin R. Buggel, 191.

Landowners who signed at the Texas school meeting included J. R. Scarborough, 140 acres; H. E. Miles, tenant, 67; Tom Branch, 21 1-2; E. V. Medlin, tenant, 326; Corine A. Corley, ten; L. W. Lassiter estate, 167 1-2; Jessie Harris, 22; J. F. Wider, tenant, 53; Jacob Chavis, 12; Horace Jacob, 84; Jordan Jacobs estate, 79; Sidney Grooms, 82 acres.

Saluda, S. C., Standard
February 6, 1941

Six Men Go To Fort Jackson Feb. 24 From Co.

Columbia, S. C. Feb. 4—Quotas for South Carolina's 83 local boards and dates of induction for the 416 white selectees during February under the Selective Service system were announced today by Major George C. Warren, delivery and induction officer at state Selective Service headquarters.

According to the aunounced quotas Abbeville, Charleston Local Board No. 5. Walterboro, Georgetown, Camden Local Board No. 1 and Union will not be required to furnish any men.

Major Warren explained that the quotas and schedules of induction for the 197 Negroes to be inducted in February and March were not yet decided upon, and revealed that white selectees under the present call were drawn from local boards which have a preponderance of white registrants. Negro selectees will be drawn from boards with a preponderance of Negro registrants.

The quotas assigned South Carolina for February and March was considerably lower than that assigned other states in the Fourth Corps area in proportion to the state's registrants. The estimated quota for the state through June 30, 1941. was 5,957. Through the present call, the state through June 30, 1941 was 5,957. Through the present call, the state will have supplied 2,401 men, leaving a total of 3,556 to be inducted between March 4, when the last of the Negro selectees are due to arrive, and June 30.

So far, the state has been called on to furnish 1,933 white selectees and 468 Negroes. The first call was for 126 whites and 69 Negroes in December; the second 1,391 whites and 202 Negroes in January; and the third, 416 whites and 197 Negroes in February and March.

Officials at state Headquarters for Selective Service said that they had not yet been advised as to the date for future calls.

The quotas and dates of arrivals of selectees by local boards follows:

Abbeville, 0; Aiken 3, February 17; North Augusta, 9 February 17; Allendale, 3 February 17; Anderson 13, February 17; Honea Path, 8 February 17; Belton 7 February 17; Bamberg 3, February 17; Barnwell, 4, February 17; Beaufort 3 February 17; Moncks Corner 5, February 17; St. Matthews, 5, February 18; Charleston No. 1, 7 February 17, Charleston No. 2, 6, February 18; Charleston No. 3, 12, February 18; Charleston No. 4, 10, February 18, Charleston No. 5, 0; Gaffney, 6, February 18; Blacksburg 1 February 18; Chester 5, February 18; Great Falls 5 February 18; Chesterfield 1 February 18; Cheraw 1 February 18; Manning, 3, February 18; Walterboro, 0; Hartsville, 1 February 19; Darlington, 1 February 18; Dillon 4 February 18; St. George, 2 February 19; Edgefield 2, February 19; Winnsboro 2 February 19; Florence 12 February 19; Timmonsville, 2 February 19; Lake City 9 February 19; Georgetown 0; Greenville No. 1 13, February 19; Greenville No. 2 11 February 19; Simpsonville 7 February 20; Greer 11 February 20; Greenwood No. 1, 4 February 19; Greenwood No. 2 2 February 19 Hampton 1 February 20; Conway No. 1 9 February 20; Conway No. 2 11 Febuary 20; Ridgeland 3 February 20; Camden No. 1 0; Camden No. 2 3 February 20; Lancaster 7 February 20; Laurens 7 February 20; Clinton 7 February 21; Bishopville 3 February 21; Lexington No. 1 4 Feburary 21; Lexington No. 2 2 February 21; Marion 1 February 1; Bennettsville No. 1 2 February 21 Bennettisville No. 2, 1 February 24; McCormick 1, February 24; Newberry No. 1 7 February 21; Newberry No. 2, 3 February 21; Walhalla 9 February 21; Seneca 5 February 21; Orangeburg No. 1 3 February 21; Orangeburg No. 2, 5 February 21; Elloree 6 February 21; Easley 3 February 21; Pickens 5 February 24 Columbia No. 1 9 February 24; Columbia No. 2 9 February 24 Columbia No. 3 7 February 24; Sale 6 February 24; Spartanburg No. 12 February 24; Spartanburg No. 2 7 February 24; Spartanburg No. 3 10 February 25; Spartanburg No. 4 7 February 25; Spartanburg No. 5 8 February 24; Sumter No. 1 4 February 24; Sumter No. 2 6 February 25; Sumter No. 2 6 February 25; Union No 1 0; Union No. 2 0; Kingstree 6 February 25; Hemingway 2 February 25; York 3 February 25; Rock Hill 8 February 25.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 29, 1941

FIRST COLORED TEACHER VOLUNTEERS FOR ARMY

Henry Charles White, Route 6, Chattanooga, was the first colored school teacher of the city and county systems to volunteer for induction in the army during the present selective di

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Probe Ill Treatment Of Negro Selectees At Camp Lee In Va.

APR 26 1941

PETERSBURG, Va.—Complaints from parents concerning ill-treatment of colored selectees at Camp Lee, received by the Kansas City branch of the NAACP and forwarded to the New York office, brought about an investigation of conditions here. There are approximately 2100 Negro selectees at the Camp in the 9th Quartermaster Regiment.

The investigation showed conditions to be good and the morale of the soldiers high. There have been no apparent instances of friction between white officers and colored soldiers in the camp, although there seems to be some difficulty between Negro soldiers and Southern white soldiers and civilians in the Petersburg-Hopewell-Richmond area.

APR 26 1941

Before March 31 the quantity of food served was insufficient, quality was poor and food was often served cold. Since March 31, however, conditions have greatly improved, according to the report and trainees are now getting hot food in sufficient quantity.

Some of the difficulty with regard to poor service at mess is accounted for by the fact that colored selectees were moved out of white areas into their own segregated areas before all the mess halls in their areas were completed. This made conditions crowded and cut down the efficiency of the cooks and mess attendants.

47c-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"SUBJECTED TO BAD MORAL INFLUENCE," SEC'Y OF WAR SAYS

JAN 4 - 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. (ANP)—Declaring that soldiers had been exploited financially and subjected to a bad moral influence in communities adjacent to Fort Benning, Ga., Secretary of War Stimson announced that immediately he would start an organization to deal with such conditions throughout the country.

He told his listeners there would be a committee to work with an effort toward improvements of health and sanitary conditions in towns near army posts and cooperate with law enforcement and other official agencies in the communities. The aim would be to control "undesirable persons and places", increase proper recreational facilities in the towns and protect soldiers "so far as we can from being exploited."

Speaking of Fort Benning, where there is a large concentration of Negro troops, the Secretary said there was great room for improvement in one of the neighboring town—"in all sorts of ways."

Just as soon as the post at Benning was increased, he said, and a lot of young officers came in looking for quarters nearby, all the rents in the town jumped three times their ordinary price.

Discussing the moral situation, he further said "Conditions of a moral character in one of these towns are an even worse influence."

It had been reported that this area, wherein vice was prevalent had been considered as being "out of bounds" for military forces and that the military authorities also considered extending their police activities into the town itself.

Stories of the conditions existing in the town had been vividly presented to the Secretary so he made a personal trip there to inspect and verify reports concerning the actual conditions.

Long regarded as the legitimate prey of camp followers, soldiers are victimized and exploited not only in this particular area, but in other sections where there are large army cantonments, it is reported.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Bibb Negroes Given Exams At Benning

JAN 21 1941

At Fort Benning's reception center yesterday afternoon 15 Macon Negro draftees were undergoing physical examinations before induction into the Army for a year's service

They left here by train at 12:55 p.m. after elaborate ceremonies at the Macon auditorium, a parade on Cherry street, and a chicken dinner at the Steward Chapel AME church on Cotton avenue.

The crowd at the auditorium was estimated at about twice as large as the crowd who attended ceremonies for the 54 white draftees several days ago.

Taking part in the program were Prof. James A. Colston of Ballard Normal school; the Rev D. L. T. Robinson, the Rev. E. J. Calhoun, Dr. Neale Frayser, Mattie Hubbard Jones, the Rev. G. H. Dunn, Prof. S. H. Lee, the Rev. W. M. Hall and the Rev. R. W. Stennett.

Atlanta's Morehouse College quartet sang several numbers.

The Ballard school band led the parade on Cherry street at 11 a.m. Afterwards the Missionary society of the church gave the dinner and presented each draftee with a Bible.

The selected men were Edward Brown, Silas Goddard, Pervel Parker, Hansel Harold Evans Sam Banion, Joseph Lee Rederick Bennie Lee Harris, Walter Jefferson, Wade Goins, Dan Houser William Elmo Scott, Robert Lee Middlebrooks, Robert Steele Patrick, Willie Hughes, Emanuel Richards Jr.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Injured In Camp Row

JAN 17 1941

A man listed as Bert M. Chastain, 720 College street, was out under $500 last night after he had been held earlier by Bibb officers in connection with an affray at Camp Wheeler.

He was transferred to the Bibb jail late yesterday afternoon after being held in the camp guardhouse most of the day. In Macon hospital was a Negro listed as Will Brown, 315 Hammond street, who suffered a head injury when he was struck by a claw hammer yesterday morning.

Officers said Chastain hit the Negro while the latter was arguing with another laborer. Chastain said he did not intend to injure the Negro.

He was held by the county on an open charge pending further developments and has been discharged from the camp, unofficial sources indicated.

Brown was in fair condition.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Illiteracy Is Found High Among Draft Registrants

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

VIDALIA, Ga., Jan. 2.—A survey to indicate the educational qualifications of the 2,150 registrants in the Toombs county selective service list has developed the fact that 266 men signed by mark. This means that more than 12 per cent of the men between 21 and 36 were neither readers or writers. Of them, 134 were whites and 132 Negroes.

JAN 3 1941

A breakdown by age groups indicated 22 of the 21-year-old class were included, while only two of those who were 36 signed by mark. At 27, there were 30 markers and at 31 only 11 who could not sign their names.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

1st Negro Conscript From Macon County Alabama, Is Honored

JAN 4 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—James Green, the first Negro on the Macon County draft list, but not subject to call for an indefinite period, became impatient and urged his immediate induction into the service of the United States Army. He was accepted and left Tuskegee Institute Wednesday for Pensacola Fla., where it is understood he will do his preliminary training.

Green, who is a native of Macon County, was employed on a farm. His employer said he was one of the most useful men on the place and that he had learned to do all kinds of farm work, including cooking in which he had attained a high degree of proficiency. He was assured of an assignment in the service where his talents will be of use to the unit to which he will be connected.

Green was accorded many courtesies by the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion, Roger McDonald, Commander, prior to his departure. He was presented with a leather traveling kit and several other useful articles by members of the Post who also furnished him, his mother and sister transportation to Chehaw where he entrained for Pensacola. A large group of Legionaires accompanied him to the station.

JAN 4 1941

Members of the Post together with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, jr., manager, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee; and Frank P. Bledsoe, chairman of the Local Draft Board, assembled informally with officials of the Post to wish Macon County's Number One draftee a successful military career.

JAN 4 1941

Greenville, S. C. News
January 20, 1941

Plan 4 Defense Classes In Area

Eight-Week Course Set To Open At Schools During Week

Plans are complete for the opening of five national defense training classes at Greenville county schools this week under the supervision of vocational agriculture teachers.

The schools are Berea, Fork Shoals, Mauldin and Fountain Inn. The negro school at Chapman Grove will also offer the courses.

The courses, financed by the federal government, are open without cost to out-of-school youths between the ages of 17 and 25 years. The classes will run for at least eight weeks and will cover 120 hours of work.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Rejects Exceed White

JAN 23 1941

More than twice as many local Negro selectees as whites were rejected at induction centers last month for physical reasons according to a report yesterday by Lieut. Col. A. C. Gray, District Selective Service medical officer. In percentages rejection's were nearly six times greater for Negroes.

During September 1004 draft registrants were sent to induction centers at Richmond and Baltimore, and 150, or nearly 15 per cent, were turned down.

Of these men, 286 were Negroes sent to Baltimer, of whom 105 were rejected, or nearly 37 per cent. At Richmond, 45 of 718 whites were not passed by the doctors. This is a percentage of 6 per cent.

Gonorrhea disqualified 22 of the Negroes. Next was mental deficiency, for which 21 were not passed. Thirteen were turned down for syphilis. Dr. Gray stated that the cases of gonorrhea and syphilis were probably acquired in most cases between the time of physical examination and induction.

Psycho-neurosis topped the list of disqualifications for the whites with seven men not passing for this reason. Other reasons were: Dental defects, 2; visual defects, 5; ear defects, 5; hernia, 6; pilonidal cyst, 2; musculo skeletal, 3; heart disease, 3; lungs, 3; chronic alcoholism, 1; illiteracy, 1; epilepsy, 1; endocrine, 2; over or under weight, 3, and gonorrhea, 3.

Other defects listed for Negro registrants were: dental defects, 3; visual defects, 3; skin, 1; hernia, 3; hemorrhoids, 1; musculo skeletal, 6; hypertension, 4; lungs, 3; chronic alcoholism, 1; illiteracy, 8; psychoneurosis, 6; epilepsy, 2; albuminuria and pyuria, 8.

[illegible]
January 3, 1941

Masons, City Provide Hall For Pleasure Of Soldiers

With a soldiers' recreation center at Main and Laurel streets assured, Mayor L. B. Owens said yesterday that Columbia would try to have at least three such places for the comfort and pleasure of the soldiers at Fort Jackson.

These would be in addition to one for Negro soldiers if provisions can be made, he said. He added that the procuring of the building formerly used for the city's bus terminal was "just a starter." It will be known as the Masonic Service center and will be operated by the Masonic Service association.

It was understood that an additional fund would be sought for recreational facilities for Negro troops at the fort. A center for the use of Negro troops is now under consideration, the initiative in the matter having been taken by a citizens' committee, including Andrew W. Simkins, Seymour Carroll and Dr. Samuel R. Higgins, president of Allen university.

Of approximately 22,000 soldiers at Fort Jackson, approximately 300 are Negroes. That number is expected to be extended to 1,000 in a few months.

Emory Ozabel, a retired master gunner of the Marine corps, will come to Columbia to take charge of plans for the Masons' recreation center, it was announced last night by O. Frank Hart, grand secretary of Masons of South Carolina.

Mr. Ozabel will arrive to take charge of the plans Monday morning. He has an appointment with Maj. Philip B. Peyton, commander of the First corps, for that day. Mr. Ozabel will have charge of repairs to the building and setting up the recreation center after the lease on the building goes into effect January 15.

Establishing the recreation center will be Columbia's first major step in reply to a two-page pictorial denunciation of its recreational facilities, the picture layout having appeared in a recent issue of the nationally circulated picture magazine, Life.

Life pointed out that while cities near other army encampments were successful in making soldiers' leisure time pleasant, Columbia was doing little to relieve the boredom of troops on leave from Fort Jackson.

However, plans for recreational facilities for the soldiers have been under way for some time. One of the projects now under consideration is that of the American Legion and the committee on the Hampton museum to establish an enlisted men's social center at old Chicora college in quarters formerly occupied by the state department of public welfare.

Mayor Owens said that procuring satisfactory buildings had been a major obstacle in establishing recreational centers.

Rent on the building for the Masonic Service center will be paid by the city of Columbia and other expenses will be handled by the Masonic Service association, an organization through which Masons of lodges throughout the country pool their service funds where they can give more service. The recreation center will be made a terminus for Columbia-Fort Jackson buses.

G. A. Buchanan, Jr., chairman of the Columbia-Fort Jackson committee, said that some public agencies would be required to assist in renovation of the old bus terminal.

"We wish to express appreciation to Mayor Owens and other members of city council without whose assistance the establishment of this center now would have been impossible," he added.

Mr. Buchanan said the city and the Fort Jackson-Columbia committee were investigating the possibility of establishing an army and navy Y. M. C. A. in Columbia.

The Columbia Masonic service center will be the first of several in the United States, for which the Masons have established a fund of $249,800.

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
January 7, 1941

More Volunteers Told to Report

The draft board announced yesterday that two negro volunteers had been ordered to report for a year of service at Camp Blanding on Jan. 21. The negroes are Rosco Salters, unemployed cook, and Oscar Sing Jefferson, yardman. One of them will replace Ollie Williams, first Lee county negro to report and who was turned down when he reached camp last month by army physicians.

Four white men ordered out to fill this month's quota have already been notified to report on Jan. 13. They are Dempsey Ballard, Roland Brooks, Wilbur Vernon Gee and Jeff David Powers. Last month Lee county's quota was lone white man with Kemp Wood getting the assignment. All these first draftees are volunteers.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
January 22, 1941

15 NEGROES ARE SLATED FOR DRAFT

Induction of New Spartans Into Army Set Tuesday at Fort Jackson

Negro draftees who have been selected for induction in the United States army at the Fort Jackson induction station next Tuesday have been announced by four of Spartanburg's five draft boards.

Each board will send three negroes for induction. The draftees are to report at their respective board offices at 8:15 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Lists of Draftees

The draftees selected follow:

Board 71: V-2565, Americus Wilson, 263 Austin street, Spartanburg; V-153, Anderson Morman, 284 Cherry street, Spartanburg; and Robert Oscar Duncan, 179 Cemetery street, Spartanburg.

Board 72: V-318, Louis Chick; 34, Jessie Jeter; and 43, Matthew Beatty.

Board 74: V-1167, Claude Moore, Campobello, route 2; V-1731, Henry Foster, Inman, route 2; and V, John Doctor Clarence Jackson, Inman, route 2.

Board 75: Johnny Martin Bennett, Roebuck, route 1; Willie James Norman, Woodruff, route 2; and Grover Foster, Enoree, route 2.

Alternates Selected

Alternates have been listed by two of the boards, 71 and 72. They follow:

Board 71: V, James Perrin Beatty, 467 Valley street, Spartanburg; V-42, Harry Johnson, 300 Hines street, Spartanburg; and V-768 William Anderson, 326 Cemetery street, Spartanburg.

Board 74: 44, Oscar Joseph Davis; 85, Andrew Fowler; and 96, John Andy Means.

Board 73 is expected to have its quota complete in a day or wo.

Seventy-eight white m were sent to Fort Jackson yest rday by four boards. The fifth, 71, will send 23 draftees for induction Thursday.

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
January 22, 1941

FIRST CONTINGENT OF NEGROES TO GO

All Colored Men Leaving Maury Next Monday are Volunters Draft Boards Announce.

The first contingent of colored volunteers from Maury county will leave for active service at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Monday, January 27. This group includes volunteers from both draft boards here and in Mt. Pleasant.

The Columbia group is composed of: William Rateliff, Spring Hill; Johnie James Miller, R. 1; Plummer Haddox, Spring Hill; Ora Lee Watkins, R. 1, Willimasport; James Brown Hawkins, Williamsport; Richard Clifton Flippin, Columbia; Raymond Rufus Smith, R. 2, Culleoka; John Lee Walton, Spring Hill; James Frank Erwin, Columbia J;ames William Steele, Columbia, and John Riley Holt, R. 3, Culleoka.

A revised list of the Mt. Pleasant group of volunteers who will leave this time includes: George Richardson, Clifford West, Tommy Robberson, Willie Ed Driver, James Edgar Arms, Jr., Sam Henry Harlan, Henry Brown, Jr., Willie Christopher Polk, and Albert Vinson. Three volunters will be included in the group, James Mitchell Woodson, Henry Hardison, and Lucius Due Dawson.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
January 23, 1941

9 Negro Draftees Leave For Blanding

Nine negroes from West Palm Beach left for Camp Blanding at 10:30 o'clock this morning from Seaboard Airline railroad station.

A group of six from Local Draft Board 1 was led by a volunteer, Samuel Owens, 911 North Rosemary Street, and included David Wilson, Jr., 1013½ Twelfth Street, R. David Gray, 603 1/2 Eleventh Street, Charlie Pecker, 908 North Rosemary Street, Alexander Becherm, 805 Henrietta Street, and Willie Clyde Washington, 1906 Mary Street.

Draft Board 2 sent Joseph W. Anderson, 826 Third Street, Johnny Williams, 525 Third Street, and Strollder Richardson, 416½ Division Street.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
January 22, 1941

Negro Veterans Register

Between 50 and 60 negro exservice men had registered yesterday at the Autress Russell Post of the American Legion at Church Auditorium for home guard or other emergency service, Dr. R. Q. Venson, post Executive Committee member, said. The post started a 10-day enlistment campaign Monday. Registration is being held from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily and from noon to 3 p.m. on Saturday.

[illegible]
February 9, 1941

Negro Soldier Recreation Center Opens

Columbia's first recreation center for Negro soldiers will be opened at 1125 1-2 Washington street Saturday, February 15, civilian and military officials announced late yesterday.

The center will be sponsored by the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. Officers for the center are: C. A. Flipper, president; Herbert E. Dickson, secretary; and J. E. Dickson, treasurer and director of activities.

The program for the new center and plans for its opening ceremony are being worked out by civilian and military authorities. Co-operating with the officers of the center are Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Page, provost marshal at Fort Jackson and First Sgt. Benny Perry, Company G, Twenty-eighth Quartermaster company, and others.

Colonel Page will speak on the opening program as will several other military and civilian leaders.

Activities made available for Negro soldiers at the new center will be extensive. When the center is completed and running under full draft, soldiers will have facilities for reading books, reading periodicals, playing cards, playing pool and ping pong and many other recreation center games.

Also arrangements are being made for the Negro soldiers to use the Allen university gymnasium.

The WPA national defense recreation unit is co-operating with the program. The program will be directed and planned by J. E. Dickson.

The center has the support and endorsement of Mayor L. B. Owens and the city council.

47c-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. DEMOCRACY . . . GOD SAVE IT!

CURTISS WRIGHT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

GRAND CENTRAL AIR TERMINAL
GLENDALE-LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

47c

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

(Please Print Plainly)

Please find enclosed herewith Registration Fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00). If student is accepted this amount will be credited on tuition charges. Fee will be returned if student is not accepted.

(DO NOT SEND CURRENCY THRU MAIL)

Date_____

1. Name in full_____
2. Address: Street_____ City_____
3. State_____ Age_____ Birthdate_____
4. Years spent in Grade School_____
5. Years spent in High School_____ Did you Graduate?_____
6. Years spent in College_____ Did you Graduate?_____
7. Have you been employed in work of an aeronautical nature?_____
8. If so, for how long?_____ In what capacity?_____
9. Are you financially able to complete your course? ☐ Yes. ☐ No.
10. Do you promise to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors while attending this Institute?_____
11. Kindly state, if possible, where you first heard of this school:
    a. Former Student, Name_____ Address_____
    b. Magazine_____ Other Source_____
12. Will you accept your share of responsibility in preserving discipline while attending this Institute?_____
13. References who will vouch for your character_____
14. Name and address of Parent or Guardian_____
15. Occupation of Parent or Guardian_____
16. Send Reports and Statements to_____
17. Course desired_____
18. Possible Date of Entrance_____

MAY 7 1941

The management reserves the right to refuse entrance to any one not acceptable. Applications by persons of the Negro race will not be accepted.

Signature of Applicant.

Parent's signature if applicant is under twenty-one years of age_____

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO IN NAT'L DEFENSE IS DISCUSSED BY WPA EDUCATOR

MAY 4 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a timely message which is creating wide discussion, James A. Atkins, Specialist in Negro Education, Federal Work Projects Administration, shows what roles both teacher and student must take in aiding the National Defense Program, and indicates the steps leading to national unity through interracial understanding and cooperation.

Mr. Atkins' statement appears in the April 7-12, 1941, issue of the Teachers' edition of "Our Weekly News," published by the American Education Press at Columbus, Ohio. Three members of the Public Activities Program staff of the Federal WPA have had messages in this publication. Home and family living, workers' service, and the general field of adult education are the subjects covered by those staff members whose articles appear in earlier editions of "Our Weekly News."

"Increasingly, during the past year, has the problem of national defense occupied the minds of all Americans," the WPA Specialist in Negro Education says. "And because of the many difficulties of adjusting civilian thinking and practices to military and industrial defense, this problem looms larger upon the Negro's horizon than upon that of many other groups. In some sections the problem of national defense has raised these difficult questions: What has the Negro to defend? Is there not an exceedingly large amount of unemployment among Negroes? Do they not live in slums where there are many lacks, such as good housing, sanitation, adequate fire and police protection, education, hospital service and so on?

MAY 4 1941

"An affirmative answer to such questions as these would not relieve the Negro population of the obligation to put its shoulder to the wheel to defend democracy."

The work to be done by adult teachers, continues Mr. Atkins, centers on a speed up in national defense and the preparation for cushioning of the shock of that even more critical period which is bound to follow the present world struggle. At the same time the education specialist sees the need for expanding and intensifying the drive to eliminate practical illiteracy; to improve health conditions among Negro citizens; to raise the living standards in Negro homes; to develop an adequate program of social and vocational guidance for Negro adults, and to assist wherever possible in efforts to promote national unity by removing barriers to interracial understanding and cooperation.

MAY 4 - 1941

Turning to the question of national unity, the WPA Specialist in Negro Education claimed: "The nation as a whole may not be well enough acquainted with the achievements of the Negro ... to appreciate his possible contribution to a finer social order. Likewise, a large part of the Negro population possibly does not grasp the full significance of the Anglo-American contribution to the growth and development of the democratic way of life in the modern world. This situation presents a challenge to the teacher who is willing to work to develop a better understanding of the principles upon which our Government is built and of the manifold advantages and opportunities which it affords to its many and diverse peoples to perfect democracy in our America."

In the earlier part of his message, Mr. Atkins traces the growth of the Emergency Education Program and calls attention to the marked benefits received by Negro students from the WPA Adult Education and Nursery School Programs. He also pointed to the growth in home and community pride and cleanliness. "There is still an enormous task ahead," the education specialist says. "In areas where most of the Negro population lives, one in every three or four Negro adults lacks a knowledge of the modern world. The average school attainment of the adult Negro is probably less than six grades of the common school. About ten of every one hundred Negro adults still sign their name by making their mark."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ILLITERACY AND STRAIGHT SHOOTING

MAY 9 - 1941

Drafting of illiterates into the armed forces will cease after May 15, according to announcement from Washington. After that date, it is announced, men otherwise eligible will be rejected unless they can read and write up to the fourth grade level.

Offhand, to a layman, this looks like a fool regulation. Freely conceding that, all other things being equal, an educated soldier is better than one who is not, it still seems that some form of military service should be open to the illiterate even in this day and time.

MAY 9 - 1941

David Crockett, the celebrated frontiersman, could not read, yet was thrice elected to Congress and did as well there as some of the pussyfooters now in Washington. He died in the Alamo with Mexican dead piled up before him as deep as any college professor could have piled 'em, perhaps more so. Among the frontiersmen who followed Old Hickory at New Orleans there was no doubt an appalling degree of illiteracy. But, they handled the long rifle in a fashion that made hash of British veterans who had fought under Wellington on the battlefields of Europe.

MAY 9 - 1941

Of course, war may ultimately get so scientific that participation will be restricted to college graduates who understand higher mathematical theory.

Here is the 10-cent postal savings stamp which went on sale throughout the U. S., May 1, in connection with the sale of national defense savings bonds.

Here's Army's First Colored Hostess

The Savannah Journal MAY 3 1941

MAY 3 1941 Savannah, Ga.

4-7c

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—The distinction of being the first Negro hostess appointed by the United States Army goes to Miss Gertrude H. Jackson, shown here apparently amused at the predicament of Private Ray V. Davis of Chicago (scratching his head) in a game of Chinese Checkers. A 1939 home economics graduate of the University of Washington, Miss Jackson is hostess of the 47th Quartermaste Acme.)

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Commissions In Army Given 300 Race Medics

Two Officers Of NMA Have Gone Into Service

4-7c

NORFOLK, Va.—.SNS)—The Negro in America is really doing his share in America's great emergency. Additional evidence that the nation's colored brothers have not failed in the crisis was shown this week when the files of the National Medical Association revealed that over 300 colored doctors had volunteered for the United States Army Medical Corps since the beginning of the vast Selective Service Program.

This item of evidence was added to the rapidly growing list of patriotic contributions of the rae by Dr. John T. Givens, general secretary of the National Medial Association in an announcement issued from his office here this week. Dr. Givens, who is in the midst of preparations for the 47th annual convention of the NMA in Chicago, August 18-22, has received many letters from physicians who have been assigned to the medical corps to serve units of the Army

The general secretary pointed at stations all over the country. out that through recommendations from its president, Dr. Vaughn of St. Louis, several Negro physicians have been granted commissions in the United States Army.

The Association itself must handle some of the important phases of its annual convention this year without the services of some of its officeholders who have gone into the service of the country. Among them are Dr. A. C. Terrence, of Opelousas, La. assistant secretary, and Dr. William E. Allen, of St. Louis director of exhibits.

Dr. Givens gave a brief outline of the highly interesting program for the annual meeting which will be held at DuSable H'gh School and at Provident Hospital in Chicago during August.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dig To The Bottom

MAY 4 1941

HARDLY HAD THE INK dried on the Selective Service Act and the draftees quartered when there were widespread rumors and counter complaints of discrimination raised by some of the very men drafted for the National Defense Program. In many of the plants for the manufacture of defense material were complaints of injustices meted out to colored workers.

Abroad in the land is the unsolved incident of a lynching near Fort Benning. This ugly incident has never been explained to the satisfaction of the millions who are lining up as a solid unit behind the defense program.

Whether on civil or military premises, lynching is but lynching and regardless of the offense alleged, the lynchee is entitled to his day in court. In most all cases of this nature we hear only one side of the issue.

MAY 4 1941

This is no time for pilfering and maltreating. We are all one country now and we move toward a common end. We are in this struggle for the triumph of democracy and have thrown our lot with those fighting for human freedom and common justice.

Men cannot be enthused to fight for something they have not known themselves—security in person, social justice and free manhood rights

The authorities of the land should leave no stone unturned in an effort to go to the bottom of these injustices emitting oft times in whispers—and the ryanton beating and lynching of men in the custody of their country in process of training.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

New Air Corps Ruling May Help Negro Prospects

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—A new ruling by the war department is expected to open the army air corps to those Negroes who might want to join but previously could not measure up to requirements.

The war department announced that men who have completed the eighth grade in school would be enlisted provided they attained a rating of 100 in intelligence tests and were otherwise qualified. Until now, a high school education or a journeyman's rating in a trade was required.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Is Designated As Defense Area

DEC 11 1941

A message this week from Representative Henry B. Steagall informs us that Tuskegee has been designated as a Defense Area and a Defense Housing building program is in store for us.

The full text of Representative Steagall's message is given below:

DEC 11 1941

"Glad to advise that Tuskegee, Alabama has been designated as a Defense Area for the purpose of building defense housing under title six of National Housing Act.

Henry B. Steagall"

47c-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. BETHUNE'S SLOGAN

In an address before some four hundred women who went to Washington recently and participated in a "conditioning" clinic, in which she and Mrs. Roosevelt did notable service for their party, as far as preaching its gospel was concerned, Mrs. Mary Bethune is quoted as saying, "Negroes must get ready to fight Hitler and it must be all out" or it is all over." NOV 28 1941

Whether Mrs. Bethune thought up that slogan or not we don't know. We do know it is a "honey." It would have stirred the colored communities like a prairie fire if put in circulation some 24 years ago when we were getting ready to fight the war to end all wars, and to make the world safe for democracy. It is not so very potent now, even when uttered by a good Chsistian like Mrs. Bethune.

The greatest issue before the Negroes of the United States at present is the question of Peace or War. Negroes should be opposed to an unnecessary war because of its barbarism and because it is not destined to settle any of the problems of this nation or of the Negro race. NOV 28 1941

If Mrs. Bethune takes the sane view that Negroes should be united in an all-out effort to build America so strong that no foreign dictator will dare attack this country, she need have no worry about the loyalty of the men and women of her race to an enterprise like that.

But, if, as is very likely, Mrs. Bethune, like so many other starry-eyed New Dealers is trying to convince her race that America can best be defended by sending American boys to fight and die in Europe for the preservation of the British Empire, she has undertaken too big a load for her shoulders.

It is well known that more than 80 per cent of Americans are opposed to sending an expeditionary force to fight in Europe, Africa or Asia over the issues which have produced the present war in Europe. Just about every twenty years, unless Godliness, instead of paganism takes over in Europe, they are going to resume wars between the Highwaymen and Hijackers of that continent.

America should be engaged in an effort to establish a reign of genuine Christianity in Europe. This can not be done by this country descending to the level of paganism on which European rulers persist in living.

Mrs. Bethune is a noted leader of the Methodist Church. Most of the great women of her church, we are gratified to note, are militant opponents to this nation becoming unnecessarily involved in Europe's war. They do not believe that shouting for war is "the way of the Cross." And they will have nothing to regret if they are able to preserve their country from the horrors of war.

Mrs. Bethune knows that SHE is not going to do any fighting and dying in Europe, and probably has no children of her own whom she will be sending to Europe's slaughter pen.

Mrs. Bethune should be able to find a more worthwhile project to bring before her people than a "ghost story" designed to frighten them into believing that Hitler will come over here if we do not hurry over there and attack him. The reaction of American Negroes to British propaganda, designed to arouse them into a willingness to go to Europe to fight another of Europe's wars should be:

NOV 28 1941

"THE YANKS AIN'T COMING OVER THERE AND HITLER BETTER NOT COME OVER HERE."

Mrs. Bethune would be surprised to find out how much enthusiasm she could arouse if she went about the country speaking to her people from the text above mentioned.

She is going to get very few "AMENS" from her sermon on "It is all out or it is all over," we are very proud to believe, knowing as we do, the amount of sound, common sense Mrs. Bethune's people have.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

But It Happened In Georgia

DEC 27 1941

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia has tackled a problem in brotherhood which to date Governor Phillips of Oklahoma, has refused to face. Last week, Governor Talmadge appointed four Negroes to the Georgia State Defense Council.

In Georgia, 4,000 whites and blacks met together in Macon and agreed upon a joint plan of action in facing the enforced problems of war. In Oklahoma we follow old precedents and stupid notions that ignore the important part Negro leaders should play in helping to think through methods and devices by which the almond-eyed monsters lurking at the door of our national life may be brought to their knees.

With the thought that Governor Phillips could be aroused to see the necessity of such an effort, the Negro Democrats of the state assembled last week, passed resolutions requesting the governor to give Negro leaders an opportunity to serve, and this writer in addition addressed a special delivery letter to the governor's office last Wednesday, discussing the same subject.

There follows the letter written to Governor Phillips by this writer: DEC 27 1941

December 17, 1941.

Governor Leon C. Phllips
Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Esteemed Sir:

I desire in this letter to make an appeal to your sense of fair play, justice and patriotism. It is my information that Thursday you are making final preparations with the State Council of Defense for an all-out unification of war effort in the State of Oklahoma.

The 200,000 Negroes of this state are anxious to join with their white brothers in preparation to offset the savage, cowardly attack launched upon this nation by foreign foes. We feel that this responsibility rests on the shoulders of all American citizens, and as in the past Negroes want to do their part at home and on the battle field.

But, Governor Phillips, the fathers and mothers of Oklahoma's black boys who soon must become cannon fodder, while forming a breastwork for civilization, should be given the right by you to sympathetically shape and pattern their defense programs in the state. To date nothing has been done to make this possible.

Let me give you some concrete examples of what happens under such conditions. Twenty years ago, when Negro boys were being sent overseas, Negroes were denied representation on the Oklahoma County Council of Defense, and this was the general practice all over the state.

At that time Negroes had three fine cafes on California street, just west of the Santa Fe depot, but despite this fact, government agencies contracted with a Greek food handler in the same block, who, when Negroes learned of it, was feeding these Negro boys on the ground in the rear of his restaurant. During the present world strife many Negro draftees have had to go to the rear of a white cafe on North Broadway, Oklahoma City, to eat. In my judgment, this is utterly unfair, and such conditions are not calculated to improve or sustain the morale of the Negro soldier. Surely Negro boys leaving their homes and firesides should eat like men with their own folk while preparing to defend their country. DEC 27 1941

Again, during the last war, another incident looms to present the

picture I wish to draw. I recall at one time the citizens of Chickasha telegraphed me to come to their city.

I found when I arrived at Chickasha that two Negro soldiers, coming up from Camp Travis, having become ill, were detrained at this point for hospitalization. Instead of placing them in the hospital, these helpless black boys had been placed in an out-house, in the rear of the Chickasha hospital. The nasty, dirty condition of the room is almost unbelievable.

I telegraphed the War Department and in a few hours the boys were transferred to Fort Sill and given proper treatment.

I might go on and on to recite other incidents too numerous to mention, resulting from failure to allow adult Negroes opportunity to assist in civilian defense programs.

Following these disclosures the Oklahoma County Council of Defense admitted Negroes to membership and in several isolated instances the same policy was adopted over the state. Draft boards were at first composed of all-white personnel, but in the second draft Negroes were given permission in Oklahoma City to handle the registrations, and following their work they were commended as having done the best job in the city.

DEC 27 1941

I feel in this all-out effort to consolidate the latent power and strength of the state, Negro leaders should be counted in. Drastic military rules are going to be visited upon the populace, and I am sure patriotic black men and women should be kept in closest touch with what is going on and understand the reason why certain things are done.

To accomplish what I have in mind, I think you would be wise, Governor Phillips, to designate Negroes on state, county and local defense councils. I feel they should be named on draft boards and designated as air-raid wardens. Such an arrangement would work for effectiveness in the general program, and would cause thousands of black men and women to swell with patriotism far above their normal inclinations.

I want you to know that the Black Dispatch is one hundred per cent behind any effort or program you may devise. Our columns are open to any and all proclamations or announcements having to do with state papers issuing from your office, but I believe that by acceptance of the view I have expressed here you will assume a position meeting the approval of thousands of white as well as black citizens of the State of Oklahoma.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Youth, 21, Jailed for Alleged Attempt to Evade Service

DEC 20 1941

(By AMPA)
WASHINGTON.

Charged with making false statements concerning his ability to read and write when filling out his draft questionnaire, Dallas Thompson, 21, was sentenced to from one to three years' imprisonment by Federal Judge J. Leroy Adair here recently.

"The army doesn't need fellow like you. The service wants only the best boys in America," the judge said in passing sentence.

District Director of Selective Service William E. Leahy expressed satisfaction when notified of the sentence, saying it would serve as a warning to young men attempting to evade their duty in the war emergency.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Colleges In Defense Bond Sales Effort

Faculty Members, Students Direct Campus Campaign

DEC 27 1941

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In compliance with request made of Negro college presidents by Jesse O. Thomas, staff assistant, Defense Savings Bonds campaign, committees composed of faculty members and students, of which the presidents are ex-officio members, are being appointed to facilitate the sale of bonds and stamps on the campuses of these institutions.

The following presidents have submitted the names of their committee and pledged their unqualified support:

President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College.

President J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. College.

President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute.

President W. J. Hale, Tennessee A. and I. College.

President Rufus E. Clements, Atlanta University.

President H. Council Trenholm, State Teachers College.

President W. A. Fountain, Jr., Morris Brown College

President David D. Jones, Bennett College.

President M. W. Dogan, Wiley College

President J. F. Drake, State A. and M. Institute

President L. M. McCoy, Rust College

President J. B. Watson, Agricultural, Mechanical and Norma. College

President Mordecai Johnson, Howard University

President Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Palmer Memorial

President Horace Bond, Fort Valley Normal and Industrial

President W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College

President Albert W. Dent, Dillard University

Mother M. Agatha, Xavier University

DEC 27 1941

President William H. Dinkins, Selma University

President John H. Lewis, Dunbar Junior College.

President B. F. Hubert, Georgia State Industrial College

President Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College

President Edmund C. Peters, Paine College

President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State Industrial College

President Miles W. Connor, Coppin Normal School

President Leonidas S. James, Maryland Normal School

President T. H. Kiah, Princess Anne Academy

President W. H. Bell, Alcorn A. and M. College

President R. A. Scott, Campbell College

President B. B. Dansby, Jackson College

President Judson L. Cross, Tougaloo College

President Ruth Miriam Harris, Stowe Teachers College

President Charles E. Stewart, Kittrell College

President Edgar H. Goold, St. Augustine's College

President W. A. Armwood, Brewer Normal School

President J. E. Blanton, Voorhees Normal and Industrial School

President J. F. Lane, Lane College

DEC 27 1941

President E. L. Turner, Meharry Meical College

President B. R. Smith, Mary Allen Junior College

President A. Bowden, St. Philip's Junior College.

President J. A. Russell, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School

President John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University

President H. L. Dickason, Bluefield State Teachers College

President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College.

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

Wants Leaders Named Who Sanctioned Training Of Negro Troops In South

DEC 21 1941

SAN ANTONIO (Dec. 11 — (ANP)—Commendation was given the war department last Saturday by the Texas CME conference here, when it reported that the war department had acted favorably in the matter of investigating thoroughly the purported "gross mistreatment of Negro draftees in training at southern camps," especially at Camp Bowie, Brownwood, Tex., which was depicted as a "sore spot loaded with dynamite" and likely to "explode any minute." However, the public relations secretary the Rev. C. E. Chapman, was asked to seek specific information relating to "Negro leaders" who "either sanctioned or approved" sending Negro enlistees into southern camps for training where a "known policy on the part of the southern whites is to 'keep the Negro in his place'."

DEC 21 1941

The action of the war department came after five annual conference had made strong appeals for the alleviating of conditions at camps in Texas. In response to one of the telegrams sent to the war department deploring treatment of Negro soldiers, President Bishop Randall A. Carter, of Texas CME churches, received a reply that "any reports of incidents of intolerance against Negro soldiers are fully investigated by the war department and action taken in each case consistent with the facts adduced." Assurance was given that no efforts would be spared to avoid discrimination to soldiers because of their color.

Who Were They?

However, the conference took exception to that part of the telegram which read "policies relating to the employment of Negroes in the army have been arrived at after a great deal of consideration in which Negro leaders have participated, and are considered sound."

Rev. Chapman was designated to contact army officials in Washington to ascertain the names of the alleged "Negro leaders" who are said to have "participated." The conference holds that no real "Negro leader" would sanction the treatment accorded to colored troops, and called attention to the fact that white officers of the south took "special pride" and "go out of the way to embarrass, browbeat, intimidate, threaten and mistreat Negro enlistees from northern states."

DEC 21 1941

Pending word from the war department, the public relations secretary said he would look after the matter just as soon as the final annual conference in the series of five had been held. The final in the series closed last Sunday night.

47c-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fort Huachuca Is Cluttered with Morale Missionaries

NOV 22 1941

4.7c

Ollie Stewart Finds Host of People Busy Trying to Keep Soldiers Happy at Desert Camp; First Army Bowling Alleys Unearthed on Post Where 125 Children Attend School 9 Months

By OLLIE STEWART

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—Isolation or no isolation, the morale (that poor, over-worked word that covers a multitude of wasted effort—and money) of the soldiers out here in the desert has got to be elevated and kept high. Gosh, they work hard enough to jack it up!

Until I got here and saw a host of people working like beavers to keep the soldiers from having a moment to sit down and quietly ponder the whys and wherefores of what's happening to them, I hadn't realized what an important item this morale thing really is.

Soldiers Never Mention It

Recently I've heard more about it than I have about guns and bullets. And I wonder whether I am crazy for wondering why I never hear a soldier mention morale!

Maybe the poor guys would rather go out and get rip-roaring drunk—something the morale-lifters don't advocate—and forget, in their own low-brow but extremely human way, that they're in something that's shot through with prejudice and meanness, and the only end for them is a bitter one.

Post Has Full Quota

Anyway, this place is full up to here with morale-boosters. The USO, the YW and YM and a Catholic organization have all sent representatives. Add these to two chaplains, three hostesses and a librarian—and the poor soldier too stubborn to want a dose of morale is plumb out of luck. They pour it down him.

And just as if all these let's-have-fun missionaries weren't enough, Howard University has lent one of its best drama coaches to Huachuca, to help the boys brush up on their cues and exit lines—when they exhibit camp talent from behind the footlights. His name is James A. Butcher—and in one month he has made the post drama conscious.

Female Dramatic Coach

With a different sponsor, but boosting the same product, is Miss Shirley Graham—writer of operas and plays, no less. You remember Miss Graham. She comes from Cleveland, and some years ago her opera "Tom-Tom" ushered her name into headlines from coast to coast.

Since then she has studied playwriting at Yale and has written a lot of dramatic works. The Theatre Guild is now considering her latest for possible Broadway production.

NOV 22 1941

Sneak Act on the USO

Well, Miss Graham is working right here at Huachuca, and doing right well in behalf of the USO. I attended a party she gave for a bunch of new soldiers—and except for the fact that the girls she promised the boys never did show up, it was one swell party.

The boys sang, ate some ice cream, sang some more—then found out the girls weren't coming and slipped out to the PX to tank up on beer. They took me along out of sympathy.

With Miss Graham is a hard worker from Texas—and Prairie View College. Her name is Miss Loraine Sprott — who the boys say doesn't have to sing, dance or otherwise provide recreation activities.

A Dream Walking

The boys say all she has to do is just walk across a stage, across the camp area—across anything, so long as they can look at her. In school, physical education was her major, which will give you some idea of why the boys like to watch her walk.

Then there is Mr. Palmer and Mr. Johnson, whom I didn't see, because they were in Los Angeles showing 200 soldiers the glories of lower California. They took the boys first to the Ohio State-Southern California football game—then turned them loose.

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One of the boys wound up in Chicago with me the next week, but if his company commander reads this, the lad was on his first furlough in seven months.

Mrs. Carter Hostess

Mrs. Mary M. Carter is senior hostess. The widow of the late Col. Louis A. Carter, who retired here in 1940, as post chaplain, after thirty years of army service. Mrs. Carter comes from Winston-Salem, N.C., and has seen a lot of the army while her husband was serving with the 9th and 10th Cavalry, the 24th Infantry and the 25th Infantry.

She has been in the Philippines, in Vermont and on the Mexican border. She still likes the army. And to prove it, has publicly invited all the soldiers to cry on her shoulder when they feel blue and have problems. The only stipulation she made was that they come one at the time.

NOV 22 1941

A Poetess on the Post

Mrs. Beatrice Gildersleeve of Houston, Tex., is junior hostess in charge of the guest house. A former teacher in Burrus Junior High, Houston, she writes poetry when no guests are in sight—and recently had some of her work accepted for publication in "Poets of America," an anthology.

NOV 22 1941

However, she is just as proud of the fact that her guest house has had a part in two camp weddings—and that the names of Ella Fitzgerald and Jack Teagarden are scrawled in her guest register.

The lady with the constant headache in camp is Miss Mary M. Brooks, junior hostess in charge of the cafeteria. She is a native of Waco, Tex. A graduate of Paul Quinn and former student at Bishop College, she was teaching cooking at a CCC reservation near Waco prior to accepting her present job.

Cause for a Brainstorm

The cafeteria employs eight persons, and they're good workers, but preparing and serving food—and showing a profit—is always a problem—and especially in this camp where the PX serves sandwiches and light lunches, the mess halls are going full blast and the bowling alley has a lunch counter.

NOV 22 1941

All these workers manage to keep the soldiers in a rather cheerful frame of mind. There is a first-rate band, under the direction of Warrant Officer Wade H. Hammond. Mr. Hammond (I think that's the correct way to refer to a warrant officer) has put up enough time in the army for retirement, but he likes his work better than leisure time on his hands.

Most Respected Man

The swing band is good, too, but it is more or less a private enterprise among the men. Mr. Hammond stresses light classics and good old military marches, and is perhaps the most respected man on the post.

There is a nature club, art group, camera club, tap dancing group, acting, writing and journalism activities. There is a baseball field and a basketball court for every company. There's bowling, the only time I have encountered bowling alleys in any camp. And, of course, the men have movies and recreational halls—and both regiments have chapels.

The service club is the center of interest. It had been closed for a week when I arrived and was closed (I learned) for several days after I left. The floors were being scraped and waxed. Dances are held in the service club at least once a week.

125 Kids in School

One amazing thing here is the distance between the guest house and the service club. The guest house is in one corner of the area occupied by the 25th, and the service club is located at the other end of camp in the 368th area.

The enrollment of children of non-commissioned officers in the post school is approximately 125. The school runs for nine months. The six teachers are as follows: I. C. Snowden, principal; Juanita L. Sheppard, Bernice McDonald, Katherine G. Wells, Beatrice H. Grevenberg and Mignon Bevis.

Huachuca Chaplain

CAPT. JOHN A. DeVEAUX, chaplain of the 368th Infantry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

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October 30, 1941

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County Training School for negroes: Woodworking and Elementary Electricity.

Kinterbish Negro School: Metal Work and Woodwork.

The Vocational Agriculture teachers of the County will have general supervision over the classes held at their respective schools. Mr. Harvey, Vocational Agriculture teacher at Cuba will supervise the class at York sincc there is no Vocational Agriculture Department at that center.

The work done in the OSY program is of a general nature and is not intended to train for specific jobs. It is planned to organize later courses for training in specific jobs for outstanding pupils in the OSY program. The course for specific jobs when organized will be under the supervision of Mr. J. O. Stewart, Diversified Occupation teacher at York.

Mr. T. A. Markham, Vocational Agriculture Teacher at Livingston has been appointed Liaison Teacher for the County and Miss Evelyn Hyatt Secretary.

These classes begun on October 20. Out of School Youth between the ages of 17 and 25 are invited to enroll.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

'Smokes for Yanks' Backstage

DEC 4 1941 DEC 4 1941

DEC 4 1941 [TRIBUNE Photo.] DEC 4 1941

Members of the cast of "Native Son" contributing to the "Smokes for Yanks" campaign backstage at the Studebaker theater.

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This was made to read:

"That members of the Negro race be given civil, economic and educational justice."

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Another convention action sent back to the foundation committee a report on efforts thus far to raise $5,000,000 over a five-year period for Baptist schools in Georgia.

Asks New Study.

The motion to recommit asked the endowment foundation committee, five members at large, heads of the five Baptist institutions, the convention president and its secretary and treasurer to restudy and revise the report and submit it to a meeting of the executive committee of the convention meeting here in December.

Chief discussion centered on the suggestion that $12,000 be provided for promoting the endowment campaign the coming year.

Schools delegated to benefit from the endowment fund are Mercer University, Shorter College, Bessie Tift College, Norman Park Junior College and Brewton-Parker Junior College.

Approximately $35,000 has been raised since the endowment campaign was formally launched last April 19, the report said.

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English Flying Cadets March With American Forces In Montgomery

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Gray ladies and white-clad Red Cross volunteers, R. O. T. C. boys and military school students, American Legionnaires, enlisted men from nearby army posts, including a company of Negroes, marched down Dexter Avenue from the capitol past a reviewing stand occupied by high army, state and city officials.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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NOV 28 1941

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Kilpatrick said the project is receiving the attention of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and that in some of the shipyard areas, particularly in the Carolinas, progress is being made.

The training proposal is based on the record made by Negro workmen employed in great numbers at Hog Island shipbuilding yards during the First World War, Kilpatrick reported. The past record is being upheld at yards where Negro workmen are now being utilized, such as Pascagoula, Miss., and Charleston, S. C., he added.

Negroes Are Barred

In one Mobile shipyard Negro workmen are barred under an AFL Metal Trades Council contract, and at another the number of Negroes employed is only about 20 per cent of the total skilled and unskilled laborers required, Kilpatrick said.

In both yards, Kilpatrick said the committee reported, there is a dearth of workmen and advertisements have been inserted in out-of-town newspapers seeking additional white employes. Meanwhile, a white housing shortage was reported being aggravated by the new influx of workmen, and the city is asking for funds to build between 4,000 and 5,000 defense houses at a cost of approximately $3,200 each.

Spread of existing jobs among Negro workmen capable of holding them, already residing in Mobile, would ease this situation, the committee believes. A few weeks of training would be given to prepare them for the specialized work.

Discrimination Law Cited

Members of the Washington committee, named by the president, last week called to the attention of Alabama officials provisions of defense contracts which specify there shall be no discrimination against any workman because of "race, creed, color or national origin," and asked for cooperation in the Negro training program.

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Committee members said no progress was made in the Alabama discussions, but let it be known that they expect the Alabama State Board for Vocational Education to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Money for the training schools, first of which are expected to be organized in Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, is furnished by the federal government but administered by the state.

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47c-1941
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LET US FACE THE TRUTH

I

In New York Harbor, on an island close to the steamship lanes, stands the most famous statue in the world. It is not the most beautiful statue, but to many millions of passengers coming up the bay it has seemed to be. It stands for one of the dearest dreams in human history—Liberty.

APR 30 1941

The millions who pursued that dream began to come before there was a statue to greet them. They came first when the shores were lined with solemn woods. They came in sailing ships when the voyage required two months or more. They came in crowded steamship steerage under hardships not much less. They came to Plymouth Rock and to Ellis Island.

They came for one reason, escape: escape from religious or political persecution, from caste systems, from overcrowding and from lack of opportunity. But the hope of leaving all of the Old World behind could not be realized. Their hearts and heads forbade it. Their roots in its culture ran too deep. And the sea itself grew ever narrower. Express steamers began to cross it long ago in less than a week. Airplanes can span it now in less than a day. The wireless leaps it in less than a second. Emotion, ideas, even physical force can now move around the world more effectively than they could cross the tiniest country a century and a half ago.

There is no isolation. There are only lines of defense. Distance is vanishing. Strategy is everything. And strategy in this year of grace has become the art and science of survival: survival in the personal sense, survival of ideas, survival of culture and tradition, survival of a way of life.

APR 30 1941

II

Those who tell us now that the sea is still our certain bulwark, and that the tremendous forces sweeping the Old World threaten no danger to the New, give the lie to their own words in the precautions they would have us take.

To a man they favor an enormous strengthening of our defenses. Why? Against what danger would they have us arm if none exists? To what purpose would they have us spend these almost incredible billions upon billions for ships and planes, for tanks and guns, if there is no immediate threat to the security of the United States? Why are we training the youth of the country to bear arms? Under pressure of what fear are we racing against time to double and quadruple our industrial production?

No man in his senses will say that we are arming against Canada or our Latin-American neighbors to the south, against Britain or the captive states of Europe. We are arming solely for one reason. We are arming against Hitler's Germany—a great predatory Power in alliance with Japan.

It has been said, times without number, that if Hitler cannot cross the English Channel he cannot cross three thousand miles of sea. But there is only one reason why he has not crossed the English Channel. That is because forty-five million determined Britons in a heroic resistance have converted their island into an armed base from which proceeds a steady stream of sea and air power. As Secretary Hull has said: "It is not the water that bars the way. It is the resolute determination of British arms. Were the control of the seas by Britain lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—rather, it would become a broad highway for a conqueror moving westward."

That conqueror does not need to attempt at once an invasion of continental United States in order to place this country in deadly danger. We shall be in deadly danger the moment British sea power fails; the moment the eastern gates of the Atlantic are open to the aggressor; the moment we are compelled to divide our one-ocean Navy between two oceans simultaneously.

The combined Axis fleets outmatch our own: they are superior in numbers to our fleet in every category of vessel, from warships and aircraft-carriers to destroyers and submarines. The combined Axis air strength will be much greater than our own if Hitler strikes in time—and when has he failed to strike in time? The master of Europe will have at his command shipways that can outbuild us, the resources of twenty conquered nations to furnish his materials, the oil of the Middle East to stoke his engines, the slave labor of a continent—bound by no union rules, and not working on a forty-hour week—to turn out his production.

Grant Hitler the gigantic prestige of a victory over Britain, and who can doubt that the first result, on our side of the ocean, would be the prompt appearance of imitation Nazi regimes in a half-dozen Latin-American nations, forced to be on the winning side, begging favors, clamoring for admission to the Axis? What shall we do then? Make war upon these neighbors; send armies to fight in the jungles of Central or South America; run the risk of outraging native sentiment and turning the whole continent against us? Or shall we sit tight while the area of Nazi influence draws ever closer to the Panama Canal and a spreading checkerboard of Nazi airfields provides ports of call for German planes that may choose to bomb our cities?

APR 30 1941

III

But even if Hitler gave us time, what kind of "time" would we have at our disposal?

There are moral and spiritual dangers for this country as well as physical dangers in a Hitler victory. There are dangers to the mind and heart as well as to the body and the land.

Victorious in Europe, dominating Africa and Asia through his Axis partners, Hitler could not afford to permit the United States to live an untroubled and successful life, even if he wished to. We are the arch-enemy of all he stands for: the very citadel of that "pluto-democracy" which he hates and scorns. As long as liberty and freedom prevailed in the United States there would be a constant risk for Hitler that our ideas and our example might infect the conquered countries which he was bending to his will. In his own interest he would be forced to harry us at every turn.

Who can doubt that our lives would be poisoned every day by challenges and insults from Nazi politicians; that Nazi agents would stir up anti-American feeling in every country they controlled; that Nazi spies would overrun us here; that Hitler would produce a continual series of lightning diplomatic strokes—alliances and "non-aggression pacts" to break our will; in short, that a continuous war of nerves, if nothing worse, would be waged against us?

And who can doubt that, in response, we should have to turn our own nation into an armed camp, with all our traditional values of culture, education, social reform, democracy and liberty subordinated to the single, all-embracing aim of self-preservation? In this case we should indeed experience "regimentation." Every item of foreign trade, every transaction in domestic commerce, every present prerogative of labor, every civil liberty we cherish, would necessarily be regulated in the interest of defense.

But the most tragic aspect of this attempt to survive, alone on our continent, is that it would amount at best merely to sustaining life in a charnel-house. With Britain gone, with the bright lamp of English liberty extinguished, with all hope of resurrection denied to the little democracies that have contributed so generously to our civilization and our culture, with the hobnailed boots of an ignorant and obscene barbarism echoing in every capital from London to Athens, we should live in a new world, changed beyond all recognition.

In this downfall of democracy outside the United States there would come, for many of our own people, a loss of faith in our own democratic system. Our confidence would be undermined, our vision dimmed, our ranks divided. In a dark, uncertain world we should stand alone, deriving from no other country the sustaining strength of a common faith in our democratic institutions.

What would it profit us to achieve, at last, this perfect isolation?

APR 30 1941

IV

The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor has looked down across the bay at many men who have crossed the ocean to find freedom. It stands now as a silent witness to the fact that we are already locked in mortal combat with the German system.

American courage and American idealism, together with the sound common sense of the American people, summon us to the defense both of our physical security and of those moral and spiritual values which alone make life worth living. This defense means many things. It means, in the first instance, a clear recognition that the most dangerous of all courses we could follow in this hour of decision is a policy of drift: of do-nothing while there is still time to act effectively; of letting hesitancy ripen into disagreement, and disagreement curdle into factions which will split the country.

It means strong leadership in Washington: a willingness to forego the methods of indirection and surprise and veiled hints and innuendo, and to state the plain facts of the situation boldly. It means leadership which is as generous as it is strong: leadership which is willing to forget old quarrels, ready to bring into positions of high power and into the innermost confidence of the Government the accredited spokesmen of the opposition party; leadership which is at last prepared to delegate all necessary authority to the engineers of American production.

It means a genuinely firm insistence that strikes or lockouts in defense industries will no longer be tolerated by public opinion. It means more immediate aid to the brave people who are now fighting in the front line of our defense. It means encouragement to American aviators who are ready to fly our own planes in the battle over Britain. It means a determination to see that our vital supplies reach England, under the protection of our own guns. Above all else it means a decision to avoid the same mistake that the democracies have made over and over again—the mistake of "too little and too late."

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There is no escape in isolation. We have only two alternatives. We can surrender or we can do our part in holding the line. We can defend, with all the means in our power, the rights that are morally and legally ours. If we decide for the American tradition, for the preservation of all that we hold dear in the years that lie ahead, we shall take our place in the line and play our part in the defense of freedom.

Macon Ga., Telegraph
June 1, 1941

Negro Service Center Opened

Macon's Defense Recreation committee officially opened a service recreation center for Negro trainees of Camp Wheeler last night, with talks by Army men and white and Negro leaders.

Hamilton Holt, chairman of the recreation committee presented the center's keys to H. R. Harris, chairman of the service center committee. The keys were then presented to the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, Negro minister, and committee chairman.

Special guest at the opening was Col. L. Kemper Williams, assistant to the head of the Army morale department, Washington City.

Those making two-minute talks were Mr. Holt, Calder Clay, chairman of the board of county commissioners; Major J. D. Blair, representing the city council; Dr. C. W. Dyer of the Negro Business and Professional Men's club; Alma E. Williams, president of the Progressive Federated club for Negro women; Brig. Gen. John H. Hester, commanding general of Camp Wheeler; Major Williams, welfare officer at Camp Wheeler; Major Miner W. Barnwell, executive officer of the 16th Training Battalion, and Chaplain M. L. Faulkner of the 16th Training Battalion.

The center is located in the old Police Cadet's Building on Cotton avenue.

Winchester, Tenn., Herald
May 22, 1941

Colored Soldiers Wanted For Regular Army

Colonel F. A. Prince, Field Artillery, Recruiting Officer for the States of Alabama and Tennessee announced today that authority had been received by his office to enlist 830 colored soldiers for the Regular Army for duty in various organizations at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, Fort McClellan, Alabama, Camp Livingston, Louisiana, Fort Bragg, N. C., Camp Davis, N. C., Camp Shelby, Miss., Fort Benning, Ga., and Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

Colonel Prince announced colored applicants who desire enlistment should contact their nearest Army Recruiting Station immediately.

Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35, single, without dependents and of good character.

Specialists of all trades are desired among these enlistments and excellent opportunities exist for trade schools and are available to men with qualifications who desire to further their trade training.

Recruiting stations are located in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Decatur, Ala.; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Johnson City, Tenn.

Citronelle, Ala., Call
May 29, 1941

COLORED SPECIALISTS SOUGHT BY U. S. ARMY

Colonel F. A. Prince, Field Artillery Recruiting Officer for Alabama and Tennessee announced today that 830 vacancies for specialists trades as: Stenographers, Clerks, Typists, Telephone Dispatches, Automobile Mechanics, Carpenters, Printers, and numerous other trades in regular Army units are open for colored applicants.

Colored men with high school and college educations should investigate, as the positions open are such that will offer one real security and life employment at good pay and retirement, if one completes thirty years service.

Colonel Prince stressed the fact that these Army assignments offer excellent opportunities for additional training and schooling with immediate advoncement in pay, to men who can meet these requirements and encourages all colored young men to investigate at the nearest Army Recruiting Office.

Recruiting offices are located in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Decatur, Alabama; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Johnson City, Tennessee.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Gazette
May 29, 1941

Colored Soldiers Need Recreation Room Equipment

By MRS. R. L. SUGGS

Recreation centers were not erected at Camp Forrest for colored soldiers until the past few weeks. On my visit there Sunday in the interest of the soldiers, I found two centers, and there was only one chair in one of the centers and the other without anything. The government does not furnish equipment for these centers, but rather the various communities.

On my return, I immediately contacted the seven ladies of Royal Lily Bridge Club, since I knew they had a few dollars in the bank. Without hesitating these ladies agreed that the entire account plus an addition be used to the best advantage in the purchase of equipment for these day rooms.

We purchased, new, eight well-built chairs, two good quality card tables, games such as table tennis, checkers, Chinese checkers sets, several decks of cards. This will be taken to Service Detachment, D. E. M. L. 4th C. A. S. C., Commanding Officer Captain McMurry, First Sgt. Bill Clover, Camp Forrest.

Members of the R.L.B. club are Mrs. R. B. Wilson, past president; Mrs. Perry Bowman, vice president; Mrs. W. E. Ferguson, treasurer; Mrs. D. A. Bradberry, time keeper; Mrs. Charles Whitman, president; Mrs. R. L. Suggs, secretary; Mrs. Jack Sutton, score keeper.

This is only a start but will be greatly appreciated by these soldiers. Groups from Nashville are going to help. I am making an appeal to any person or group who would like to aid in helping to add comfort to these centers with new or used equipment. If you wish, you may send contributions to my residence, or phone 321 and I will be glad to pick up same and see that it is properly sent in. Or if you desire any information along this line I will be glad to help. Visit this area some time. Most of this group are from lower parts of Mississippi and they are lonely; they need contacts; help them

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri
JUN 6 1941

NEGROES SEE BETTER THAN WHITES

According to a news report, two white scientists who claimed to be vision experts, have discovered that Negroes can see twice as well as whites at night. The test, we are informed, was made among the draft selectees, using so many whites picked at random and so many colored selected in the same way.

Of course no statement has been made as to why Negroes can see better than whites at night. At first we were inclined to think that it might be that the selectees came from a certain section of the country where their diet might have had some effect on their vision, but the report indicates that some four thousand men were examined from many sections of the country. Thus we are left in the dark as to the cause and we may only speculate that it is the intelligence and superior mind that enable the Negro selectees to see better than the whites at night. If we take the word of the Christian Scientists we might conclude that we see with the mind rather than with the optics.

But be that as it may, we would suggest that a further and a more scientific study be made because by so doing other superior qualities in the Negro youths may be discovered. We have always contended that Negroes would make better aviators than whites. We base that belief upon the fact that the Negro youth, when given the opportunity, has proved conclusively his superiority in many tests, not only in scientific research, but also in practical application. Surely this discovery by two white vision experts should be a lesson to those who would deny the Negro the chance to show his worth in many lines, particularly in our National Defense Program. Surely this expose' is a mighty challenge to Uncle Sam to look to the Negroes of this country for new things in the developing of the defense program. Given the opportunity the young Negro may be able to revolutionize many of the outmoded methods of the present day in the army, navy, etc., because he, the Negro youth, will be able to SEE, "twice as well".

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
AUG 23 1941

Private Saves Officer's Child, but Is No Hero

FORT MONROE, Va.—Private Oliver Walden of the Coast Artillery School detachment here has received a commendation from General Clark, commandant of the school, for his rescue of Shirley Anne Woodland, white, daughter of a non-commissioned officer, in the bay here.

Lieut. Calvin Cook, commander of Walden's company, and other officers investigated the case in which the little girl swam beyond her depth and was being carried out by the tide on July 26.

General Clark said in an official order that Walden missed getting a hero's citation only because he is a good swimmer and was in no personal danger.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

They Furnish Spiritual Tunes at Fort Benning

Here is seen the 22-voice reception center chorus at Fort Benning, Ga., representing seven States, which specializes in the singing of spirituals. Shown, left to right, are:

First row—Privates William Perkins, Birmingham, Ala.; Willis Brown, Minter, Ala.; Wendall Page, Vicksburg, Miss.; William Jemison, Carrolton, Ala.; George Luton, Providence, Ky., and Corporal Alton Davenport, Birmingham;

Second row—Corporal Benton A. Adams, pianist, Detroit, Mich.; Privates Morgan Brown, Macon, Ga.; Larzell McQueen, Meridian, Miss.; Bland L. Batey, Augusta, Ala.; Corporal Edward Ellis, Greensboro, Ga.; Privates Richard Montgomery, and Parnell Jones, both of Birmingham;

Third row—Privates Booker T. Watson, Atlanta; Leon Leake, Savannah; Sergeant Abner Jackson, director, Tallahasse, Fla.; Privates Henry G. Morris, Vero Beach, Fla.; Henry Shandison, Columbia, Tenn.; Mose Lamar, Albany, Ga.; Royal Flagg, Brownsville, Tenn., and J. Van Malone, Cleveland, Tenn.

cient young men—the cream of the selectee crop—for the speedy examination and classification of the recruits. Most of the staff are college men, lawyers and newspaper men, with a sprinkling of ex-school teachers thrown in.

Wherever possible, according to information received at the center, men with special training and talents are placed in units and given work in the army that will give them opportunity to develop these special aptitudes.

Center Has Chaplain

As many as 500 men have been examined, classified and assigned to camps in one day. The average day is 150. There are many days, however, when not a single man is received for induction into the army.

The center has its own chaplain, First Lieut. Luther M. Fuller of Chelsea, Mass., and former pastor of the People's Baptist Church, there.

Chaplain Fuller's three assistants are: the Rev. Van J. Malone, former pastor of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Cleveland, Tenn.; Booker T. Watson, Morehouse College graduate; and George B. Booker, of Mobile, Ala.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Reception Center at Ft. Benning Unique

FORT BENNING, Ga.—One unit of service here at Benning that is strictly a non-combat outfit is the Reception Center—the first and only center of its kind in the army today that handles only colored selectees.

Under the command of Lieut.-Col. Frank Lockhead, this induction station for all the colored men drafted within the Fourth Corps Area, has sent men to camps all over the South. Latest figures show that 13,713 draftees have got their first taste of the army at Benning's Reception Center.

130 Staff

The center has a permanent staff of 130 well-trained and effi-

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY 'JIVE CATS' SWING

The Jive Cats sing "Do I Worry" and Walkin' By the River" as men of the Unit Training Center, Savanna Ordnance Depot, Proving Ground, Ill., put on a special broadcast for the entertainment of the training center and a big radio audience over Chicago station WLS. Left to right: Corp. Douglas Carter, 69th Ordnance Co. (Am.); P.F.C. Jonnie Wright, 636th Ordnance Co. (Am.); Corp Isaac Brown, 69th Ordnance Co. (Am.); Sgt. William Martin, Headquarters Detachment.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

OPM URGED THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN NAT'L DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Employment and training of women in defense jobs without lowering wage, hours and other working standards was urged today by Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Managment, in letters to nearly 200 airplane companies and other defense contractors

To avoid unnecessary importation of "out-of-town" labor and the resultant housing difficulties and uprooting of families, Hillman urged these manufacturers to seek qualified women workers to fill a long list of operations which they can satisfactorily perform. It was noted that shortages in available and qualified male workers are occurring already in defense industries in some sections.

"Defense employers should indicate to the State Employment Service those occupations in which women will be used, and training agencies will establish defense training courses for women in those occupations requiring training," the letter said.

Surveys of the aircraft industry show women are competent in such work as machine shop, press and forming, metal fabrication, bench and stainless steel assemblies, fuselage assembly, wings, control surfaces, cowling, welding, fairing, tank, final assembly, painting, covering, heat treating, anodizing, welding, and many other operations.

Radio electrical manufacturing, small parts producers, and other defense industries have successfully employed women in many occupations, Mr. Hillman's letter noted that the ability of adequately trained women to do such jobs was demonstrated during the World War, and since that time in industry itself.

"It is necessary," he said, "that the hours of work, rates of pay, and conditions of work conform with established standards for the industry, in order that there may be no disturbance due to a lowering of these standards."

The letter was addressed to about 75 airplane and airplane parts companies in southern California, about 12 companies in Wichita, Kansas and 90 defense manufacturers covering a wide variety of products, in Connecticut.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Negro Soldiers

The attitude of civilians and civil authorities, as well as Military Police, toward Negro soldiers in a number of communities presents a problem, which is already serious and freighted with grave consequences, but which threatens to flare at any moment into incidents which may result in great loss of life and very serious embarrassment to the government and the Negro people.

Any kind of soldiers is always a problem. Civilians and local law enforcement officials find it difficult to cope with the situations and often serious trouble arises from the presence of soldiers in a given community. But that difficulty is always heightened, when for any reason the element of race prejudice enters the equation which is almost always the case when there are Negro soldiers.

The recent trouble at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and in Arkansas gives evidence that the Military Police in one instance and the civil authorities in the other were actuated by race prejudice in their handling of situations which otherwise might have been adjusted with a minimum of friction and far less unfortunate results.

We want to be absolutely fair in the matter, and we do not deny that there are frequent problems of discipline, which tax the powers of the authorities, but what the law enforcement officials will have to learn, both in the army and out of it, is that they only aggravate the situation when for any reason they give the impression that they are prejudiced in their action, because the soldiers involved are Negroes.

Negro soldiers who are being trained to fight for the preservation of democracy are not going to stand for discrimination and mistreatment by narrow-minded and prejudiced white men, who, because of their ignorance, are bent upon trying to keep Negroes in what they arrogantly call "his place." Black men who fought in every war of this republic have come to the conclusion that they know what their place is and are determined to make this nation a "land of the free and the home of the brave." To them it will mean just as much to die for the cause of freedom at home as in some foreign war and for some vague and meaningless crusade which has no fruitage in their native clime.

It is the testimony of white military officers and civilians that Negro soldiers are usually orderly and behave themselves on par and frequently above that of white soldiers under similar circumstances, and it is, therefore, very difficult for us to believe that there is sufficient provocation for some of the things which have recently happened.

47c-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN INVESTIGATOR REPORTS

Close upon the heels of The Pittsburgh Courier's investigators, Attorney Curtis Todd, NAACP lawyer visited Ft. Bragg and investigated the recent tragic events for the Association.

Attorney Todd's report confirms the findings of Pittsburgh Courier reporters and underscores the demand of this newspaper that Negro troops be moved to posts outside the South.

SEP 13 1941

Dwelling on the almost total lack of decent recreational facilities for these young men in Fayetteville and environs, he says, "They can go into none of the theaters or better eating places."

Imagine a soldier in the uniform of his country and engaged in training to defend democracy and the Four Freedoms being treated in such a manner? Imagine him beaten and bullied by his so-called white comrades.

Is it any wonder that Attorney Todd can report of their morale that, "Most of them take a fatalistic attitude. They know they have their backs to the wall, but they also know there is nothing they can do about it!"

Contrary to the recent statement of one of the colored chaplains at Fort Bragg that all the Negro soldiers are satisfied with the South, Attorney Todd reports that after talking with young Negroes from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and Michigan, he found that "all of them want desperately to be moved."

SEP 13 1941

We agree with the Negro soldiers that they ought to be moved.

We see no merit whatever in the argument of some Negroes that the government should permit these soldiers to "defend themselves" against insult and persecution.

Such an action on the part of the government is unthinkable.

If the government will not insist upon their proper treatment and protection, it will certainly never invite them to shoot down white people who mistreat them, and it is astonishing that any responsible Negro anywhere would even dream of the government doing this.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLICIES REMAIN UNCHANGED; BUS- MP's SORE SPOTS

SEP 13 1941

FORT BRAGG, N.C., Sept. 11 (ANP)—After the tragic killings involving white M.P.'s and Negro soldiers encamped at Fort Bragg, the Public Relations Bureau is launching a huge propaganda program there. This program is without doubt attempting to cover up unfavorable publicity uncovered by various news comments of eastern newspapers.

In the Fort Bragg propaganda setup there is a coast-to-coast radio broadcast from the Fort every Thursday night from 6 until 7 o'clock. The officials in charge always include an act from one of the Fort's Negro Units to have civilian listeners believe that Fort Bragg's Negro soldiers are having a wonderful time.

POLICIES UNCHANGED

In another instance an announcement was made that white soldiers would be offered tickets to college football games at half price. Also they announced that they were contacting officials of A. and T. college, Shaw university and Fayetteville State Teacher's college to make similar arrangements for Negro soldiers of Fort Bragg.

It was further stated that Military Police would be assigned to all games. Negro soldiers are protesting such a move unless the Military Police used are Negroes.

In its usual manner policies remain the same at Fort Bragg according to reports of men stationed there.

BUSES REMAIN A SORE SPOT

SEP 13 194

One soldier stated that bus transportation for Negro troops is worse than ever. Instead of one bus every hour, buses are now running on the average of one bus for Negro troops every two hours. Also troops having overnight passes are sure to be late for the 6 o'clock morning reveille by depending on the bus. The first Negro bus from Fayetteville, nine miles away, arrives at 8 a.m. There is a "reveille bus" for white troops arriving at the Fort at 5:30 a.m., allowing them ample time to make this formation.

In the 16th Battalion of the Field Artillery Replacement Center the Post Exchange formerly employed five Negro civilian clerks with a white manager. Two days after the bus tragedy five white clerks replaced them and three Negroes were demoted to porters.

Also noted were instructions to all mess sergeants to lock up all meat cleavers and butcher knives in mess halls to make sure Negro troops would be unarmed in case of any racial outbreak.

CITIZENS INDIFFERENT

In a recent interview with several Negro citizens of Fayetteville, where heroic Private Ned Turman met his death, this writer found many of them not interested and indifferent about the affair.

One Fayetteville cab driver said, "It don't matter a d——m to me. I am only interested in getting more cab runs myself."

A cafe operator when asked what did he think about the affair, answered, "To be honest, I'll tell you I don't care much about northern Negroes myself."

Prices in Fayeteville's Negro enterprises wre found to be parallel to prices in New York. A 10-cent bottle of beer costs 15 cents, hotdogs and hamburgers are 10 cents and the most-talked about extreme prices were cab fares.

The writer climbed into one of the brightly painted cab and the driver asked, "Are you a civilian or soldier?" Not waiting for an answer he stated, "I just wanted to know because we always charge more for soldiers because soldeirs are not permanent as civilians and we soak 'em whenever we get a chance."

SEP 13 1941

MP's CRACK DOWN ON CIVILIAN DRESS

After questioning soldiers concerning prices a soldier stated he missed the last bus to the Fort the night before and attempted to find lodging at one of the better lodging houses and was forced to pay $3 for a single bed, or if he was found on Fayetteville streets after 1 a.m. he would have been jailed by white Military Police.

Following the recent bus tragedy many Negro troops dressed in civilian clothing to avoid the constant dogging of white Military Policemen. This was soon noticed by the ofay M. P.'s and thereafter all buses carrying Negro troops were stopped and all passengers were questioned whether they were civilians or soldiers. They were askd to show their socks or underclothing. Most of them were wearing G. I. (Government Issue) socks and underclothing. Reports were that these that were found were made to dismount from the bus and walk back to their units.

Travelers all over the United States who have been filled with a summer wanderlust, will soon settle down to a saner, more quiet life as Old Man Winter approaches Eastern United States. Rounding out a gay and colorful season at Atlantic City, vacationers made the best of Labor Day by taking a final fling at this popular resort. Ruth Samuel of Philadelphia, shown in Photo 1, carries that "look of satisfaction" because of the fine surroundings. Headed in the same mental direction are Minnie Cooper and Louise Harris, in Photo 2. Grace Clifford, in No. 3 photo, of New York seemingly looks into the future and sees biting winds that will be her lot in the Big City up North! Dorothy Johnson of Philly, sits high on a windy perch with her youthful self in Photo 4. Myrtle Manigault in Photo 5, says "Come on in, the water's fine!" She found this position on the beach much to her liking. In Photo 6, Mrs. Mabel Warrick and Mrs. Lydia Brown of Philadelphia find things to talk about with Mrs. Viola Smith of Washington, and Mrs. Florence Forbes of New York. In Photo 7 James H. Robinson, county detective from Philly, joins the Labor Day throng and holds to charming Alma Boone.—foto-rowe.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NOT TALK BUT ACTION

Draftees in one Southern army camp refused a furlough unless they were provided with colored military policemen and colored truck drivers for their trip.

A good deal of racial discrimination in army camps will cease when large numbers of men refuse to be jim crowed.

When solid groups of men are willing to do without rather than accept half a loaf, they will be well on their way to solving their own problems.

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After questioning soldiers concerning prices a soldier stated he missed the last bus to the Fort the night before and attempted to find lodging at one of the better lodging houses and was forced to pay $3 for a single bed, or if he was found on Fayetteville streets after 1 a.m. he would have been jailed by white Military Police.

Following the recent bus tragedy many Negro troops dressed in civilian clothing to avoid the constant dogging of white Military Policemen. This was soon noticed by the ofay M. P.'s and thereafter all buses carrying Negro troops were stopped and all passengers were questioned whether they were civilians or soldiers. They were askd to show their socks or underclothing. Most of them were wearing G. I. (Government Issue) socks and underclothing. Reports were that these that were found were made to dismount from the bus and walk back to their units.

Travelers all over the United States who have been filled with a summer wanderlust, will soon settle down to a saner, more quiet life as Old Man Winter approaches Eastern United States. Rounding out a gay and colorful season at Atlantic City, vacationers made the best of Labor Day by taking a final fling at this popular resort. Ruth Samuel of Philadelphia, shown in Photo 1, carries that "look of satisfaction" because of the fine surroundings. Headed in the same mental direction are Minnie Cooper and Louise Harris, in Photo 2. Grace Clifford, in No. 3 photo, of New York seemingly looks into the future and sees biting winds that will be her lot in the Big City up North! Dorothy Johnson of Philly, sits high on a windy perch with her youthful self in Photo 4. Myrtle Manigault in Photo 5, says "Come on in, the water's fine!" She found this position on the beach much to her liking. In Photo 6, Mrs. Mabel Warrick and Mrs. Lydia Brown of Philadelphia find things to talk about with Mrs. Viola Smith of Washington, and Mrs. Florence Forbes of New York. In Photo 7 James H. Robinson, county detective from Philly, joins the Labor Day throng and holds to charming Alma Boone.—foto-rowe.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NOT TALK BUT ACTION

Draftees in one Southern army camp refused a furlough unless they were provided with colored military policemen and colored truck drivers for their trip.

A good deal of racial discrimination in army camps will cease when large numbers of men refuse to be jim crowed.

When solid groups of men are willing to do without rather than accept half a loaf, they will be well on their way to solving their own problems.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

TROOPS IN MORE CLASHES IN SOUTH

DETROIT, Mich. — Sworn statements of four members of the 84th Engineers division told a story of vile treatment to which the troops were subjected at Camp Robinson, Ark. The four men had made their way back to Michigan by hitch-hiking and riding freight cars. They had gone AWOL rather than submit to intimidation by state patrolmen and civilians at Camp Robinson.

The men testified that not only were colored troops forced off the highway at machine gun-point by bands of whites, but their commanding officers were insulted and one white lieutenant, Donald Curry, was slapped by a patrolman. Protesting against the imperious demands of the southerners to "get those damn niggers off the highway," the white officers were called "niggr-lovers" and "damn Yankees."

The NAACP placed the responsibility for race clashes in and around military camps on the government's policy of segregation. It stated that the episodes in Arkansas and North Carolina are the direct outgrowth of the philosophy of the War Department which caters to southern segregation tradition. The NAACP emphasized the imperativ eneed for a change in this philosophy.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Terror Breeds New Outbreaks In Dixie Camps

Negro Soldiers Fight Back Against Injustices Of Army and Civilians

NEW ORLEANS. — Down at Jackson Barracks, here, there's a renewal of the Civil War brewing.

Four hundred colored selectees from the North, boiling with resentment from typical Southern Negro-baiting, are dangerously near to open revolt. And some 500 Northern whites from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, are openly supporting the Negroes in defiance of "cracker tactics."

It is a story of hard work backed by rank, harsh, unjust treatment in a setup where the ofifcers, only source of protection for the men, turn their backs and refuse to raise a single voice or hand in protest.

The 400 Negroes are members of the 393d Quartermaster Battalion. Drafted from the north, mainly in the metropolitan area of New York City itself, they were sent down to Texas for preliminary training, achieved the highest marks in the entire Selective Service program and were then shipped to New Orleans where they are performing the work of longshoremen and stevedores.

The barracks where the Negroes are housed, face one side of a highway and men on sentry duty face a continual barrage of insulting epithets from natives who are always passing by.

When the soldiers go off duty and are forced to ride the New Orleans street cars—jim crow, of course—they are subjected to all sorts of indignities, more often forced to give up their seats on little or no pretext and jailed promptly if they offer the slightest protest.

Colored soldiers are locked up every night for such incidents.

And, the Negroes are getting very tired of the whole thing.

Already one New Orleans policeman, attempting to demonstrate his authority over a small group of colored soldiers, has been "sapped up" in approved fashion. The cop, later swearing he could identify his assailants, was taken out to the barracks to face the entire lineup.

He couldn't pick out his man or men.

Right across from the Negroes' barracks are housed the 500 or more whites from the north. They're bakers, engaged in producing bread for the Army. The Negroes have no trouble with them—in fact, they're quite friendly.

So much so that they have made it clear to the Negroes that any time the latter want to "start something" they can count on the bakers' full support—physical as well as morally.

But behind the bakers' barracks are the southern whites and they are the source of much the trouble. They and, of course, the civilians, all of whom openly show their intense resentment at even seeing a Negro in uniform.

The 393d is the first Negro outfit ever to be detailed to New Orleans and apparently the Crescent City natives can't accept the situation with equanimity.

The Negro soldiers didn't come looking for trouble, they insist, and they have even tried to avoid it. Right now the entire outfit is trying to organize a fund through voluntary subscriptions to purchase two buses so that they can stay off the trolley cars altogether. They feel that the 400 of them can raise the down payment and by charging regular fares the operation costs and monthly payments can be carried.

But even the most optimistic of them are prone to admit that the solution of the siuation is hardly that simple.

The next step will be——?

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 10, 1941

N. C. Mayor Asks MPs To Handle Negro Soldiers

KINSTON, N. C., Sept. 10.—(AP)—After a week-end of disorders, Kinston city officials have asked authorities at Camp Davis to provide adequate military police for Negro soldiers on leave here.

Mayor W. F. Stanley disclosed today that he had conferred yesterday with officers at the camp, and had been assured that the military policemen would be provided.

A local Negro teacher was stabbed, allegedly by a Negro soldier, and several persons were assaulted during the week-end, the mayor said. The injured teacher was in a critical condition.

Mayor Stanley said he had also received reports that several white women were insulted by Negro soldiers.

"We are glad to have soldiers—white or colored—come to Kinston on leave," he continued. "However, our police force of only 18 officers is unable to handle a large group of Negroes, and we have asked for military police for that reason."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 19, 1941

NEGRO TROOPS.

To the Editor: Press reports, Kinston, September 9, of disorders occasioned there by large numbers of visiting Negro troops from Camp Davis, following other clashes near Camp Bragg, raise ominous fears of more serious racial clashes in the South.

This suggestion is offered: Would it not be better for Negro troops to be stationed and trained in Northern and Western camps? In such locations Northern and Western white troops in close proximity with Negro troops would learn to know the Negro better and possibly, instead of abusing the South for its alleged treatment of the Negro, would learn to sympathize with the South's racial problems.

Something must be done with this menacing problem. Bishop Cannon recently spoke here after visiting certain camps. His picture of conditions is black. Young men of both races in the same camp inflamed by A.B.C. whiskey and "soiled doves" following the camps in trailers may at any time cause a racial explosion.

Federal authorities should know these things and transfer Negro troops to Northern and Western camps where, it is alleged, racial antipathy does not prevail. Such association in Western and Northern camps might help the members of both races.

JOHN B. PALMER.

Warrenton.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

B'HAM FORMS ARMY WELFARE COMMITTEE

Organizations Pool Ideas To Plan War-Time Protection

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A Citizens Committee for Army Welfare became a permanent organization to aid in national defense as particularly concerns Negro soldiers and citizens here recently. Interest ran high Monday when the committee decided that its scope should be widened to meet adequately whatever situations Birmingham citizens will be called on to handle in case of local emergency.

Several phases of war-time community and home protection were discussed as well as ways and means of having Birmingham citizens become conscious of the need for a city-wide effort of this sort so that they can be easily organized and trained to take whatever precautionary measures might become necessary for the preservation of our city.

Official representation on the Citizens Committee for Army Welfare includes Britain McKenzie Post No. 150, American Legion; Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers; Southern Negro Youth Congress; City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; the branch Y.W.C.A.; Y.M.C.A.; Acipco Y.M.C.A.; Executive committee, Boy Scouts of America; the Committee for Industrial Organization; Inter-Denominational Council; Semper Fidelis club; L'Etude D'Art club; Bethlehem House; the Methodist church; Birmingham Housing Authority.

Officers of the Citizens Committee for Army Welfare are Rev. J. Clyde Perry, chairman; Mrs. A. H. Parker, vice chairman; Miss Sallye Bell, secretary; Mrs. Grace Brown Knox, secretary-reporter; Rev. L. B. Bascombe, treasurer.

The Citizens Committee for Army

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Joe Louis Appears in First of Army Camp Exhibitions

OCT 10 1941

47c

OCT 10 1941

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Several thousand soldiers of Camp Grant, Ill., crowded Bell Bowl, a natural amphitheater, to watch Champion Joe Louis demonstrate his boxing skill in the first of a series of exhibitions in Army camps. In the ring Louis (center) and his opponent (right) eye each other for an opening. Referee is at left

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Marked "X" On Payrolls When Drafted

NOV 1 1941

College Dean, Now Chaplain, Began Education Plan

CAMP LEE, Va.—Just able to sign the payroll with an "x" when they first arrived at the Quartermaster Replacement Center here, hundreds of colored selectees proudly go forth to permanent posts with a sound knowledge of the three R's, trained mentally as well as physically by the army to be not only soldiers but citizens.

In the 13 weeks spent here, the trainees learn to read, write and do arithmetic problems in addition to mastering basic military maneuvers and special jobs essential to the 1941 Quartermaster soldier.

Founder and developer of this program is First Lt. Samuel H. Giles, former dean of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., and now chaplain of the 9th colored Quartermaster Training Regiment.

Soon after arriving at Camp Lee last spring, Chaplain Giles decided the selectees' term in the army probably offered the men best chance they would ever have of learning to read and write, and began to organize classes. By the middle of April the school was in full swing.

STUDY AFTER WORK

Over 300 from all sections of the eastern half of the United States willingly attended school four nights a week after they had completed their day's work.

At the completion of the first training period of the camp in June, the success of the school was so firmly established it was made permanent. A similar project was established in the center for white selectees.

Now under official sanction, the school was able to obtain supplies from the Federal Works Agency. Instead of holding classes at night, the sessions were held in place of the technical instruction given all trainees at the center.

VISUAL METHOD

The method of teaching is by visual education. Pictures of things seen everyday in camp were shown with the words symbolizing the objects. Rapidly, the students learned to associate the written words with the objects and gradually were able to read and write sentences.

Under the present plan of half-day classes, two selectees, teachers in civilian life, conduct the all-day sessions. Several times during the school term, Chaplain Giles conducts the class and sits in to check on the progress of the pupils.

47c
NOV 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Three R's Added to Military Instruction Of Camp Lee Trainees

Virginia Chaplain Founded Program To Reduce Illiteracy Among Many Selectees in Eastern Half of U. S.

CAMP LEE, Va. — Just able to sign the payroll with an "x" when they first arrived at the Quartermaster Replacement Center here, hundreds of colored selectees proudly go forth to permanent posts with a sound knowledge of the three R's, trained mentally as well as physically by the army to be not only soldiers but citizens.

In the 18 weeks spent here, the trainees learn to read, write and do arithmetic problems in addition to mastering basic military maneuvers and special jobs essential to 1941 Quartermaster soldier.

Founder and developer of this program to reduce illiteracy among men of his race is First Lieutenant Samuel H. Giles, former dean at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., and now chaplain of the 9th colored Quartermaster Training regiment.

Soon after arriving at Camp Lee last spring, Chaplain Giles discovered that many members of the regiment were signing the payroll with an "x" because they had never been taught to write.

Deciding their term in the army probably offered the men the best chance they would ever have of learning to read and write, he began to organize classes.

Every available space in five barracks, two regular classrooms and a recreation hall were commandeered and by the middle of April, the school was in full swing.

Over 300 men from all sections of the eastern half of the United States willingly attended school four nights a week after they had completed their day's work.

At the completion of the first training period of the camp in June, the success of the school was so firmly established it was suggested it be made a permanent part of the plans and training program of the Replacement center. Following methods developed in the 9th Regiment School, a similar project was established in the center for white students of the four other regiments.

Now under official sanction, the school was able to obtain supplies from the Federal Works Agency. Instead of holding classes at night, the sessions were held in place of the technical instruction given all trainees at the center.

One week the students attended classes in the morning and the following week went in the afternoon. When they were not at school they were being given basic military training that would fit them to be soldiers in the fighting Quartermaster Corps of 1941.

The method of teaching was by visual education. Pictures of things seen everyday in camp were shown with the words symbolizing the objects. Rapidly, the students learned to associate the written words with the objects and gradually were able to read and write sentences.

Under the present plan of half-day classes, two selectees, teachers in civilian life, conduct the sessions. Each teaches all day with the classes divided into two parts.

Several times during the school term, Chaplain Giles conducts the class and sits in to check on the progress of the pupils. From these visits, sandwiched in with his other duties, he has come to the conclusion that the majority of the students are 'very apt" and only need the opportunity to learn to be literate citizens.

Chaplain Giles, who now lives with his wife and baby girl at 1022 Rome Street, Petersburg, holds degrees of A. B., D. D., M. A., and TH. M. When not on active duty, he resides at 415 Calhoun Street, Baltimore.

The instructors are Private Mark Ford and Corporal Clarence Jones. Ford, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ford of 1106 North Carey Street, Baltimore, was inducted June 20. He formerly taught in the school system of his home city.

Jones, a graduate of Howard University, is the son of Campbell Jones of 1804 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore. When he was inducted July 12, he was living at 1232 Fairmont Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Supervising the elementary program of the Center is Lt. Col. E. D. Ellis. Plans and Training Officer, aided by Captain Robert W. Revelev.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Texas Daily Urges Training Of Negro Soldiers In North

NOV 9 1941

DALLAS—(ANP)—An editorial in in the Dallas Morning News, local white daily of Nov. 4, backs up the contention of Negro newspapers the country over, in that it advocates northern Negro troops should not be sent to southern posts where discrimination, and mistreatment is rampant.

The editorial surrounds the incident at Brownwood, Tex., where a disturbance by troops in the colored section of that town was quelled by military police with only one slight casualty. This local daily, one of the largest in the south, has been known to be liberal on questions on public welfare.

Says Northern Negroes Should Not Be Sent South

NOV 9 1941

Says the editorial:

"Fortunately no casualties occurred in the near-riot conditions repressed by prompt action of the 36th division's military police at Brownwood. Regrettably, there can be no assurance that similar occurrences may not disturb the defense program at Brownwood or at points in the south where Negro troops are stationed. No amount of theory can refute the hard facts that the race questions makes the use of Negro troops in southern areas an extremely delicate question.

"Primarily, the lack of any facile solution is based on the fact that both tradition and determination are against admixture of races in the south. Miscegenation and jim crow laws are not the cause but the effect of deep-rooted feeling in the matter that cannot be waved aside. The concentration of any considerable number of Negro troops in communities where Negro population is insufficient to absorb their need for social contacts creates a condition provocative of disorder. In the south, too, Negro troops will, of course, resent contact with civil laws resigned to accentuate segregation, statutes existing in few places in the North. Exclusion from or segregation in restaurants, theaters and transportation facilities brings the situation to a head. A quarter of a century ago, bloody tragedies at Brownsville and Houston in Texas and elsewhere in the south were directly traceable to these conditions peculiar to and familiar in the south.

"No principle of democracy suggests forcing on anyone an association distasteful to him. Individual prejudice is not a privilege, but a right, in private lives. The south doubtless errs in trying to force its prejudices into public concerns also, but the condition is a fact, not a theory.

"The federal government apparently has never learned that it cannot without unfortunate consequences billet northern-trained Negro troops in the south. Until it does learn that axiomatic fact, there will continue to be trouble."

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CAMPS

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

General Lear Blames Negro Troops For Recent Clashes In Prescott, Arkansas

SEP 1 3 1941

Negro Woman Complains to M. P.'s That She Dislikes Presence of Negro Troops

Fifth Column May Be At Work

WITH THE 94TH ENGINEER BATTALION SOMEWHERE IN ARKANSAS.—(ANP)—Noncommissioned officers of the 9th Engineer Battalion heard Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the 2nd army, last Thursday charge in a talk that the recent clashes between civilians of Prescott and Durmott, Ark., and the troops of the 94th, were brought about by the soldiers themselves, and "were to be expected." Gen. Lear held that the road incident was a direct result of the clashes between the soldiers, state troopers and southern M. P.'s, and that the 94th is a discredit to their race.

The incidents surrounding the brief outbreak started when, on one hand, a group of Negro soldiers resented the insults hurled at them by several M. P.'s; while on the other, a group of soldiers was fired upon and one beaten by state troopers within the camp area. Since the road incident, in which the entire battalion was forced off the highway at the point of machine and riot guns and a white officer was assaulted by state troopers, there have been two new outbreaks. One was precipitated by an unidentified Negro woman in Hope, Ark., who complained to M. P.'s that she disliked the presence of colored troops in the neighborhood. SEP 1 3 1941

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the battalion is good enough to wear the uniform of the U. S. Army; it is good enough to be among the best corps of combat engineers in the service, but not good enough to train in Arkansas, or to protect itself from the insults and assaults of southern white citizens. Colored civilians are somewhat frightful of the stand taken by the Fort Custer men, fearing that dire deeds will result from it. Also, the rumor is going the round that subversive activities precipitated the near riot, since it would seem easy for fifth column activities to strike a telling blow to the morale of the army through attacks at Negro troops by prejudiced southerners.

SAYS SOLDIERS 'DISCREDIT TO THEIR RACE'

SEP 14 1941

Resent Southern Insults

WITH THE 94th ENGINEER BATTALION SOMEWHERE IN ARKANSAS, Sept. 11—(ANP)—Non-commissioned officers of the 94th Engineer Battalion heard Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the 2nd army, last Thursday charge in a talk that the recent clashes between civilians of Prescott and Durmott, Ark., and the troops of the 94th, were brought about by the soldiers themselves, and "were to be expected." Gen. Lear held that the road incident was a direct result of the clashes between the soldiers, state troopers and southern M.P.'s, and that the 94th is a discredit to their race. SEP 14 1941

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Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
August 19, 1941

4,000 Negro Soldiers Moved To Prevent Racial Clashes

Fort Bragg, N. C., Aug. 7.—Approximately 4000 Negro soldiers were segregated today and their leaves were canceled to prevent race riots resulting from the slaying of a military policeman and a Negro private.

The shooting occurred yesterday on a bus containing 30 Negro soldiers when Sergeant Elwyn L. Hargraves, of Corsicana, Tex., attempted to arrest Ned Turman, 27, Negro selectee from Ashton, S. C.

Gets Sergeant's Gun

Army officials said Turman seized Sergeant Hargraves' gun and shot him. When other military police attempted to subdue Turman, he fired at them. Technical Sergt. Russell Owens, of Hartley, Ky., killed him. Private Allen Katzaman, of Sheridan, Pa., was shot in the chest and is in critical condition. Six other soldiers suffered minor wounds.

All Negro soldiers at the fort were taken to another camp, nine miles away.

At Camp Davis, the military police force was doubled and all Negroes were confined to quarters. There had been "racial disturbances," it was said.

Police Doubled

Private J. C. Monts, of the military police, was stabbed at a Wilmington bus depot by a Negro private identified as J. Davenport, while an unidentified person pinned Private Monts' arms.

Tuesday, military police used clubs and a water hose on Negro soldiers who refused to comply with "Jim Crow" laws and move to the rear of a bus.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LETTER TO N.A.A.C.P. SAYS NEGRO PRESS HAS EXAGGERATED

SEP 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Rapping Brigadier General J. A. Ulio, acting adjutant general, for claiming resentment over conditions in army camps had been "aroused by inflammatory and distorted statements" in the colored press, the NAACP called his attitude singular and impertinent.

THESE ARE THE THINGS THE COURIER HAS DONE THAT GEN. ULIO DISLIKES

SEP 6 1941

1 Expose military police at all Army camps and urged the inclusion of colored soldiers as part of the M. P. force.

2. Sent P. L. Prattis and James M. Reid, with staff photographer, to investigate at first hand the trouble at Fort Bragg and Camp Davis.

3. Held two conferences with War Department officials in Washington to make personal report on conditions found at Army camps.

4. Aided in exposing conditions in Arkansas involving 94th Engineers.

In reply to the NAACP's telegram to the War Department asking that immediate action be taken to clear up the Fort Bragg incident, General Ulio wrote that the affair was being investigated and that "the press, notably the Negro press, has gone far afield in distorting events which proved to be unsubstantiated."

"Such distorted publicity," the General continued, "has not only contributed to the lowering of the morale of the soldiers, Negro and white, but the morale of their people at home." He complained the War Department could not be continuously diverted from its task of training an army by "ill-considered acts."

SEP 6 1941

In a letter to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, the NAACP requested that General Ulio be rebuked, saying "there is little wonder that civilian and army morale is at such a low ebb when a responsible official of the War Department attempts to say that resentment against such attacks is wholly without foundation."

This attitude, the Association pointed out, opens to question whether or not the War Department will honestly and uncompromisingly act, or will attempt to evade its responsibility on this issue.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Davis Report On Fort Bragg Filed At War Offices

SEP 27 1941

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—General Benjamin Davis' report on the situation at Fort Bragg, N. C., in its preliminary form, covers 600 pages and is in the hands of officials of the War Department, it was reported last week.

Associated with the General in his investigation of conditions at the camp were Lt. Col. R. L. Hunter of the investigation division, and Col. Edward Hanford of the chief inspectors division.

The three made a thorough investigation of the conditions bringing about the recent disturbances in the camp and among the recommendations are the following:

The dispatching of an experienced officer, trained in police work, to be provost marshal at the camp and to train and organize a police force of white and colored military police;

The establishment of a military police headquarters in the city of Fayetteville, separate and distince from the civilian police;

A large number of military officers to supervise the military police in the city;

SEP 27 19

A unified force of military police to be established with Negro and white personnel, with the men having equal equipment and equal authority.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Soldiers Say Southern Replacement Center At Rustin, Once Lynching Scene

SEP 27 1941

RUSTIN, La. — (ANP)— Southern army replacement centers are as much hell as southern M. P.'s, according to Pvts. Harold Markhume and John Ford, and Corp. David Laughlin, of the 94th Engineer battalion.

It is reported that the new brick school building here being used by the second army as a replacement center during the maneuvers is used exclusively by white troops. Negro soldiers are examined and processed in a tent some 200 yards from the building. Too, colored soldiers are not allowed to come near the school.

Sleeping and eating quarters for Negro troops are about three miles from the replacement center. There, they are forced to sleep on the floor with only two blankets. White soldiers, however, are issued a cot and two blankets. Meals are leftovers from what white troops have eaten, according to colored soldiers stationed here. In some instances, they must prepare their own meals or have them prepared by young women of the USO. The USO branch here is reputed to be the only such station for colored troops in the south.

One soldier, Pvt Markhume of Detroit, protested the discriminatory treatment being accorded him, and alleges that the commanding officer of the replacement center told him the school building had been donated for the use of the army, only on condition that no Negro troops be permitted to receive service there. This town was the scene of a sensational lynching a few years ago.

SEP 27 1941

However, the USO for colored troops, housed in Rustin's Negro high school, is doing a good job of administering to soldiers' need for recreation. Employing 30 attractive young women as hostesses, the branch furnishes refreshments and dancing for the soldiers. This is, however, far inadquate for the number of soldiers in the vicinity. On the other hand, white soldiers in the same area have dozens of USO units, in addition to parishes of Sabine, Winn, Natchitoches, and DeSoto, access to the facilities of WPA state library, and numerous other forms of entertainment.

No discrimination in the Camp Robinson hospital has been reported.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Recreation Available to Ft. Jackson Men

NOV 1 1941

FORT JACKSON, S.C.—One big problem facing the men here at Fort Jackson is that of transportation to and from camp.

During the day, when most of them are working, colored and white use the same bus to and from Columbia. At night, however, there are separate buses for colored and white soldiers.

Those for whites run from a convenient spot in front of the capitol building, and there is a bus every few minutes. The colored soldiers have to get a bus over behind the capitol—but these buses run every hour, at 9, 10, 11, and 12.

After 12, any colored soldier or civilian caught on the streets of Columbia—without an air-tight excuse—will either be beaten up or locked up—or both.

Most of the men in camp are from the deep South, and most of them do not know how to go about meeting the better class of people who live in Columbia.

Amusements Lacking

Since there are no night clubs in the city, and very few bars and restaurants that may be classed any higher than "joints," the soldiers have little to do when they come to town but stand on street corners.

NOV 15 1941

Ministers and club leaders have taken practically no interest in the soldiers. Girls don't go out to camp and stage dances and give the men some form of entertainment. Columbia's attitute, in a soldier's own words, is that "all men in uniform are roughnecks."

47c-1941

CAMPS

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Guns, No Drilling for Men at Jackson

FORT JACKSON, S.C.—The colored men here are all laborers. You don't see any drilling and you don't see any guns unless you look in the supply rooms.

One hour a day is given to military tactics—but so many of the men work at night, they seldom get in on these morning limbering up exercises.

28th QM Only Soldiers

The 28th Quartermasters are the closest unit to real soldiers in the area. Everybody in this outfit is an enlisted man. Coming mostly from the Midwest, these men are in E, F, and G companies, and were slated to move out of camp the last week in September. They were to go first to North Carolina for maneuvers, and then to bivouac until November at Fort Dix. in New Jersey.

The 28th is a trucking unit, with fifty-two 2½-ton trucks, three ½-ton trucks and one command car assigned to them. Their main job, in camp and on maneuvers, is to transport troops and supplies.

Two Types of Training

Many of them have had several years in the army, but their training here is in two brackets. In the first eschelon, they get instruction in truck maintenance and driving; and the second eschelon is devoted to heavier repairs. At one time or another, they are taught first aid, gas mask drill, convoy operations, guard duty and camouflage.

The Quartermaster Detachment is a station complement. The unit lost twenty-one men on September 20, who were 28 years old or over—and a happier group of men was never seen.

Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have supplied this outfit with about 95 per cent of its manpower. Until early September, most of the group drove trucks for the hospital, supply and utilities details on the post, but this work is now being done by white civilians.

Railhead Detail

The 91st Quartermasters do railhead work. All the supplies—food, clothing, coal, etc.—are handled by this hard-working group of men. They furnish three shifts a day, 24 hours to the day, for the unloading of cars bringing whole sides of beef, barrels of paint, crates of eggs and bales of clothing.

The station warehouses are their drill grounds and when they aren't working, they're usually in their barracks sleeping, in the mess hall eating, or recuperating.

The morale of this unit, according to some of the non-commissioned officers, used to very high. But after months of few and slow promotions, after a diet of the same work—which is non-military and requires more strength than skill, the morale is at a very low ebb. Those who can't get transferred are trying to get out of the army for various reasons.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Our Army At a Glance

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Fort Knox, Ky.

Companies B and C, 4th Battalion, Armored Force Replacement Training Center; 1553rd Service Company; Pursuit Squadron men are trained as Company K, 34th QM Regiment; Company; ground crews for fighter plane pilots—Company B, 31st QM Regiment. About repairs, maintenance, observing 800 men. No colored commissioned officers. weather and charting courses for night troops learn to be cooks, bakers and flying. KP's, instead of basic tank training. Armored Force unit. Other units drive trucks, handle supplies and work around camp.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Guns, No Drilling for Men at Jackson

47c

FORT JACKSON, S.C.—The colored men here are all laborers. You don't see any drilling and you don't see any guns unless you look in the supply rooms.

NOV 15 1941

One hour a day is given to military tactics—but so many of the men work at night, they seldom get in on these morning limbering up exercises.

28th QM Only Soldiers

The 28th Quartermasters are the closest unit to real soldiers in the area. Everybody in this outfit is an enlisted man. Coming mostly from the Midwest, these men are in E, F, and G companies, and were slated to move out of camp the last week in September. They were to go first to North Carolina for maneuvers, and then to bivouac until November at Fort Dix. in New Jersey.

The 28th is a trucking unit, with fifty-two 2½-ton trucks, three ½-ton trucks and one command car assigned to them. Their main job, in camp and on maneuvers, is to transport troops and supplies.

Two Types of Training

Many of them have had several years in the army, but their training here is in two brackets. In the first eschelon, they get instruction in truck maintenance and driving; and the second eschelon is devoted to heavier repairs. At one time or another, they are taught first aid, gas mask drill, convoy operations, guard duty and camouflage.

The Quartermaster Detachment is a station complement. The unit lost twenty-one men on September 20, who were 28 years old or over—and a happier group of men was never seen.

Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have supplied this outfit with about 95 per cent of its manpower. Until early September, most of the group drove trucks for the hospital, supply and utilities details on the post, but this work is now being done by white civilians.

NOV 15 1941

Railhead Detail

The 91st Quartermasters do railhead work. All the supplies—food, clothing, coal, etc.—are handled by this hard-working group of men. They furnish three shifts a day, 24 hours to the day, for the unloading of cars bringing whole sides of beef, barrels of paint, crates of eggs and bales of clothing.

The station warehouses are their drill grounds and when they aren't working, they're usually in their barracks sleeping, in the mess hall eating, or recuperating.

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afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

White Faces Making Lee Soldiers Sick

NOV 29 1941

By OLLIE STEWART

CAMP LEE, Va. — "This business of a white man making a better officer for colored soldiers is pure bunk," the soldier said. "That's old stuff. That's the white man's propaganda — his excuse for sticking himself into every available spot to boss a colored man!"

You can hear a lot of talk like this in the barracks at Camp Lee. Resentment over the fact that every time a group of colored soldiers line up, take a hike or pass in review, a white face is always in front and a white man gives the orders, stands out like two sore thumbs.

Deep-seated Resentment

This resentment is natural, and deep-seated. It conditions the men's thinking when they're awake — and adds a lily-white tinge to their dreams when they lie down to sleep.

But what is pathetic is the fact that the white officers, most of them fair-minded men with the best intentions in the world, will earnestly assure you that they understand the men under their command. They will take great pride in enumerating the different ways in which the men have fun — "a world of fun," a colonel told me. They boast of the high morale — and of the fact that the men are treated exactly the same way as the white soldiers in other units.

An Awful Mix-up

The truth of the matter is, these white officers at Camp Lee do not understand their men at all. They mean well — but they just don't know. They live in a different world, and it is my honest opinion that they will never get as fine response and results from their units as colored officers would.

What is happening to the thousands of well-bred, clean-cut and intelligent young colored men here at Camp Lee made me want to weep. They're soldiering and learning things in spite of themselves. They go through their paces and "have a world of fun" in the evening because they're too proud to bellyache — and they're too decent to run amuck.

NOV 29 1941

Sad Stories Heard

They came to me and told me things with tears in their eyes, some of them from the best homes in the country, the best schools and colleges and with interrupted careers left dangling. They thought maybe I could plead their cause — but as good soldiers they didn't ask me to. They just told me the facts.

They resented so very much what was happening to them — and they couldn't do a thing about it.

Having swallowed so much that is grossly and obviously unfair, and still being subjected daily to discriminatory practices, it is a wonder they have enough spirit to resent anything.

Let's Reverse the Order

White officers here could learn why their men work so hard to "have a world of fun" by taking the same treatment their men take — just for one week. It is extremely doubtful that they could be so convincing afterward in telling a visitor how well the colored "boys" are being treated!

White officers should be chased back to the rear of the coach every time they paid their fare and entered a bus. They should have to abide by the orders that forbid colored soldiers to even walk through certain streets in Petersburg, and to walk but so far on other streets.

They should have to climb the dangerous stairs to the second-floor dump assigned colored men as a prophylactic station in Petersburg — instead of being allowed to go to the armory where the whites go.

NOV 29 1941

Let Colored Command

They should know by experience how it feels to be forbidden entrance to hotels, bars, theatres and clubs in Petersburg — and even segregated on the U.S. Army post. Outside their area, colored soldiers cannot enter theatres, post exchanges, service clubs or barracks.

Right on this post, white soldiers passing through the colored areas may stop in the barracks and use the latrines — but colored soldiers in a white area have had orders not to enter the white barracks to relieve themselves!

NOV 29 1941

"Above All — Your Country"

No amount of paternalism on the part of anybody. no exhortations to support the slogan of the 9th Quartermasters — which is, "Above All, Your Country," no effort to make men hate Hitler, no incentive to be good soldiers — none of these things can be very important to men who are browbeaten every day of their lives.

I say this because the men told me so. And they told me on the same day that the white officer told me the men were "having a world of fun."

There are no hostesses for colored here. They dare not even speak to the white hostesses. There is no library. A small edition of a service club is still being worked on in the 9th QM area. A chapel is being built. There is a post exchange, a recreation hall and a theatre that will not begin to take care of the 2,400 men in the 9th QM.

No Place for Visitors

And if anybody's mother or sister or wife should pay a visit, there is absolutely no place on the post for her to sleep, eat or sit down inside. The post exchange and barracks are forbidden civilians.

The Eighth Medical Battalion has much less than the 9th QM — which, in the words of one soldier, "is nothing." The men sing and put on musical entertainment among themselves. That's all.

NOV 29 1941

No one knows of any USO money being spent here. There is no planned recreation and entertainment — no theatre, library, hostess house or even a day room.

Jim Crow Flies High

In short, the colored men in this camp are strictly on their own when it comes to spending their leisure hours. Jim crowed in neighboring towns, jim crowed on the post, they retreat to their areas and make a splendid effort to find happiness among themselves. Anything to keep from going nuts.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. ARMY LAYS AN EGG AT FORT HUACHUCA

NOV 29 1941

Ollie Stewart, writing in last week's AFRO, told of Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, where 6,000 colored soldiers are in training.

All of the men are colored; all of the officers, except two chaplains, are white.

All of the hospital patients are colored; all of the doctors and nurses are white.

All the customers at the camp stores are colored; all the clerks are Chinese or Mexican.

Here is one camp where every enlisted man is colored. The Twenty-fifth Infantry has been stationed there for seventy-five years, but the best it can boast of today is two colored pastors serving as commissioned officers, that is, chaplains.

Nowhere in the country is a camp better located to give the drafted men what belongs to them in promotion and democratic training, and what does the army do with this opportunity? It lays an egg!

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Avert Clash When Police Insult Negro Troops

Fight Narrowly Avoided in Arkansas as State Police Try to Force Crack Negro Battalion Into Ditch; Cops Organize White Mob

AUG 26 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PRESCOTT, Ark., Aug. 25.—The 94th Engineers Battalion, Michigan's crack Negro troops, were pursuaded by their officers to refrain from clashing with members of the Arkansas State police and a large number of military police near here last week when the Negro soldiers, moving on foot along highway 67, were ordered by Sergeant Frank McGibbony of the state police to get off the road and into a ditch filled with water and slime.

The 94th Engineer Battalion, here for the war games, was marching to a new bivouac when they were overtaken on highway 67 by the state police under the command of Sergeant McGibbony and six truckloads of military police. The trouble started, the Pittsburgh Courier reported when a state trooper passing the mile-long procession of Negro soldiers, yelled at Lieuts. Ray I. Brassmle and Donald A. Curry, white, to "keep those damn n——s off the road."

MOB THREAT

The soldiers, resenting the remark, broke rank and began closing in on the police car, which drove rapidly away. Later a mob assembled at Gurdon.

Sharp words passed between the police and the officer commanding the Negro troops. The army officers were told that their "tin bars" did not mean a thing in the South and that nobody from the North could do anything about it.

A serious incident was averted when the troops turned off the highway before the state trooper arrived with five automobiles of civilians armed with squirrel rifles, pistols and shot guns.

AUG 26 1941

PROTESTS MADE TO ROOSEVELT

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Leaders of three Negro organizations here joined today in protests to President Roosevelt against open attacks on Negro soldiers last week by Arkansas state police in an "incident" near Gurdon, Ark. Those who wrote to the President were Ira W. Williams, head of the Chicago National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Euclid Louis Taylor, president of the National Bar Association, and Howard Gould, chairman of the Chicago Urban League.

About 50 Negro soldiers were almost without leave after Arkansas state police invaded their army psto late at night and beat several unarmed men with blackjacks. Mr Gould said in his letter to the President that a white army officer who protested the assault of the Negro soldiers was also beaten.

All three of the Negro spokesmen declared that treatment accorded Negro soldiers in the South was undermining morale. They pointed to discrimination in camp where recreational facilities are provided for white troops but denied to the Negroes.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

NAACP Hears Of Trouble

AUG 24 1941

Selectees Tell Argus Reporter of Outrages In Arkansas

FOUR A. W. O. L. SOLDIERS TO BE GUESTS OF Y.

BULLETIN

O. O. Morris, executive secretary of the Pine St. Y., informed the Argus late Thursday that arrangements had been made for the release of the four A.W.O.L. soldiers at Jefferson Barracks. They will be guest of the Y Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

AUG 22 1941

Four selectees told an Argus reporter a dramatic story Monday at Jefferson Barracks of the racial friction which caused 43 members of the 94th Engineer Batallion, to quit their ranks in Arkansas last week. The quartette had been taken from a freight car at DeSoto, Missouri, enroute to Camp Custer, Michigan, the original camp of the batallion.

Six Reached Vicinity

The men were in the guard house when seen by the reporter but it was learned that they were removed to the reception hall of the Barracks Tuesday. Two of the other AWOL service men who fled spent a brief stay at the Pine Street Y.M.C.A .Saturday night. They were Private Clarency Finley of Miles, Michigan and Harold Keene of Benton Harbor, Michigan. The four men at Jefferson Barracks are Sergt. James H. Green, 22, Core maker at the Cadillac plant, Detroit; James Humphrey, 28, bushman (tailor), Detroit, Private Frank Christian, 26, porter on the Greyhound Bus Line, Flint Mich, and Private Edward D. White, 26, garage hand.

Met Abuses

AUG 22 1941

The stories of all six men were a tale of abuse and insults heaped upon them and their detachment from the time they reached Arkansas August 9 until August 14. When the prejudice became so menacing the men feared for their lives, they fled. The group of 1000 colored soldiers began to experience their worst difficulties when they reached Gurdon, 104 miles South of Little Rock, Arkansas August 10. White town officials and state highway policemen began from the time of their arrival to make them feel that their presence was not wanted The camp was set up outside of Gurdon and on their leave men went into town of 2,200 population. They ran into various and sundry difficulties when they came in contact with the white townspeople. The highway patrolmen were reported to have ordered several men to take their caps off when they spoke to them. Several were reported refused service at public places in the town.

Colored Soldier Did No Wrong

AUG 22 1941

Contrary to the various reports of white town officials concerning the trouble which appeared in the daily press, the four soldiers at the Barracks told an Argus reporter that at no time had the Negro service men committed any act of violence or outlawry. As the racial feelings among the southerners began to run high, the batallion ran into more difficulty. Officers were ordered to keep the Negro soldiers out of town. Wednesday a group of about 250 soldiers were met on the highway by about a hundred white civilians, highway patrolmen and military policemen. The highway was blocked with stones, logs and various obstacles. The leader of the crowd, according to the men, used vile language and called them "nigger", ordering them to walk off the highway into a ditch and told them if they did not get out they would be laid out. At the same time many of the individuals carried guns and sticks and other weapons and threatened to use them.

AUG 22 1941

Threatened Lives

One of the white officials, who stood up for the Negro soldiers, was reported slapped down. A shot was fired over the head of another one. Two sentries, who were not allowed to carry loaded guns, were reported beaten up by state police and carried away, presumably to a hospital and were not seen any more by soldiers.

Thursday a crowd of belligerant whites are alleged to have swooped down upon the Negro camp and told them to get the H——out of there or they would all be found burned up. It was then that many of the men fled from the camp.

The four soldiers seemed puzzled and bewildered by the experiences which they had gone through in the southern states. They wanted the reporter to understand that army officers treated them fairly, but were somewhat at a loss to understand the hatred and lack of patriotism displayed by the Arkansas white people and the failure of the military police to show more interest in their defense.

Colonel Brown, Commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, stated he did not know what action would be taken against the soldiers who fled. He stated that he had received orders to hold them as AWOL (absent without leave) to be returned to their detachment. At the time of the incident in Arkansas, the 94th Engineers were enroute to Louisiana to participate in war games. They were due to move into Louisiana early this week.

AUG 22 1941

Atty Sidney R. Redmond, president of the St. Louis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. who was contacted by the two soldiers who passed thru St. Louis, sent a report of their experiences as related to him to the National headquarters. Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, of Washington, government representative, also took account of their story.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Soldiers Don't Salute Ft. Bragg Chaplains

Colored, Yes; Whites, No, Says Ollie Stewart, Who Writes of Chaplains and How Army Jim Crow Works

By OLLIE STEWART

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — There are three colored chaplains — commissioned officers in the U. S. Army—stationed at this post, but white soldiers seldom, if ever, accord them their rightful honor of a salute.

During my visit here I saw no exceptions to this practice; their only salutes coming from colored soldiers.

All Five Leaders

These chaplains are Lieutenant Arthur D. Williams, Seventy-sixth Coast Artillery; Lieutenant Hughes A. Robinson, Seventy-seventh Coast Artillery; and Captain James C. Pinn, Forty-first Engineers. I met two of them—but there is evidence that all three are fine leaders of men and doing a very fine job of boosting the morale of 8,000 men.

Captain Pinn was away, but the men of the Forty-first told me any number of things to prove how well he is liked by his regiment, and how much respect both officers and men have for him.

Chaplain Williams of the Seventy-sixth is the kind of man you could pick for your father—and get the best of the bargain. He is realistic, scholarly, understanding and a fighter.

Stood Abuse for Men

During the recent melee in Fayetteville, it was he who went out around midnight in his area and, though handled none too gently by white MP's himself, nevertheless stood his ground and kept more of the soldiers from being beaten and mauled.

Before coming into the army April 23, Lieutenant Williams was pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Columbus, Ohio—which was built during his pastorship. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., and did post-graduate work at the Yale Divinity School.

Son in Air Squadron

His son, Arthur F. Williams, is attached to the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron at Chanute Field, Ill., and his oldest daughter received her M.A. degree from Ohio State in June. His wife, the former Miss Cleo Dix, of Philadelphia, was a music student of Carl Diton. The Williamses have six children and live in Columbus.

Lieutenant Williams has written and produced several plays, the best known of which is "Snow and Ice Service"—put on in several cities. He is the only chaplain on the post who sleeps and eats in the regiment with his men. And he has the honor of having fired the first gun during target practice in South Carolina.

Robinson Well Liked

Lieutenant Robinson is a masculine version of Pollyanna. He is well-known through his writings to readers of the AFRO—but daily contact with him gave me an insight into his character I had never suspected. Everybody likes him, everybody respects him—but not everybody agrees with his grim determination to see no evil.

One of the most sincere men I have ever met, he believes that goodness will triumph—even in the face of flagrant discrimination practiced upon him and his men and the other colored units here at Fort Bragg. Here are some of the views he expressed to me:

"Everything Is Fine"

"Instead of being encouraged to start some kind of trouble by the radical writers of newspaper columns, these men here should be encouraged to be more patriotic.

"The northern boys are satisfied and happy here—or at least they would be if you writers would quit inflaming them with all this talk about discrimination. Intelligent colored soldiers who mind their business never get into any trouble here. Everybody gets along fine.

"There's nothing to this stuff about it being a mistake to place colored boys near small towns in the South. Our only trouble is with bootleggers selling the men bad liquor, and the wrong type of women being picked up by the men when they go to town on pay day."

Sees Good in Evils

If you remind him that colored soldiers have no service club, he says that the whites have service clubs—but have the problem of too many men crowding into them. So "we're no worse off than they are."

If you mention the fact that MP's push the soldiers around, he assures you that the men must have been drunk and rowdy.

If you say there are no facilities for entertaining men in Fayetteville, he tells you of the young women who are brought out to camp for dances, the convoys he has taken to church services or to beaches.

Treatment OK to Him

"This is a fine camp," he told me more than once. "Things are moving along fine. White and colored get along fine. The men are well-treated and everybody treats me fine."

Now, Chaplain Robinson is a first leutenant, an officer, and should be treated as such. Most of the colored soldiers salute him, according to army regulations. But during the many times I rode in his car about the post, I did not see a single white soldier salute him.

LIEUT. ARTHUR WILLIAMS

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow with a Gun

RECENTLY four Negro soldiers hitch-hiked from Camp Robinson, Ark., back to their homes in Detroit. They had had all they could stand—all any human being could stand—of humiliation and brutality. Bands of white men had forced them off the Arkansas road with machine guns after ordering the white officers to "get those niggers off the highway." A member of the same army division, the 94th Engineers (composed of Negro soldiers), was slapped and cursed for brushing against a white policeman in Little Rock. The next night a Negro guard was beaten up by a state cop. So threatening was the attitude of white "officers of the law" in this southern area, that one night the soldiers slept in their clothes, with flashlights and machetes handy in case of trouble.

Of course this isn't the first report of savage discrimination against Negroes in the armed services. Two weeks ago NEW MASSES dealt editorially with a number of similar instances. There have been several since. From Fort Sill, near Oklahoma City, comes a story of inhuman treatment visited by white officers and soldiers on the Negroes, who are forced to do the heaviest camp drudgery while the whites taunt them about their race. The CIO Council of Cook County, Ill., has revealed shocking facts about continued discrimination against both Negroes and Jews in defense industries—in spite of the President's executive order against such discrimination and the existence of an administrative board to end this practice. In arranging for an Army Welfare Week (September 7-13) the CIO Council also made plans for an anti-discrimination conference to include several Negro and Jewish organizations. The Negroes of America have demonstrated their desire to participate in the anti-Nazi struggle. But how much more ardently, more forcefully, they will be able to do this if Hitlerism is first abolished in this country. Army segregation is by no means the chief feature of that Hitlerism. It is, however, the chief cause of the intolerable episodes at Fort Robinson, Fort Bragg, and other army posts. Its disruptive effect on army morale is incalculable. In civilian life its repercussions are evident in current violent attacks on individual Negroes. In safeguarding our country, we must put a swift end to practices that tear a democracy apart.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEAR SAYS SOLDIERS TO BLAME

"Yoo Hoo" General Tells 94th their "Bad Acting" Caused Arkansas Trouble.

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., Sept. 4—All those stories you have been reading about Southern white civilians and highway policemen beating up soldiers of the 94th Engineer Battalion must be wrong, gentle readers. They must be wrong because Lieutenant General Ben Lear, commanding general of the Second Army, who won notoriety as the "Yoo Hoo" general when he forced soldiers to march 15 miles for waving at girls, says they are wrong.

If "Yoo Hoo" Lear is to be believed, white policemen in the South are throwing away their guns and blackjacks at the approach of Negro soldiers and white civilians are meeting them with trays loaded with beefsteaks and hot biscuits.

General Lear believes that the entire misunderstanding (and the brutal assaults on colored soldiers) was due to "bad acting" on the part of the Negro soldiers.

Last Monday, General Lear told the men of the 94th Battalion what he thought of them.

"The 94th Engineers have disgusted me," he is reported to have said. "You are the ones who started all of this trouble and have disgraced the army and your race. I have watched you since you first started, and I want it all stopped now, not tomorrow, but today."

Major Harmon, in command of the 94th Battalion when it went South, has been relieved of duty because "he was too easy with his men."

Incidentally, General Lear, who apparently believes it was all right for southern whites to attack American soldiers, is a native of Tennessee.

47c-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Soldiers Crack Troops, Praised by Southern Paper

AUG 25 1941
47c

(This is the third of a series of three articles.)

By Bart Logan and Rob. F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Aug. 18.—Early this month, Major General J. C. Breckinridge, commanding officer of the U. S. Marine corps station at Parris Island, South Carolina, drove through Fayetteville and noticed a great many Fort Bragg men on liberty in the town. Shortly thereafter he directed a letter to the commanding officer at Fort Bragg praising the Fort Bragg men and declaring:

"Every soldier I saw was a credit to his uniform, and to the Army. Every one was neat and well dressed, and comported himself with dignity."

We agree with the general. His description fits both the white and Negro troops of historic Fort Bragg. To us they appeared snappy, trim, and alert. This morning, a detachment off to the maneuvers rolled down Hay St. in Fayetteville, under our hotel window, in a smooth, evenly-paced flow of trucks, field artillery and observation cars. Yes, America has the stuff for a people's army, an army that could stop Mr. Hitler's "wave of the past" in its tracks.

Of Fort Bragg's 60,000 men, 6,500 are Negro troops. Two of the Negro regiments, the 76th Coast Artillery and the 41st Engineers are admittedly famous and have provided training cadres for many new regiments throughout the country.

CRACK NEGRO TROOPS

A writer for the Greensboro Daily News says:

"Negro troops in training at Fort Bragg have a snap and dash in all they do that bids fair to making them the finest trained soldiers in the United States Army today."

Describing the 76th C. A. on the firing range at Windy Hill, S. C., working with three-inch anti-aircraft guns, the same writer says:

"To watch the Negro gun batteries swing into action on one of the anti-aircraft guns is to watch something that nears perfection."

AUG 25 1941

The 41st Engineers will be off in a few days for maneuvers around Wadesboro, N. C. No one here doubts that this regiment will distinguish itself as it has in the past, in road-building, bridge building, and similar work so essential to a modern army. No regiment is better drilled or better trained. One of the inspiring sights recommended to visitors to the post is to see the 41st Engineers double-time march, with rifles at ready, trotting in perfect synchronization with the band music.

Yes, America has the stuff for a first class people's army. Why, then, the savage attack on Negro troops here on Aug. 6, when one Negro was killed, one white MP killed, five soldiers wounded? Why the complaint about Negro troops "going over the hill"—absent without leave?

CAUSES OF PROBLEM

This last question is so serious, we have been told, that officers hesitate to apply serious penalties if the soldier returns within ten days. This problem exists despite the excellent picture of morale given by the Marine officer above, and by the splendid performance of the Negro regiments. It exists despite the fact that when the issue of extending the time for draftees in the army arose, an overwhelming number volunteered for longer time, even before the bill was enacted by Congress.

The problem is grave enough to require an answer. In general, the answer lies in increasing the pay of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers, in improving recreational facilities for the men, in abolishing the present despised military police system, and in advancing to leading positions in the army officers whose love for the democratc traditions of our country is stronger than their tie-up with the brass-hat, anti-democratic system. There must be a policy of education in the ranks which will reveal to the men, on the basis of facts, the danger in which our national security stands and the necessity of a united people's army determined to deal a final blow at Hitler and Hitlerism. The brass hats must discard their outworn concept of the army as an aggregation of "strong backs and weak minds" or make room for those closer to the common people who make up the army.

We have here only indicated the answers briefly and as they answer the question in general. The answer as it applies to the Negro soldiers includes the above steps but must go farther.

JIM CROW—MUST GO

Negro troops are segregated into Negro detachments and Jim Crowed in their living quarters. We found only one dining hall where both Negro and white eat, that of a medical detachment, and while

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NORTHERN CAMPS FOR NORTHERN BOYS.

AUG 24 1941

It is to be hoped that the morale of the army will be improved by the promise not to keep the men in camp for as long as the 2½ years which the recently amended law allows. The war department says that some men will be released after 14 months' service and the average term will be 18 months.

Much will depend, of course, upon how the new regulation is carried out. The administration, by insisting on the 2½ year provision, has made trouble for itself. If the inefficient are discharged first, the more competent and trustworthy who remain behind will have reason to feel they have been punished for their virtues. That won't improve their state of mind. If the competent are rewarded by being discharged first, the quality of the army will deteriorate. This dilemma would never have arisen if the sound proposal of Senator Taft to extend the term to 18 months for all had been adopted in law as it is being adopted now in administrative regulation.

How the problem will be solved remains to be seen. Meanwhile another war department blunder is crying for correction. The northern soldiers have been concentrated for the most part in southern camps to satisfy the greed of pork-barrel congressmen. They wanted the soldiers' pay spent in their districts. The result has been that hundreds of thousands of northern boys have been obliged to spend a summer in the hottest part of the United States. The lucky ones drew sand and dust. The unlucky drew swamp-land. What made matters worse was the remoteness of many of these camps from civilization. When a man did get an evening or a week-end to himself, there was no place within easy reach where he could find a good show, or a decent meal.

AUG 24 1941

All this was and is unnecessary. As soon as possible, the northern troops should be transferred to camps in the areas from which the young men were recruited. Much of the prevailing discontent would disappear if the men could take advantage of their free time to see their families and their friends.

It has been apparent for some time that everything is not as it should be in the army. Congress and the people generally suspected that something was wrong when the yoo-hoo incident occurred, indicating as it did that the training being given in the camps had not made disciplined soldiers. That affair was laughed off but nobody is laughing at the more recent incidents which have been occurring in Arkansas. Men have been killed. A white officer commanding Negro soldiers was beaten by local police and his soldiers in the uniform of the United States were ordered off the highway by an armed posse. More than fifty of the Negroes have fled northward.

AUG 24 1941

There is little evidence to suggest that the duct of the constabulary. troops in question were unruly but if they were, So far as Negro troops are concerned, it is Negro, had been trained in the north. It is not they and their officers should have been punished obvious they never should have been sent south too late to correct the mistake.

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both white and colored stand in the same line for their "chow" they are thereupon segregated to separate tables. The segregation and discrimination is so complete that white boys from Northern states are shocked into expressions of indignation.

Negro soldiers who go into Fayetteville, six miles from the post, ride in busses marked "Colored Troops." In every way, the customs of the most backward black belt communities are applied here.

Negro troops are officered by white officers. There are a few Negro officers here, but insofar as we could learn, were serving in some technical or special capacity, as nurses, chaplains or doctors with the rank of lieutenant. The highest ranking Negro officer is Major Hinkson, a doctor.

ATTITUDE OF OFFICERS

Personnel officers proudly point to the fact that on the post, recreational and athletic facilities for colored are equal to those for the white soldiers. But the proper utilization of those facilities depends upon the white officers of the various regiments. Where the white officers are uninterested, there is no one to procure these facilities for the men.

The personnel officer in charge of Negro work is Captain Dennis Holliday, a Southerner. Captain Holliday is, by all accounts, a likable man. But his attitude towards young Negro women applying as hostesses is significant of the captain's lack of understanding of the problem. These young women are well educated, some of them having degrees from several colleges. They are quiet, dignified and highly recommended by prominent people. Yet Captain Holliday insists on addressing them on first acquantance only by their first name. A man whose code is so rigid that he cannot respect the best representatives of a splendid people certainly does not fit as head of personnel work among those people.

Off the post, recreational facilities for Negro soldiers are practically non-existent.

At Fayetteville, there are five movie theatres. Only three of these have reserved a section of high gallery seats for Negroes. For the rest of it, there is one block of dilapidated restaurants on Hillsboro Street, along the railroad, where Negro soldiers can find some social life.

The nearest large towns, with colored communities, are at some distance. Greensboro, with 65,000 population is 100 miles away and Raleigh, with a population of 45,000, is 60 miles distant. Recently, army officers proposed to establish a recreational center for Negro troops at Greensboro, but the city council refused.

Raleigh is the scene of the brutal beating of a Negro soldier by a city policeman, about three months ago, which will be recalled by Daily Worker readers. A similar incident took place in Charlotte, 140 miles from here, just last week. In the Raleigh case, white citizens joined with Negroes in protesting this savagery; but as the Charlotte case shows, such practices continue.

In Columbia, S. C., recently, the treatment of Negro soldiers by military police was so offensive that a delegation representing the Negro organizations of that city went before the city council to lodge a protest. They reported that the military police used violence even against Negro civilians.

These facts, added up, present a situation that must be changed. Only if America will recognize the contribution the Negro people are making, and potentially the contribution they will make, in the struggle against Hitlerism, and climinate all segregation, discrimination and injustice, can there be a really united army of the American people, Negro and white.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Daily Questions Safety Of Race Soldiers In Section

AUG 24 1941

ST. LOUIS—(A N P)—An editorial appeared in Monday's St. Louis Post Dispatch, white daily, discussing the rifts between Negro soldiers and white citizenry in the south. The first white daily to expose the true facts in the situation in Arkansas, the paper asks the question "Are Negro Soldiers Safe in the South?"

Commenting upon the situation in and around Gurdon, Arkansas, the editorial stated:

"Four Negro soldiers are at Jefferson barracks today from among 40-odd who left their battalion near Gurdon, Arkansas, because they were convinced that their lives were in danger. The choice, as they saw it, was between the risk of bodily harm at the hands of hostile white residents of the region, and the risk of punishment for absenting themselves without leave in order to return to their base, Camp Custer, Mich. They chose to risk discipline rather than injury.

"It will take an investigation to determine all the facts of the situation. Mayor Dick Jackson of Gurdon, where troops bound for Louisiana war games, had gone on leaves, says there has been no trouble between the citizens of his small town and the soldiers. But he does say that some residents of Gurdon decided to form a 'home guard' after an Arkansas State policemen 'arrested' a Negro soldier one night last week.

"But whatever the situation in Gurdon and the region roundabout, the fact remains that these American soldiers decided their lives menanced by the attitude of local residents and so deserted their battalion. No exstenuating circumstances will alter that.

"Our unprecedented defense program is to guarantee the individual his rights as a human being. We have undertaken to supply Great Britain with its war needs in order to protest the four freedoms. Is it too much to ask that they first be guarded here at home?"

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Arkansas Police Clash With Race Troops

AUG 25 1941

GURDON, Ark. — Colored troops of the 94th Engineer Battalion from Fort Custer, Mich. and civilians were involved in several "incidents", according to a report from Second Army headquarters. These incidents are said to have climaxed in a "dispute" on the Prescott-Gurdon highway last week.

Witnesses at the scene said a state police car waved down a column of colored troops marching on the highway and an argument followed.

The report reached Second Army at Prescott that a race riot was in progress and scores of military police rushsed to the scene. Several citizens heard the same report and armed themselves to enter the argument.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., in command of the Seventh Army Corps, called a conference with A. G. Allbright, superintendent of Arkansas state police, who came from Little Rock.

All points of difference between military authorities and state police were settled and an agreement made that will prevent further difficulties due to the presence of colored troops, according to an announcement from Second Army headquarters.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEFENDERS OF DEMOCRACY GET IT IN NECK

AUG 30 1941

Here are four of the members of the 94th Engineers, draftees from Michigan, who sought safety in flight when it appeared that their white officers would not be able to protect them against the uncivil and undemocratic actions of Dixie demagogues in Arkansas, and hitchhiked their way to the comparative safety of Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis.

In the group are, left to right: Sergeant J. Gray, Detroit; Private Frank Christian, Detroit; Private Edward White, Flint, Mich. and Sergeant James Humphries, Detroit.

Still later, word was passed out that the men were to remain at Jefferson Barracks, with the status of other soldiers, awaiting orders as to where to rejoin their own outfit.

Finally, through the good work of O. O. Morris, executive secretary of the Pine Street 'Y,' the men were given permission to spend the week-end, Saturday and Sunday, August 23 and 24, as th guests of the U.S.O. at the Pine Street 'Y.' Such is the path of democracy. — (Jackson photo).

It was raining Monday, August 18, when these men were marched out by armed guards (white) from their place of detention clad in almost wornout overalls and flop caps. Just note the prison bars behind them.

AUG 30 1941

Later, word came that the men were to be treated more as prisoners absent without leave and that they would be subjected to only minor punishment.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim-Crow Cracking Morale at Fort Sill

Another Ft. Bragg Incident Brewing As Bitterness Grows Among Negroes; Tell of Humiliations

AUG 26 1941

By Daniel Bowie
(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 25.—Extreme Jim-Crowism and outright abuse of the Negro selectees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma's big training encampment, has led to a situation containing the seeds of such an outbreak as occurred at Fort Bragg, N. C.

In one recent instance a young Negro soldier rebelled against submission to further humiliation and refused to carry out an order from a white officer. He was placed in the guardhouse, but released when it appeared to an older and higher officer that the tension created might lead to disorder.

Sympathetic white selectees agreed that while it was not justified for a soldier to refuse an officer's order under most circumstances, the Jim-Crow situation at Fort Sill has become so serious that they did not blame the colored private for bringing, in some way, attention to this fact. During the hot weather of this month all the heavy work in the camp had been assigned to Negro selectees.

Only when there was too much work for the number of Negroes in the camp to accomplish was a white soldier asked to help.

SUFFER HUMILIATION

AUG 26 1941

The white soldiers lolled in their tents, or in the shade of the barracks, and a number of them had what they called "fun" by sneering, jeering at, and mocking the Negro boys at work in the hot sun. They tormented the Negroes with all sorts of epithets.

"Ride that shovel harder, you G——D——MN black nigger," was given by a white private disgusted with the ugly chauvinism practiced at the camp, as an example of the things shouted at the Negro soldiers. "Any colored boy who in some way showed resentment, usually only by grim silence, instantly was taunted with a barrage of the slur 'nigger,' the white soldier said.

The situation came to a head when last week a white officer gave an order to a Negro private, and the latter, without a word, turne and walked away. The officer fol lowed the Negro soldier into hi tent and demanded to know if h intended to carry out the com mand given him.

"No," the colored private an swered flatly. "I don't mind hav ing to do all the white boys' work in this hot sun, I don't mind that at all, but I ain't going out there and be insulted while I'm working myself sick."

AUG 26 1941

INDIGNATION GROWS

The officer then took him to the guardhouse. Later, a colonel had him released, and sent word to the white soldiers to quit riding the Negroes so harshly. This, when muttering in the camp reached a high pitch.

However, no effort was made to relax the extremely strict Jim-Crow regulations employed at Fort Sill. The camp draws a great number of selectees from Texas and southern Oklahoma, boys from the poverty-ridden poll-tax cotton sections, where lack of decent education has kept them largely ignorant. Officers cater to their racial prejudices, instead of trying to re-educate them.

This is resented by the white selectees from other sections, of whom there are a considerable number. "It gets my goat," one of them told this writer, "to see us trying to build an army to defend democracy in an atmosphere of stupid, degrading anti-democracy. Hitler's treatment of the Jews couldn't have been much rottener, in most instances, than the treatment given the Negro boys at Fort Sill.

"It's not a good thing for the morale of any of us, white or black."

He said the Negro selectees were always the last to be issued clothing, and some of the drafted colored men were months at the camp in the clothing they wore upon arrival.

MORALE—PRO AND CON

He gave an example of how quickly the Negro selectees reacted to decent treatment. He told of a non-commissioned officer who one Sunday gave the colored boys permission to go to Lawton. This officer received a note from one of the Negroes that evening, thanking him. Six other Negro selectees had affixed their signatures to the simple note.

Contributing further to the morale-damaging effect of the racial injustice practiced at Fort Sill is the system of advancement for selectees. Democratic methods have no place. Some rookies get ahead by toadying to and fawning before officers who can advance them. The more intelligent, self-respecting rookies refuse to humiliate themselves, and consequently remain privates.

They arrive at Fort Sill anxious to work hard and diligently and rise in rank. After discovering what they must do, they become discouraged, their enthusiasm wanes, and they wait ony for their time to be up.

The result can hardly be considered as contributing toward strengthening the morale of th soldiers at Fort Sill.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NORTHERN CAMPS FOR NORTHERN BOYS.

AUG 24 1941

It is to be hoped that the morale of the army will be improved by the promise not to keep the men in camp for as long as the 2½ years which the recently amended law allows. The war department says that some men will be released after 14 months' service and the average term will be 18 months.

Much will depend, of course, upon how the new regulation is carried out. The administration, by insisting on the 2½ year provision, has made trouble for itself. If the inefficient are discharged first, the more competent and trustworthy who remain behind will have reason to feel they have been punished for their virtues. That won't improve their state of mind. If the competent are rewarded by being discharged first, the quality of the army will deteriorate. This dilemma would never have arisen if the sound proposal of Senator Taft to extend the term to 18 months for all had been adopted in law as it is being adopted now in administrative regulation.

How the problem will be solved remains to be seen. Meanwhile another war department blunder is crying for correction. The northern soldiers have been concentrated for the most part in southern camps to satisfy the greed of pork-barrel congressmen. They wanted the soldiers' pay spent in their districts. The result has been that hundreds of thousands of northern boys have been obliged to spend a summer in the hottest part of the United States. The lucky ones drew sand and dust. The unlucky drew swampland. What made matters worse was the remoteness of many of these camps from civilization. When a man did get an evening or a week-end to himself, there was no place within easy reach

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

AS TO NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—The Greater Union Baptist church and its pastor express disapproval of the brutal manner in which Negro soldiers are treated in the south by civilians and officers of the law whose sworn duty it is to uphold the law.

We wish to join the millions of American citizens of color in asking that our great President in his desire to save the world for democracy will also speak for a race that is and has been always loyal to our country.

God forbid that we should preach disloyalty, but we feel that we should have the same protection under the constitution of the United States of America that other citizens enjoy. A. HUBBARD.

where he could find a good show, or a decent meal.

AUG 24 1941

All this was and is unnecessary. As soon as possible, the northern troops should be transferred to camps in the areas from which the young men were recruited. Much of the prevailing discontent would disappear if the men could take advantage of their free time to see their families and their friends.

It has been apparent for some time that everything is not as it should be in the army. Congress and the people generally suspected that something was wrong when the yoo-hoo incident occurred, indicating as it did that the training being given in the camps had not made disciplined soldiers. That affair was laughed off but nobody is laughing at the more recent incidents which have been occurring in Arkansas. Men have been killed. A white officer commanding Negro soldiers was beaten by local police and his soldiers in the uniform of the United States were ordered off the highway by an armed posse. More than fifty of the Negroes have fled northward.

There is little evidence to suggest that the troops in question were unruly but if they were, they and their officers should have been punished by a military court. If the troops were conducting themselves properly, it is remarkable that their officers did not resist the high-handed conduct of the constabulary.

AUG 24 1941

So far as Negro troops are concerned, it is obvious they never should have been sent south, to make their acquaintance with Jim Crow while they were wearing the uniform of the United States. That was a blunder which would have been avoided if the northern troops, white and Negro, had been trained in the north. It is not too late to correct the mistake.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Uniforms Insulted

AUG 31 1941

WE should like to know what, if anything, our Federal government intends to do about the despicable acts of Arkansas state troopers and private citizens who are assaulting and intimidating colored troops in that state. Will those Negro soldiers who are sacrificing so much for this democracy have to continue to tolerate being ambushed by state police, beaten by city police and driven out of towns by southerners?

Will anything be done to discourage the cause of A. W. O. L.'s by colored soldiers who would rather be court-martialed than to stay in camp threatened with unwarranted and brutal attacks by the very people for whom they are preparing to fight?

Armies are pretty important these days. As a matter of fact people throughout the world many months ago have considered soldiers as their protectors. Sacrifices have been made that soldiers may train under the best of conditions.

AUG 31 1941

It appears that the people in Arkansas do not regard the soldier as of any importance. They should be taught better. They should be told in the language which they can understand that the Civil war is over. They should be told by the Federal government that insults against the army will not be tolerated.

The Negro soldier is training in order that he may fight to preserve the American way of life. There is little encouragement for him to fight if the American way is the right of southern white persons to commit acts of brutality against colored soldiers. He should like to think that he is fighting to make conditions better for himself and all mankind. He should not like to think that he is fighting to preserve to southern whites the right to abuse members of his race.

The brutality of the people in Arkansas against colored troops is not singular. It is being repeated throughout the South. The victims of this savage brutality do not have a chance to defend themselves for they are invariably unarmed. Let them have arms and we will have occasion to write a different editorial.

AUG 31 1941

We submit that the morale of the soldiers can not be very high if they are to continue to be subjected to such inhuman treatment. It must be stopped.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNABLE TO PROTECT SELF, 94th ENGINEERS GO AWOL

AUG 30 1941

AUG 30 1941

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28—Brutal beatings, intimidation and abuse at the hands of white Southerners and policemen, forced nearly 60 colored soldiers last week to flee from their outfit, the 94th Engineer Battalion, at Camp Robinson, Ark., and to seek safety outside Arkansas

Four of these soldiers, Sgt. J. Gray of Detroit, Sgt. James Humphries of Detroit; Pvt. Frank Christian of Detroit and Pvt. Edward White of Flint, Mich., hitchhiked their way from Camp Robinson to Jefferson Barracks, this city, to escape the blackjacks and bullets of race-hating southerners who, they said, had vowed to "clean out" the colored soldiers.

They regarded their position as serious as a result of having gone AWOL, but they insisted that they had to choose between their lives and a possible prison sentence.

"We were unarmed and unable to protect ourselves," they informed friends.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Refugees

After the nation-wide pogroms against Jews in Germany, President Roosevelt stated that he could scarcely believe such things could happen in a supposedly civilized country.

SEP 6 1941

The President has been understandably silent about the persecution of Negro soldiers in Arkansas, which resulted in some of them fleeing in terror, but he must have been as shocked by this pogrom at home as he was by the earlier pogrom abroad.

These Negro soldiers were American refugees, cowering in fields outside of towns, bulldozed by toy Hitlers, fearful for their very lives, with even the United States government unwilling to protect them and refusing to give them arms to protect themselves.

The only difference between this picture and that of European refugees skulking across fields pursued by Storm Troopers, is that these American refugees were in the uniform of their country and in training to fight to make the world safe for democracy.

They had sworn to uphold the Constitution about which the rural Arkansas white folks have never heard and certainly never obeyed.

Is it not clear to even the most incurable optimist by this time that Negro troops should be moved out of the South at once and sent where they will be treated as citizens and soldiers of a great democracy should be treated?

If President Roosevelt is as moved by the persecution of Negro soldiers as he was by the persecution of German Jews, he does not have to violate the Administration's tradition of "not offending the South" by speaking out, as he did against the bloody revels of Hitler's Storm Troopers. All he has to do it to order Negro soldiers moved out of the South, and we urge that this be done immediately.

SEP 6 1941

Since the Administration lacks the courage to end racial segregation in the Army, the only sensible alternative is to move Negro soldiers to stations where segregation will be less distasteful and destructive of morale.

47c-1941 CLIPS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Soldier Writes Courier

Raps Southern Whites for Attitude Toward Race Soldiers — Supports Courier Drive to Relieve Oppression.

Northern whites, as well as all Negroes, are the objects of the wrath of hatred-filled white Southerners as America prepares for defense. In Army camps in the South, the "d—n Yankees" are being abused and threatened just like the black American.

This attack on the rest of the country has reached such proportions that one can but wonder if Hitler's agents have not already begun to work in the South.

Added proof of the mistreatment of Negroes and Northern whites in Southern camps came to The Courier this week in a letter from a Northern white soldier. He tells of how he was threatened with a knife because he allowed a colored soldier to sit beside him. Written to Ira F. Lewis, this white soldier states:

EX-BRAGG SOLDIER

"By a mere chance, I read one of your Couriers. It happened that it was the issue containing the stories about the trouble at Fort Bragg. I wish to congratulate you on the Open Letter to the President.

"It just so happens, Mr. Lewis, that I am a draftee from Oakland (Pittsburgh) but previous to that my father was a businessman on the Hill (Negro section in Pittsburgh). He had a few restaurants a few years back and I have associated with quite a few Negro boys in school and at work.

"Before I forget myself, I would like to introduce myself. I am (name not printed for obvious reasons), a member of the 107th F. A., who, as many other boys, got my training at Fort Bragg.

"As to the incident which occurred, a very cowardly one on the part of the Southern, so-called white people, I wish to tell you that trouble had been brewing previous to that. As a matter of fact, I would like to say that it happened one night to me.

THREATENED WITH KNIFE

"I was seated in the front seat of a bus when a colored boy entered and sat beside me. I at once struck up a mere friendship with him because, to me, he was another true American wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam, but, before I knew it, a few Southern boys of the white race immediately started to howl for him to get up and seat himself in the rear of the bus.

"I, for one, told him to stay seated with me.

"Immediately, they wanted to beat the daylights out of me.

"As a matter of fact, one went so far as to pull a knife out to threaten me and said the following (please excuse me for writing it): 'Get that g—d d—d n—r in the back or I'll let you have it in the back.'

"And to think that we are to be true Americans under one flag. Such discrimination should never take place, whether colored, white, or whatever you may be.

CALLED 'D——D YANKEE'

"The Southern hospitality is certainly going to the dogs, or rather, it has been bad for sometime, and the treatment of Northern colored soldiers and even the Northern white soldier is very bad. They even call us 'd——d Yankees.'

"Therefore, I wish to say to you as one true American to another: 'Do all you can, do all within your power, because it will mean a great deal to US Americans.'

"At present I'm confined to the hospital and with me are quite a few colored boys. We get along as all AMERICANS should."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Fort Bragg Launches Propaganda Program to Show All is Well

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Sept. 10 —(ANP)—Afer the tragic killings involving white M. P.'s and Negro soldiers encamped at Fort Bragg, the Public Relations Bureau launched a huge propaganda program there. This program is without doubt attempting to cover up unfavorable publicity uncovered by various news comments of eastern white magazines and newspapers.

In the Fort Bragg propaganda setup there is a coast to coast radio broadcasts from the Fort every Thursday night from six until seven o'clock. The officials in charge alays include an act from one of the Fort's Negro units to have civilian listeners believe that Fort Bragg's Negro soldiers are having a wonderful time.

In another instance an announcement was made that white soldiers would be offered tickets to college football games at half price. Also they announced that they were contacting officials of A. and T. college, Shaw university and Fayettesville State Teachers' college to make similar arrangements for Negro soldiers of Fort Bragg.

It was further stated that Military Police would be assigned to all games. Negro soldiers are protesting such a move unless the Military Police used are Negroes.

In its unusual manner policies remain the same at Fort Bragg according to reports of men stationed there.

Bad Transportation

One soldier stated that bus transportation for Negro troops is worse than ever. Instead of one bus every hour, buses are now running on the average of one bus for Negro troops every two hours. Also troops having overnight passes are sure to be late for the 6 o'clock morning reveille by depending on the bus. The first Negro bus from Fayetteville, 9 miles away, arrives at 8 a. m. There is a "reveille bus" for white troops arriving at the fort at 5:30 a. m. allowing them ample time to make this formation.

In the 16th Battalion of the Field Artillery Replacement Center the Post Exchange formerly employed five Negro civilian clerks with a white manager. Two days after the bus tragedy five white clerks replaced them and three Negroes were demoted to porters.

Also noted were instructions to mess sergeants to lock up all meat cleavers and butcher knives in mess halls and make sure Negro troops would be unarmed in case of any racial outbreak.

Citizens Indifferent

In a recent interview with several Negro citizens of Fayetteville, where heroic Pvt. Ned Turman met his death, this writer found many of them not interested and indifferent about the affair.

One Fayetteville cab driver said, "It don't matter a d—n to me, I am only interested in getting more cab runs myself."

A cafe operator when asked what did he think about the affair, answered, "To be honest, I'll tell you I don't care much about northern Negroes myself."

Prices in Fayetteville's Negro enterprise were found to be parallel to prices in New York. A 10c bottle of beer costs 15c, hot dogs and hamburgers are 10c and the most talked about extreme prices were cab fares.

The writer climbed into one of the brightly painted cabs and the driver asked, "Are you a civilian or soldier?' Not waiting for an answer he stated, "I just wanted to know because we always charge more for soldiers because soldiers are not permanent as civilians and we soak 'em whenever we get a chance."

After questioning soldiers concerning prices a soldier stated he missed the last bus to the Fort the night before and attempted to find lodging at one of the better lodging houses and was forced to pay $3 for a single bed or if he was found on Fayetteville streets after 1 a. m. he would have been jailed by white Military Police.

Following the recent bus tragedy many Negro troops dressed in civilian clothes to avoid the constant dogging of white Military Policemen. This was noticed by the ofay M. P.'s and thereafter all buses carrying Negro troops were stopped and passengers were questioned whether they were civilians or soldiers. They were asked to show their socks or underclothing. Most of them were wearing G. I. (Government Issue) socks and underclothing. Reports were that those that were found were made to dismount from the bus and all and walk back to their units.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEN GO AWOL RATHER THAN SUFFER CIVILIAN INSULTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The latest series of flare-ups against colored soldiers in a small town near Camp Robinson, Ark., started when a member of the 94th Engineers division, in Little Rock for the evening, brushed against a white policeman on the street, according to a member of the division.

The letter from a member of the 94th to a close relative, was released by the NAACP this week and pictures more vividly than any other report the terrorism rife around the Arkansas cantonment from which a number of soldiers have gone AWOL. The soldier's name and the name of his relative who brought the letter to the NAACP cannot, for obvious reasons, be made public.

"This time we are in a very bad situation," the letter stated. "We are in Arkansas, deep in the South. We have been subjected to some very bad treatment.

WHITE POLICEMAN SLAPPED SOLDIER

"In Little Rock, Ark., all the trouble started. One of the men in our company went to town and coming out of a place happened to brush up against a cop. Inci-dentally there was a young lady with him. The officer immediately made a scene and slapped me man, whereupon the man from our company beat the officer up. I write this, as it did last night."

"Nothing more was said until we reached our comp near Gurdon, Ark., about 120 miles from Little Rock. The fellows went to town and were immediately insulted and one of our guards the next night was beaten up. The guard was on duty, guarding our camp area, when a State cop drove up and beat him up.

"This caused quite on uproar and all the fellows were in favor of going to town and tearing it to pieces. Unfortunately, we did not have any ammunition and it would be almost suicide to try without ammunition. The captain talked the men out of doing anything at that time.

WHITE LIEUT. CALLED N——R LOVING YANKEE

"Meanwhile, the situation was getting worse. An ultimatum was given to the major of our battalion to move all the 'niggers' out of that part of the woods by a certain time or else something drastic would happen."

The letter goes on to recount the stopping of the troops on the road by State highway patrolmen, the impertinent demand that the officer "get those niggers' off the highway," the slapping of the white lieutenant, Donald Curry, by one of the patrolmen, who called the army man a "nigger-loving Yankee."

The writer also reveals that the men begged to be issued ammunition, but were refused as before. Some asked to be sent back to Michigan, but the major commanding the battalion said he didn't have the authority to do that.

Continuing, the soldier wrote: "He (the major) said that by last night (August 14) the area comprising the maneuver area would be under martial law. However, if Southern units of the army act as enforcing agents for martial law, we won't be any better off, as they seem to be working with the city and State cops against us in every way.

"Last night there was open talk of every man in the battalion walking out and going back to Fort Custer. Last night some of our sergeants went AWOL and are trying to get through to Fort Custer hoboing a freight. We were ready to leave at the first sign of trouble. We slept with our clothes on and with flashlights and ma-chetes, which are big knives, near us. No trouble developed and we didn't leave, so this morning as it did last night."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Delaware Troops Threaten Colored At Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Terror reigned here last week when a mob of white soldiers, members of a Delaware contingent, threatened colored citizens and in the absence of all but a few members of Harlem's 369th away on maneuvers, created a series of anti-Negro incidents which are keeping the town on the verge of an inter-racial outbreak.

A dozen members of the Delaware group are said to have invaded the post hospital at nearby Fort Ontario and chased from the sick barracks a young member of the 369th left behind convalescing from a broken arm.

Running Town

A barber who was working on the post also was chased off his job in the area and Whitey, well-known for the Whitey Lindy Hoppers of Harlem's Savoy Ballroom, here with a troupe of entertainers, was reported threatened with harm unless the group left within two weeks.

So bitter is the feeling of the southern white soldiers at the post here that it is said friendly white New Yorkers also have been threatened and thrown in guardhouses by the more numerous southerners and their fellow southern officers.

Several or more clashes have already occurred, it is reported, and it is felt in the town that unless high military authorities intervene a serious riot might take place at any time.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORED TROOPS AT EMBARKATION PORT IN NEW BARRACKS

FORT MASON, Cal., Sept. 18—After several months of living in tents, the nearly 575 Negro soldiers of the 349th Quartermaster Battalion at the Army's new Oakland Port of Embarkation, Oakland, Calif., were moving into their 12 new barracks buildings as announced by the commanding general of the San Francisco and Oakland Port of Embarkation.

In addition to the barracks, the troops have three new mess halls, a recreation hall, and a post exchange.

"So far as I know," Major Walters said, "this is the first time in Oakland history that there has been any regular housing for the permanent occupancy of an Army unit."

TO MAN SUPPLY BASE

Completion of living quarters for the troops was only a small step toward completion of the Oakland port of Embarkation and General Depot, which ultimately will cost approximately $32,000,000. Facilities eventually will provide sufficient piers, buildings, and other necessary administrative and marine facilities to handle 12 transports simultaneously.

The 394th Battalion is being trained in Port operation "for duty of vital importance to our overseas bases," according to the port commander, who adds, "No army is any stronger than its supply system."

Among these soldiers, many o them selectees, are: Corp. John L Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Corp. Herbert Matchem, Cincinnati, O.; Sgt Emanuel H. McCottry, Cincinnati O.; Corp. James A. Griffee, Toledo O.; Privates Richard Bright, Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert Dozier, Bera, O.; Leonard Howell, Blackford, O.; Walter Monroe, Cedarville, O.; Jno. L. Goodlow, George F. Gray, Malcolm E. Harris, John L. Jamison, all of Cincinnati, O.; James C Kirksey, Columbus, O.; Davis Alves, George T. Conley Jr., Chas. H. Cunningham, Harvey L. Fisher, Lawrence Goodrich, Stanley Howard, all of Dayton, O.; Lester L. Lewis, Gallipolis, O.; James A. Cosby, Jackson, O.; George H. Baxter, Lockland, O.; Earl L. Brown, Piketon, O.; David Clemons, Piqua, O.; First Class Private Robert H. Brown, Madisonville, O.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Race Morale Seriously Impaired By Army Camps Reports"--Scott

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—Unhappily, the American Press, black and white, at this time of all times, is filled with the most acrid, irritating, stinging comments and arguments with respect to national affairs, particularly national defense and national morale.

All of this is definitely calculated to arouse violent animosities and repercussions calculated to upset and destroy national civilian morale.

There is general recognition of the fact we are in the war. As far back as last February, Henry R. Luce, editor and publisher of Time, Life and Fortune magazines wrote:

WE ARE IN THE WAR

"* * We are in the war. All of this talk about whether this or that might or might not get us into the war is wasted effort. We are, for a fact, IN the war . . .

"We start into this war with huge government debt, a vast bureaucracy and a whole generation of young people trained to look to the government as the source of all life. * * The Party in power is the one which for long years has been most sympathetic to all manner of socialist doctrines and collectivist trends. * * The President of the United States has continually reached for more and more power, and he owes his continuation in office today largely to the coming of the war. " * * Thus, the fear that the United States will be driven to a national socailism as a result of cataclysmic circumstances and contrary to the free will of the American people, is an entirely justifiable fear * *"

Columnists of the national reputation of Mark Sullivan, Ernest Lindley, Frank Kent, Stanley High, Walter Lippman, Erwin Canham have all sought the reasons for the present confusion and bewilderment. Even William S. Knudsen, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management, has been compelled to admit—"I don't think we've got the spirit yet to do this job" upon which we have embarked.

A STATE OF APATHY

Closer and closer we are to "a shooting war," but American morale is in a state of apathy.

In seeking the reasons for the depressed condition of civilian morale, the writers above referred to, undoubtedly are keeping in mind the ancient tradition of free speech and are expressing themselves with candor and the utmost frankness. Some of them have gone so far as to refer to the conditions responsible for present-day lags in preparedness as having been brought about by a series of "follies, blunders, futilities, absurdities and impracticalities" which have contributed to the woeful inadequacies in defense efforts.

WHY NEGROES ARE DEPRESSED

Insofar as the Negro group in America is concerned, the reasons for inadequate civilian morale among them are not far to seek. On the very day that the National Defense Program became a vital neecssity, and for months after, every technique of obstruction was emploeyd, not only to relegate it to minor participation in the defense effort, but, in many instances, to deny Negro men and women any part whatsoever—in industry, in labor organization recognition, and in Federal Government employment.

Every step-by-step recognition so far grudgingly given has been at the cost of much superheated effort on the part of the Negro Press, a powerful element of the white press, Negro organizations, and the individual and combined efforts of influential white and colored men and women in almost every part of the country.

This writer has only recently called attention to the War Department program as it relates to Negroes. Its denial of our percentage representation in the Army set-up, including denial of officer and selectee personnel proportioned to the Negro population of the United States, and other inequities not at all defensible.

THE BATTLE CONTINUES

The battle still continues for larger inclusion in the industrial effort despite rosy promises and glowing anticipatory reports.

But, worse than all, the civilian morale of the Negro group has been seriously impaired by the continuous reports from Army Camps, reported week by week in the Negro Press, of humiliating experiences outside of and inside of Army service—segregaitons, mistreatment in Southern towns and cities, killings, beatings, hangings—every effort to kill the manly spirit of men being trained supposedly, as they are informed, to defend democracy in the United States, to preserve it in Great Britain, and to extend Mr. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms to the uttermost parts of the world.

In the very nature of things, unified national morale is not to be secured until a better spirit prevails; until a deepening sense of justice and fair-play becomes evident; and until those highly placed officials whose duty it is to change these conditions manifest some decisive sense of intention to cure the evils which now vex and discourage and dishearten the Negro public generally.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLEGE GIRLS TO SWEETEN LIFE FOR FT. BRAGG SOLDIERS

OCT 11 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. —Sweet solace for the doldrums of military camp life is to be offered the trainees at Fort Bragg by the students at Bennett College this year. The Home Economics club there is already making plans to provide them with cookies and candies prepared by students in the Home Economics laboratory of the college.

Contributions from the student body and faculty are expected to pay for the ingredients needed for the sweets, and the culinary labor will be supplied by volunteers. The Bennett girls hope to make their project a year-long activity, and to send the dainties to as many soldier lads as possible.

Joining in the world-wide movement of prayer for those affected by the horrors of war, the students at Bennett also devoted their mid-week vesper service on Wednesday to prayer and meditation for the soldiers and families of the soldiers engaged in the present world conflict.

Conducted by Miss Mary Frances Harvey, '42, of Greensboro, the vesper program consisted of the reading of original poems and prayers by Miss Grace Jones, '42, Burlington, North Carolina, and Miss Ethel Evans, '42 of Greensboro, with piano music by Miss Dorothy Jackson, '42, of Greensboro. Miss Lottie McCoy, '42, Columbus, Ohio, president of the student senate, also rendered a solo, "Goin' To Make Heaven My Home", accompanied by Miss Edwin Graham of Dayton Beach, Florida.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Soldiers Denied Tickets to Matinee at Fort Bragg

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Before the illness of Major M. J. Smith, first commanding officer of colored troops at the replacement center, plans called for a colored staff for the theatre, since more colored troops patronize the theatre than whites.

However, construction of the theatre was completed during Major Smith's illness and all employees, except two janitors, are white.

47c-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Race Morale Seriously Impaired By Army Camps Reports"--Scott

Camps 47c

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—Unhappily, the American Press, black and white, at this time of all times, is filled with the most acrid, irritating, stinging comments and arguments with respect to national affairs, particularly national defense and national morale.

All of this is definitely calculated to arouse violent animosities and repercussions calculated to upset and destroy national civilian morale.

There is general recognition of the fact we are in the war. As far back as last February, Henry R. Luce, editor and publisher of Time, Life and Fortune magazines wrote:

WE ARE IN THE WAR

"* * We are in the war. All of this talk about whether this or that might or might not get us into the war is wasted effort. We are, for a fact, IN the war . . .

"We start into this war with huge government debt, a vast bureaucracy and a whole generation of young people trained to look to the government as the source of all life. * * The Party in power is the one which for long years has been most sympathetic to all manner of socialist doctrines and collectivist trends. * * The President of the United States has continually reached for more and more power, and he owes his continuation in office today largely to the coming of the war. " * * Thus, the fear that the United States will be driven to a national socailism as a result of cataclysmic circumstances and contrary to the free will of the American people, is an entirely justifiable fear * *"

Columnists of the national reputation of Mark Sullivan, Ernest Lindley, Frank Kent, Stanley High, Walter Lippman, Erwin Canham have all sought the reasons for the present confusion and bewilderment. Even William S. Knudsen, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management, has been compelled to admit—"I don't think we've got the spirit yet to do this job" upon which we have embarked.

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afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Little Soldiering at Fort Meade

OCT 4 1941

(Twelfth in a Series of Articles on Army Camps Written Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.)

By OLLIE STEWART

FORT MEADE, Md.—If you're hoping or expecting to see colored men really soldiering soldiering. To begin with, there's only a handful of colored men in this camp. Of the units stationed here normally, Company L of the Forty-seventh Quartermaster Regiment, is at present in Richmond, Va., and will be there until December. The Eighty-seventh Quartermaster Company (rail-head) is at present in Wilmington, N.C.

So—the only colored troops now on the post are in the 1322nd Service Unit (Quartermaster Colored Detachment), which includes 277 men; and in the reception center, which has 49 men, mostly non-commissioned officers, to handle the new recruits who are constantly passing through.

There is one lone colored commissioned officer—Capt. G. H. Howard, chaplain, formerly of the 366th Infantry, who is stationed at the reception center but does double duty across the post at the 1322nd Service Unit.

Post Housekeepers

With Major George C. Whitting, white, commanding officer, the 1322nd Quartermasters may truthfully and accurately be called the "housekeepers of the post."

Drawn largely from Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia, where many of them attended first-rate colleges and a few even taught school, this outfit is divided into details.

A Coppin graduate and former teacher at P. S. 125, Baltimore, is the sergeant in charge of the group that receives meat at the warehouse and issues it to the various companies.

No Guns in Evidence

Another group of intelligent young men handle supplies; others clean and take care of the officers' quarters. Some drive trucks, clean up the grounds, work in the hospital and service post utilities.

This reporter didn't see a single man with a gun. But he did hear that they were "good colored boys who are doing a fine job of post maintenance work."

They get $40 a month (which is $10 more than the Government pays them) for doing housekeeping chores; and as one white officer put it, "though some of them do a little gambling, a number of them have either made allotments or send part of their money home themselves, every month."

Church Attendance Encouraged

They are also encouraged to attend church regularly, get as much religion as possible and stay out of trouble.

You don't hear much about the strictly military side of their army career.

The 1322nd Service Unit was activated near the end of June, with the arrival of 190 men from Fort Bragg. To these were added 80 men from Fort Meade's own reception center, and from time to time other smaller groups have been assigned here.

Basic Training Finished

The men from Fort Bragg have all completed their 13-week period of basic training, and the others are just about half through learning army regulations, personal hygiene, close order drills and basic military tactics.

The unit has had some rifle work, it was reported; and two men have completed the gas school. The cooks are attending the cooks' school and the mess sergeants have completed the cooks and mess sergeants' school.

Colored non-commissioned officers include: 1 master sergeant, 1 first sergeant, 1 technical sergeant, 3 staff sergeants, 6 sergeants and 3 corporals.

There is a post exchange, with white civilian help, which is open from 4:00 p.m. until 9:00. There are two day rooms, with magazines, music and tables for games.

There is no recreation hall, a chapel is now being built and when the men want to see a show they go across to the white side of the reservation.

OCT 4 1941

at this historic camp in Maryland—located about half way between Baltimore and Washington—you're heading for a dose of disappointment. The men here do more work than

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

US Removes Fort Bragg Commander

OCT 11 1941

(Special to the AFRO)

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Col. Charles B. Elliott, commander at Fort Bragg during the recent bloody rioting in which a soldier and a military policeman were killed and a half a dozen others injured; has been relieved of his command.

The action follows closely upon the heels of the War Department's investigation of the affair and its recommendation that the military police system at the post be thoroughly reorganized.

Succeeding Col. Elliott is Col. Edwin P. Parker who took over command of the post on Saturday. One of the first official acts of the new commander was to assemble the entire military police force in the post theatre where he talked to them plainly about his plans.

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Warns Against Abuses

Col. Parker cautioned the troopers against the over-use of their authority and laid special emphasis upon the necessity of dealing courteously with the civilians with whom their duties bring them in contact.

Plan Police Corps

Plans are already under way for the formation of a corps of military police under the command of Major General Allen W. Gullion, judge advocate general and provost marshal general of the army.

This means that the military police force here and on every other military reservation will be organized with a picked battalion of enlisted men and specially trained officers.

Whether there will be a training center established here for military police is not known but there is a definite probability that there will be such a school established here as plans for the corps are developed.

Court martial proceedings following the Bragg riot vindicated the military police and Brigadier General B. O. Davis who was called in during the investigation, turned in a 600-page report. Nevertheless, considerable unfavorable comment has persisted.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

EASING INTER-RACIAL FRICTION AT ARMY TRAINING CAMPS

FORMER JUDGE WILLIAM H. HASTIE, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, in a recent speech gave assurance that changes are being worked out in the Army training camps to ease the friction between the races. The former jurist enumerated the following corrective measures which had resulted from the recent Ft. Bragg affray:

A veteran officer, experienced in Military Police work is being detailed to Fort Bragg as Provost Marshall to command the Military Police Force and to assume responsibility for its effective training and organization.

OCT 4 1941

Arrangements are being made for increased officer supervision of Military Policemen while on duty in the civilian community and for the establishment of a military Police Station and headquarters in the City of Fayetteville, separate from the civilian police station.

The unified force will consist of selected permanent personnel, colored as well as white, without any racial distinction as to the authority or equipment of the individual military policeman.

The suggestions were made in a report submitted by General Benjamin O. Davis, sr.

The inference is that a similar program will be worked out at other camps with Negro trainees, and this new program should serve to lighten the tension between the races. Trainees and their relatives will welcome this partial solution of the problem but they will continue to feel uneasy where such camps are located in sections of the country where the civilian population is hostile to Negroes.

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The only real solution of the problem is a square deal to Negroes and all minority groups, whether they be in the Army, Navy or in the civilian branches of the government. If the President's recent order against discrimination in the various branches of the government is observed to the letter there will be less skepticism and more confidence in administration policies.

47c-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

CAMPS
Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylan

Gen. Davis Lauds Camp Lee Trainees

NOV 29 1941

CAMP LEE, Va.—Praise of the morale of colored soldiers in Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Center, and satisfaction with their area in the post and with the training program given colored Quartermaster trainees was voiced last by Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, attached to the Office of the Inspector General of the War Department, and the only colored general in the army, after a tour of inspection of the 9th Colored Training Regiment in the Quartermaster Replacement Center.

"The morale of the men in the 9th Regiment seems high. I talked with many of the officers, who have expressed enthusiasm about the spirit of the men and the progress they have made in their training here," said General Davis. He observed the truck drivers' school and was impressed with the quality of the training and instruction.

NSPECTS 8TH MEDICAL BATTALION

Visibly impressed with what he had seen, General Davis also expressed satisfaction with his inspection tour of the 8th Medical Battalion.

NOV 29 1941

Accompanied by Major Maxwell, 8th Battalion Commander, General Davis made a thorough inspection of the mess halls and the barracks. No special ceremonies were made for the general's appearance and the training of the soldiers went on as usual even as the inspection tour was made..

Said General Davis of the trainees and officers whom he saw, "I am very agreeably surprised at the spirit shown by the men here. The morale is evidently very high."

The mess halls merited General Davis' closest scrutiny and brought words of praise from him for the officers and men in charge.

"The mess halls and the housekeeping arrangements are entirely satisfactorily," said the General, "and so far I can say that I have no complaint."

TALKS WITH TRAINEES

A sort of informal session was held after the inspection with the General inviting the trainees to bring out any of their problems for discussion with him.

NOV 29 1941

General Davis left Camp Lee for Fort Eustis where he was scheduled for another inspection tour.

Beginning his Army career in the 8th U. S. Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, General Davis received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in 1901. After steady promotions, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1918, was promoter to Colonel in 1930, and received his rank of Brigadier General, October 25 1940. His son, Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., a graduate of West Point, in 1936, is now in the basic flying school at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dixie Daily Says Train Colored Troops in North

DALLAS, Texas—(ANP)—An editorial in the Dallas Morning News, local white daily, on November 4, backs colored newspapers the country over in advocating that Northern colored troops not be sent to Southern posts where discrimination, segregation and mistreatment are rampant.

The editorial refers to an indident at Brownwood, Texas, where a disturbance by troops in the colored section of town was quelled by military police with only one slight casualty.

The editorial reads:

"Fortunately no casualties occurred in the near-riot conditions repressed by prompt action of the Thirty-sixth Division's military police at Brownwood. Regrettably, there can be no assurance that similar occurrences may not disturb the defense program at Brownwood or at other points in the South where colored troops are stationed.

Hard Facts Stand Out

"No amount of theory can refute the hard facts that the race question makes the use of colored troops in Southern areas an extremely delicate question.

"Primarily, the lack of any facile solution is based on the fact that both tradition and determination are against admixture of races in the South. Miscegenation and jim crow laws are not the cause but the effect of deep-rooted feeling in the matter that cannot be waved aside. The concentration of any considerable number of colored troops in communities where the colored population is insufficient to absorb their need for social contacts creates a condition provocative of disorder.

"In the South, too, colored troops will, of course, resent contact with civil laws designed to accentuate segregation, statutes existent in few places in the North. Exclusion from or segregation in restaurants, theatres and transportation facilities brings the situation to a head.

"A quarter of a century ago, bloody tragedies at Brownsville and Houston in Texas and elsewhere in the South were directly traceable to these conditions peculiar to and familiar in the South.

Prejudice a Private Privilege

"No principle of democracy suggests forcing on anyone an association distasteful to him. Individual prejudice is not a privilege, but a right, in private lives. The South doubtless errs in trying to force its prejudices into public concerns also, but the condition is a fact, not a theory.

"The Federal Government apparently has never learned that it cannot without unfortunate consequences billet Northern-trained colored troops in the South. Until it does learn that axiomatic fact, there will continue to be trouble."

NOV 15 1941

Fort Devens, Mass.

366th Infantry Regiment, 22nd Quartermaster Battalion. Quartermaster and Service Detachments. About 3,000 men. A total of 134 commissioned officers—all-colored staff. Training: Infantrymen trained in the use of rifles (Garands), anti-tank guns, automatic rifles and pistols. Quartermaster unit handles trucks.

Camp Davis, N.C.

54th Coast Artillery Regiment, 99th and 100th C.A. (Anti-aircraft) Regiment, Quartermaster and Service Detachments. About 6,000 men. Chaplain (54th) only colored commissioned officer. Training: 54th C.A. Regiment instructed in use of 155mm. long range guns; 99th and 100th trained in 3-inch anti-aircraft, 37mm. guns, searchlights, sound detectors and .50-calibre machine guns.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

6th Ordnance Training Battalion, and Quartermaster Detachment. About 1,000 men. Not one colored commissioned officer. Training: 6th Ordnance Battalion gets initial 13-week period of ordnance work, becoming acquainted with small arms and the handling of munition stores.

Fort Meade, Md.

1322nd Quartermaster Unit, and Reception Center. About 350 men. Chaplain only colored commissioned officer. Training: 1322nd Quartermasters do post housekeeping, dealing in supplies and utilities and maintenance. Reception Center receives recruits and sends them after three to five days to units in other camps.

Fort Belvoir, Va.

Ninety-fifth Engineer Battalion, Engineer School, Provisional Battalion, 1320th Quartermasters, and the Engineer Replacement Training Center. About 3,500 men. No colored commissioned officers. Training: Ninety-fifth Engineers are work and combat unit; [illegible] Engineer School trains specialists for cavalry and infantry; and the Replacement Center gives thirteen weeks of basic engineer training. Quartermasters do maintenance work.

Fort Knox, Ky.

Companies B and C, 4th Battalion, Armored Force Replacement Training Center; 1553rd Service Company; Company K, 34th QM Regiment; Company B, 31st QM Regiment. About 800 men. No colored commissioned officers. Training: Armored Force troops learn to be cooks, bakers and KP's, instead of basic tank training. Other units drive trucks, handle supplies and work around camp.

Chanute Field, Ill.

99th Pursuit Squadron; Air Base Detachment. About 319 men. No colored commissioned officers. Training: 99th Pursuit Squadron men are trained as ground crews for fighter plane pilots—cloing repairs, maintenance, observing weather and charting courses for night flying. Air Base Detachment is a service unit.

Fort Custer, Mich.

184th Field Artillery Regiment; 94th Engineer Battalion; 77th Engineer Company; 48th Quartermaster Regiment; Company D, Recruit Reception Center, and Post Casual Detachment. About 4,500 men. 71 colored commissioned officers with 184th F.A. Regiment. Training: 184th F.A. Regiment handles the 155mm Howitzers and 75mm (outmoded) guns. 94th and 77th Engineers build bridges, roads, etc.; 48th Quartermaster Regiment is trucking unit; Postal Casual Detachment does work about the post.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. Trailer Camps Started For Negro Defense Workers

WASHINGTON,—(ANP)—Through the cooperation of three separate governmental departments, trailer camps are being furnished Negro workers in and around defense industries.

The first of these camps is the one established at Wilmington, N. C., where the Wilmington Ship yards, a subsidiary of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, has sent a number of Negroes from its Newport News plant to take over certain phases of the industry there.

128 FAMILIES HOMELESS

Some 128 men with families were sent to the North Carolina plant since there were no workers available at Wilmington. They were faced with a lack of proper housing facilities, so the FWA, through the defense housing coordinator, had FSA furnish and take over the management of the trailer camp for Negro workers.

At first, there were accommodations for 125 Negro families, but the workers didn't take to the trailer life as it was thought they would, so 75 of the trailers were removed, leaving 50 available. To date, only 25 Negro families reside in these trailers, for which they pay from $6 to $6.50 per week rent. The trailers are new and thoroughly modern. Most of the workers are believed to have been housed in the permanent locations already existing in Wilmington.

OCT 11 1941

REFUSED SPECIAL HOUSES

OCT 11 1941

Another attempt will be made to house Negro workers in trailers at the Pascagoula shipyards if they don't accept the houses planned for them. The defense coordinator built houses there for Negroes originally, but when the Negroes refused to utilize them on account of the "high" rents, they were turnedover to white families to prevent loss inasmu ch as the whites were faced with a similarhousing shortage.

This combination and cooperation of governmental agencies is generally unknown to the layman, but it shows in a manner, how these agencies work together to put over programs.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
October 11, 1941

FIRST OF DEFENSE HOUSING UNITS TO BE READY NOV. 1

120 Dwellings Being Built in City to House Defense Workers

Two weeks ago workers of the Claussen Lawrence Construction company were busy building the first four dwellings at Camp Croft courts, Spartanburg's defense housing project; today they have 49 buildings under construction, 16 of them under roof.

Two weeks ago shortages in vital building materials were threatening to hold up progress of the project—designed to provide 110 inexpensive apartment units for non-commissioned officers and certain civilian employes of the Spartanburg infantry replacement center—and yesterday, in a great part, shortages continue.

Nevertheless, F. P. Graham, general superintendent of the important Federal Works agency development, said yesterday that Claussen Lawrence had promised the government that the development would be ready by November 15 and the contractors stand not only ready to complete the projects on time but that a number of the units will be finished for occupancy by November 1.

110 Dwellings for Whites

Built on a hill off from Collins avenue, between the American Legion home and Tobe Hartwell courts, negro rehousing development of the Spartanburg Housing authority, the white project includes 110 units, some of them three, others four rooms in size. The layout is attractive and pleasant. The location is within close proximity of Camp Croft as well as within easy access of mid-town Spartanburg. The contract cost of the units is $322,000.

Nearby are the 10 units being made ready for negro tenants at a cost of $37,000. At the negro development, work is being pushed on the setting of foundations. Walls should go up on the buildings within the next 10 days or two weeks.

Difficulty after difficulty has faced the contractors, Mr. Graham said, only to be met and overcome through the loyalty and complete cooperation of all the workers. Labor shortages have been acute, contractors had to seek bricklayers from points as far distant as Jacksonville Fla., Nashville, Tenn., and Washington, D. C., and to get them here it was necessary to pay them at the rate of $1.40 an hour, well beyond the local union scale.

Materials Scarce

With an A-2 rating, high on the priority list, the defense project nonetheless faced material shortages that approached the critical stage. Tile was nowhere to be found, and it was necessary for the contractors to go to a great added expense in buying jumbo brick in its place. Nails, steel, copper and other building metals were hard to get. But they were obtained. In almost all phases of the work, new barriers were found in the path of progress. They were jumped in stride, said Mr. Graham.

The cooperation of local unions in supplying skilled labor that really was skilled, made up of men who knew how to do the job at hand and were anxious to do it well, was heralded by Mr. Graham as being the best spirit of unity he had seen since he was engaged on defense building back in World war No. 1. This will to do, he said, gave him the assurance that the contract with the government would be brought to a close with satisfaction and success.

Of course, added to the cooperation of the workers, Mr. Graham pointed out, was the realization on the part of the contractors that they were on a defense job and therefore could let nothing stop them from giving the government a needed order on time. No expense has been spared in living up to the agreement Claussen Lawrence holds with the federal government.

High Wages Paid

Just what this means, he said, may well be illustrated by the fact that payday this week will find bricklayers drawing a salary of $97.50 for their week's labor. Other tradesmen will also draw pay well above local standards.

Discussing the city's request that Claussen Lawrence, being an Augusta, Ga., firm, pay a city license of over $1,600, double that which would have been asked of a local concern, Mr. Graham continued to praise the community for the cooperation it was showing the project, although standing by his early statement that the request was high.

"City officials have shown us many courtesies," he said, "and for all of them we extend our thanks. As concerns the building license, we bring out the statement that the government contract has a clause in it which mentions the fact that we are not subject to municipal license rulings because of the defense nature of this work."

"Nevertheless, since we use the city streets and other municipal facilities, we are willing to go along and pay the license which would have been asked of a local firm," he added.

No Competition Seen

The city ruling, passed in 1939, before defense building was started, was drawn up to protect local contractors from serious out-of-town competition. In this instance, Mr. Graham said, no Spartanburg firm entered the bid contest, so competition was non-existant. Spartanburg, however, was benefitted in many ways by the contractors since all but a handful of the laborers working on the project are men of this area and a vast store of materials was secured locally.

At city hall, building permits still have not been issued and action is being withheld until the license is secured. However, Mayor Jennings L. Thompson said that no effort will be made to interfere with this important work on the license question.

On the white project, an example of just how far progress has been completed was shown yesterday by Mr. Graham with the statement that 32 of the apartment units are now being plastered. Hardware and plumbing fixtures are being installed on several more. All phases of the work will be substantially completed by November 15, he felt assured.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LISTS 4,844 HOMES FOR RACE WORKERS IN DEFENSE PLANTS

SEP 6 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6—Recent Presidential approval of 100 defense homes in Coatesville, Pa., brought to 4,844 the total of defense homes for Negro occupancy, Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, announced this week. Families of Negro defense workers and enlisted personnel in 36 defense areas will be housed in public-financed projects.

SEP 8 1941

Data prepared by Robert R. Taylor, consultant to the Coordinator, shows growing Negro participation in the national defense program as evidenced by the list of key industries whose workers are being provided for in this manner. Steel workers in Pennsylvania, aviation workers in Ohio, shipbuilders in Newport News, Virginia, foundry workers in Illinois — the essential types of defense employment are represented in the composition of tenancy of the projects. Of the 4,844 total, the families of enlisted and civilian personnel of military establishments account for 562 homes to be provided.

STUDY BEING MADE ON ADDITIONAL SITES

Mr. Taylor stated that more than $20,000,000 is now being spent for defense housing to accommodate Negro workers. The projects under construction in various cities range in size from 35 to 500 homes. These homes are attractive, modern and efficiently planned.

An important factor in determining the need for defense housing is the extent to which new workers have, or will come into a locality to perform defense work. One of the objectives of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination is to provide housing in defense communities where the influx of defense workers constitutes an undue burden on the existing supply of dwellings.

Studies of housing conditions are now being made in some 20 additional defense localities throughout the United States. This Division is charged with the responsibility of preventing an impediment to the defense program by reason of the inability of defense workers to secure adequate housing. Mr. Palmer stated that the defense worker must himself be defended against being forced to endure housing conditions injurious to his health, happiness, and efficiency.

Tampa, Fla Tribune
December 23, 1941

Defense Council To Use U. S. Housing As Emergency Hospitals

The Hillsborough County Defense council yesterday accepted an offer from the Tampa housing authority for the use of space and facilities at three housing projects in the city for emergency hospitals to be used in event of air raids.

Auditoriums of Ponce De Leon Courts in Ybor City, Riverview Terrace in North Tampa and North Boulevard Homes, West Tampa Negro project, were turned over to Dr. John R. Boling, chairman of health and housing, with the promise of additional facilities, if needed.

Solid and Fireproof

M. J. Mackler, director of the authority, pointed out that the buildings are among the most solidly constructed in the city and are fireproof with modern facilities that would be needed in hospitals.

Mackler told the council that residents in the projects are willing to "double up" with neighbors to make more hospital room, if necessary, and have offered their services in any way they can be helpful.

E. W. Spencer, chairman of the authority, said the entire projects are at the disposal of the council if they become essential for defense.

Dr. Boling reported that the city and county had agreed to appropriate $15,000 to equip first aid stations, and that 750 additional blankets and quilts would be needed for the hospital. Blankets are to be collected, beginning Saturday, in the courthouse square.

Will List Equipment Needed

A joint city, county and council committee was named to itemize equipment needed to establish the first aid stations and hospitals. It includes County Commissioner Hixon and H. D. Pelhank, secretary of the county budget board, representing the county; City Comptroller Booker and Superintendent McKay of the Tampa hospital, representing the city; and R. Ambler Liggett and Dr. Boling representing the council.

Dr. Boling told the council that a real estate committee headed by J. L. Hearin had submitted a list of 28 buildings that might be suitable for emergency hospitals, and these were being checked by architects. He added, however, that hospitals at the housing projects probably would be sufficient for the immediate future.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 20, 1941

U. S. Defense Housing Officials Seek Site For Project In City

Units May Be Built In East Birmingham Area At Cost Of $300,000

Representatives of the national defense housing division were in Birmingham Thursday looking over sites for a housing project for defense workers in the Birmingham district.

Several sites have already been examined and one of the men left by plane Wednesday night for Washington to meet with contractors and go over plans for the project.

Other representatives remained here to look at other sites and arrange for acquisition of the one finally selected.

While nothing definite would be given out relative to the probable site, it is intimated the project would be developed in the East Birmingham area, probably west of Thirty-Ninth Street.

Three hundred units are to be built at an estimated cost of $3,500 each, or an aggregate of approximately $300,000.

This project is to be developed for workers in industrial plants making defense materials, and has no connection with the Housing Authority of Birmingham, which developed and manages the four low-cost housing projects completed or under construction.

Information came from Washington also that progress is being made toward the start of work on housing projects to cost approximately $550,000, announced recently for Fairfield and Tarrant.

It is learned further that the USHA has authorized the Birmingham Housing Authority to develop a third low-cost housing project for Negroes with 100 units to cost $500,000. It is understood the project is to be financed with $500,000 left over after completion of low-cost housing developments now under way.

Nothing definite as to the site is available from officials, but it is rumored it will be near Seventh Avenue, South, west of Twentieth Street.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Men Sleep 2 to a Bed in Radford, Va.

MAR 22 1941

BULLETIN

RADFORD, Va.—Apparently accustomed to seeing only white newspaper men, the Norfolk and Western ticket agent at Christiansburg refused to sell a ticket for an AFRO-AMERICAN writer to ride the special train to the powder plant dedication on Friday until an army officer informed him that he should do so.

Admission to the army ordnance plant has been restricted almost entirely to army experts, officials and employees of the construction companies. The special train on Friday bore Government, State and local officials and newspaper representatives.

MAR 22 1941

RADFORD Va.— Every local family that has sought a boarde from the working force of th army powder plant under con struction here has been able t get one and at least 200 worker have been taken in by the families that permanently reside here.

While the housing situation here is acute, whites are principally affected and reports that many workmen and persons seeking jobs have been sleeping in barns and chicken houses, to all evidences are incorrect so far as colored people are concerned.

$308 a Week from Boarders

Perhaps the most enterprising resident here in cashing in on the boom is Mrs. Josephine Houston, a widow, who has converted a two-story brick fraternal ha" into a combination boarding house, restaurant and dormitory.

Mrs. Houston gives board and lodging to thirty-three workers who pay $7 each per week. More than half have two to a bed in the converted building, while she has others quartered in her home and in another house she owns.

In addition, Mrs. Houston sells 35-cent meals, soft drinks, and other foods. She has two coin-operated phonographs, and bigger crowds than she can handle most evenings.

Other residents here have varying numbers of roomers, ranging from one to eight.

MAR 22 1941

Rents for Whites Zoom

Rents at hotels, for rooms in private homes, and for houses have zoomed for white people, but the standard rate here for colored construction workers seems to be $7 for lodging and board, or $2.50 for bunking with another worker.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST DEFENSE HOUSING PROJECT OPENS IN VA

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15—The first defense housing project for Negro industrial workers in the nation opens this week in Newport News, Va., site of vast construction for the Navy, Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, announced.

The project, Orcutt Homes, will provide homes for the families of 148 shipyard workers. It was built by the housing authority of Newport News with a 100 percent USHA loan.

Construction of the project started in December, 1940, and first tenants will move in almost six months to the day from the time ground was broken.

Situated southeast of the center of the city, the project consists of two-story row houses and flats built with brick interior walls, concrete floors and roofs. There will be one, two and three-bedroom dwellings, each having a living room, kitchen, dining space, bathroom and storage space and equipped with modern plumbing and electrical conveniences.

Rents for these homes will range from $25 to $35 per month, including the cost of utilities, the average being $29.73 for the 148 dwellings.

Tenants in the project will have the benefit of facilities afforded by a new Negro high school and a new recreation community building and playgrounds directly across the street, the latter developed by the Newport News Shipyards organization.

Thirty-four families are scheduled to move into the project this week and all dwellings are expected to be tenanted by the latter part of this month. Occupancy will relieve an acute housing shortage occasioned by the expansion of defense activities in the Shipyards.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 15, 1941

Jackson Defense Homes Site Chosen

U. S. Office Says 200 Units To Be Built

WASHINGTON, May 14—(AP)—Selection of defense housing sites at Wilmington, N. C., Jackson, Tenn., and Gadsden, Ala., was announced today by John M. Carmody, federal works administrator.

Two sites, one for white families and one for Negroes, were selected at Wilmington, where 384 defense homes now are under construction. The new homes were made necessary, the FWA said, by the activities at Camp Davis and the construction of 10 new ship ways at the North Carolina shipbuilding company.

At Jackson, a 24-acre site fronting on Westwood Drive was chosen for 200 homes for workers at the shell loading plant north of the city. The homes will be of demountable type.

At Gadsden, 100 additional defense homes will be located in a 20-acre site in the northeast section of East Gadsden, adjacent to the city limits and about one mile from the shell plant.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Tuskegee, Ala., News
May 29, 1941

Defense Training Offered Free To 45 Negro Boys

Thanks to the National Defense Training Program, forty-five Macon County Negro boys between the age of 17 and 25 will be able to attend school free of cost from June 2 to August 9, 1941, to learn aero-mechanics according to an announcement made by President F. D. Patterson today.

This training unit in aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for National Defense Training programs. Thirty-four hundred dollars is being spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including text books, etc., will be purchased from the fund and furnished free of cost to the boys enrolled.

Three licensed mechanics will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, State Itinerant Vocational Teacher-Trainer has been appointed Supervisor of the Project and has outlined the course of study which has been approved by the state board.

G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, has assigned one building of the William G. Wilcox Trades School to be headquarters for the Defense Training Program operations.

No fees will be charged for the training, textbooks and supplies will be furnished, but the enrollees must pay for their board room and transportation. While any youth between 17 and 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of Supervisor W. S. Allen in Trades Building A at the Institute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Twelve Millions Allocated For Negro Defense Housing

Units to Be Erected in Eleven Communities, Taylor Announces

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—Indications that Negro workers are becoming an increasing factor in defense production were seen this week in an announcement by Robert R. Taylor, Consultant to the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, that allocations exceeding $12,000,000 have been approved for the provision of shelter for families of Negro defense workers and enlisted personnel.

The allocations, recommended by C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator, and approved by President Roosevelt, will provide homes for 2,633 Negro families in eleven urban centers, and similar housing for 435 families of Negro enlisted personnel at eight army camps.

STUDYING OTHER NEEDS

At the same time, Mr. Taylor revealed that the Division of Defense Housing Coordination is now studying the needs of Negro defense workers in 22 additional defense areas with a view to providing shelter for the families of Negro workers who may be brought into those areas.

The present allocations were made under the Lanham Act which provided $290,000,000 for shelter construction for imported defense workers in industrial areas.

"Many of these defense housing projects for Negroes are already under construction." Mr. Taylor said, "The 350-unit project in Cincinnati, Ohio, for instance, is now more than 25 per cent complete. The 200-unit project at Pascagoula, Mississippi, is ready for occupancy. Sites have been approved and property is being purchased for others so that construction may be started at the

SHELTERS WILL BE BUILT

"As defense industries avail themselves of the services of skilled and unskilled Negro labor which must be imported from other communities, the Division of Defense Housing Coordination immediately studies the housing needs of such labor. And if the needs fall within the scope of the Lanham Act, proper shelter provisions are recommended.

Allegheny County in Pennsylvania leads the list of approved projects made public by Mr. Taylor. Five hundred units are scheduled to be erected for the families of Negro defense workers there.

Other communities include Baltimore, Maryland, 250; Lackawanna, New York, 200; Detroit, Michigan, 200; Cincinnati, Ohio, 350; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 250; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 250 (estimated); Wilmington, North Carolina, 125; Norfolk, Virginia, 300; Newport News, Virginia, 158; and Pascagoula, Mississippi, 100.

Units approved for the families of Negro personnel at Army camps include Portsmouth, Virginia, 20; Camp Livingston, Louisiana, 80; Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, 50; Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 25; Holly Ridge, North Carolina, 90; Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 30; Fort Riley, Kansas, 40; and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 100.

In addition to the 22 other cities now being studied, Mr. Taylor revealed that the defense housing facilities for Negroes at the present sites may be increased as more Negro workers are introduced into defense industries in these communities.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ADVISORY DUTY To Tell Body Of Medical Needs

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, associate professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health at Howard university Medical school, has been appointed to the Medical Advisory Council of the Selective Service System, National Selective Service Headquarters announced today.

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Commenting upon the appointment, Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to the Director of Selective Service, said:

"The Council is composed of men who are outstanding in American medicine and who for years have worked for improvement in national health. Dr. Cornely's selection helps to round out the membership of the Council in such a way as to provide expert acquaintance with the health problems of all registrants."

The duties of the Council are to provide liaison between National Headquarters, Selective Service System, the American Medical association, National Medical association, the medical profession at large, and to acquaint these organizations with the medical needs for the most effective administration of Selective Service.

At the present time the Council among other things, is consid-

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Dr. Cornely received his preliminary education in Detroit. He was awarded an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1928, an M.D. in 1931, and a degree of Doctor of Public Health in 1934. He studied public health Education and Administration at Harvard university.

Dr. Cornely is author of a number of articles on the medical problems of Negroes. Among Dr. Cornely's published articles may be mentioned the following:

"The Administration of Health Education and Health Services in Negro Colleges." American Journal of Public Health, September, 1939.

"The Tuberculosis Problem in Negro Schools and Colleges," the Journal Lancet, Vol. 60, January, 1940.

"The Health Status of the Negro," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 8, July, 1939.

"The Morbidity and Mortality in the United States." Journal of Public Health, Vol. 29, September, 1939.

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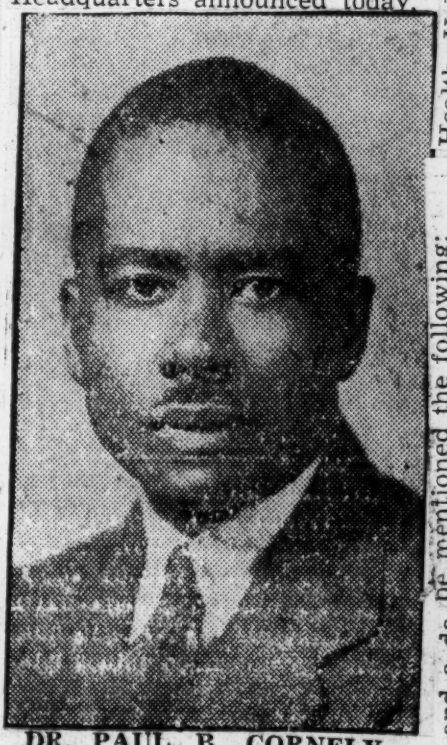

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Begin Oak Leaf Park Defense Homes Project In 2 Weeks

NORFOLK—With only official approval necessary in Washington, Lawrence M. Cox, executive director of the Norfolk Housing Authority said Tuesday there is every reason to believe that work will begin within two weeks on the 300-unit Oak Laef Park defense housing project for colored at Campostella Road and Steambot Creek.

The contract has been awarded to the William Muirhead Construction Company, Inc., of Durham, N. C., which submitted the lowest of three bids on the project. The Muirhead firm bid $4,000 below the estimate set by USHA experts.

FINISH IN 120 DAYS

The contractors have signed an agreement to complete construction within 120 calendar days. The contract provides a penalty of $500 for every day over this period which the company requires to finish the work. Cost of the homes was estimated by the USHA at $1,088,000; the Muirhead figure was $1,084,000.

The price includes all necessary elements of construction, including water piping, heating equipment and landscaping of grounds, Mr. Cox said. Bids for the installation of gas ranges will be sought in the near future, he added, every other matter being provided for in the opening bid.

FIFTY-FOUR UNITS

The project will have 54 building units for 300 families and is on a 40-acre site recently purchased by the government. In addition there will be a large recreation hall and playground.

Plans are already under way for development of a business section in the area of the project.

The homes are being built for colored defense workers through the Federal works Agency, for which the Norfolk Housing Authority is acting as agent.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Defense Homes Number 125,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Homes for approximately 125,000 people were opened for occupancy in United States Housing Authority projects, including those for defense workers, during the first half of 1941, Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, announced last week.

Out of a total of 35,568 homes opened for occupancy 29,875 were in regular low-rent slum clearance projects, 4,020 were in defense projects financed with USHA funds, and 1,673 were in defense projects assigned to USHA by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody under the Lanham Act. This does not include homes opened for occupancy in defense projects built by the Army and Navy and financed with USHA funds.

In the same period, Administrator Straus said 103 projects of all types were placed under construction. These projects will contain 28,888 homes, and the estimated deevlopment cost of these projects is $123,381,000.

Of the projects placed under construction 54 with 14,944 homes aer part of the USHA's regular program. These projects have an estimated development cost of $72,508,000.

Three defense projects financed with USHA loans were also placed under construction during the period. These projects contain 1,234 homes and will cost an estimated $5,502,000. These, like other defense projects financed by USHA itself, will become a part of the regular housing program for low-income families when the present emergency is over.

Of the Lanham Act defense projects assigned to USHA, 45 were placed under construction in the six-month period. These projects include 12,385 homes and the cost is estimated at $43,746,000.

The elimination of slum dwellings, Mr. Straus said, proceeded satisfactorily during the period with 18,773 such dwellings eliminated. There is no slum clearance involved in connection with Lanham Act projects, he pointed out, and because of acute shortages in cities in which USHA defense projects are being built slum clearance in these localities is being deferred until the emergency has passed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIGHTING HIGH RENTS

With the announcement that Fair Rent Committees have been established in twenty-one cities, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply urges the creation of others wherever abuses have appeared.

Suggesting publicity for offending landlords, OPACS stated that the Division of Defense Housing Coordination would refuse to register any dwelling unit or room, the rent for which had been declared unfair by a Fair Rent Committee.

Rapid rises in rent are said to be under way in 100 defense areas and the OPACS Rent Section demands "Quick action to head off this trend."

The suggested procedure is the appointment by mayors of Fair Rent Committees which would invite tenants, roomers and lodgers to file complaints against increases, whereupon landlords and complainants would be asked to appear.

While we know very well that this move was not designed to help us, the worst sufferers from rent gouging, it offers a golden opportunity for Negroes.

Since almost every community where there is any appreciable number of Negroes is in a so-called defense area, we should take advantage of this movement at once and organize our committees.

Once organized, these Fair Rent Committees should ask mayors of cities to authorize their efforts and affiliate them with city-wide committees.

While Negroes as a group receive less income than whites as a group, we are almost everywhere forced to pay heavy tribute for the dubious advantage of living in subnormal houses in restricted areas, known in Europe as ghettoes.

It must be admitted, too, that among the worst rent gougers are Negroes themselves who, taking advantage of the artificial room shortage caused by residential segregation, soak Negro roomers for all they can possibly pay, knowing they are helpless.

The Fair Rent Committee plan offers these long sufferers an opportunity to loosen the clutches of rent gougers even if they cannot escape from them.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

F.D.R. Approves Defense Homes For Race Workers

47c Defense Housing

Increased Job Opportunities in Buffalo Creates Housing Shortage—Population Jumps 4,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31—Construction of 200 homes for families of Negro workers in defense industries in Buffalo, New York, has been approved by President Roosevelt, upon the recommendation of C. F. Palmer, co-ordinator of Defense Housing.

A report submitted to the Co-ordinator by Robert C. Taylor, Racial Relations Consultant to the Division of Defense Housing, Co-ordination, described in detail the housing situation in Buffalo as it relates to the Negro population of the city and the facts concerning extensive hiring of Negro workers in defense plants. Information contained in this report plus data secured from other federal and local sources formed the basis for the co-ordinator's recommendation of the housing.

AUG 2 1941

JOBS JUMP POPULATION RATIO

Although the population of the city of Buffalo decreased slightly during the decade between 1930 and 1940, the Negro population, on the contrary, increased approximately 5,000, or about 40 per cent. Negroes have been moving into Buffalo to work in the steel mills, foundries and other industrial plants in the vicinity. During the last 12 months dustry in the area has caused increased in-migration from other communities.

According to a report from Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the Office of Production Management, direct recruiting for Buffalo of several hundred Negro moulders has been carried on in Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee.

AIR PLANTS NEED WORKERS

The chief defense demand for labor in the Buffalo area is expected to come from the Curtiss-Wright Company, which will add about 12,000 workers to its plant at Cheektowaga. Estimates made in January and February indicate a need for about 25,000 to 30,000 workers for Buffalo during 1941. This is thought to be a conservative estimate.

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation and the [illegible] Aircraft Corporation have recently revised their employment policies to include Negro workers in their plants and training courses. Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, the American Brass Company, American Radiator Corporation, Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company, Chevrolet Motor and Axle Plant, Ford Motor Company, Socony Vacuum Company, and others are important employers of Negro defense workers in Buffalo.

AUG 2 1941

According to Mr. Howard A. Kelly, director of the Buffalo Housing Authority, a housing survey recently shows that there are no vacant dwellings available for Negro occupancy in the Buffalo area. Private real estate dealers, civic leaders, and representatives of corporations carrying on defense work in the area confirm this statement. Expansion of the Semet Solvay Company because of defense business has displaced a considerable number of Negro families who have been unable to find other accommodations. A demolition program for removing sub-standard homes has further intensified the shortage of housing facilities for Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Robinson To Design New Housing Unit

47c

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The appointment of Hilyar R. Robinson ,noted architect of this city, as consultant architect to design the 250-unit defense housing project to be built at Sparrows Point, Md., was announced this week by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody.

AUG 10 1941

Mr. Robinson will render complete architectural service up to the point of construction, it is reported, including development of site plan and the design of dwellings and utilties. This.. project will house the families of workers employed at the Bethlemem-Fairfield shipyard.

With widd experience in designing housing project, Mr. Robinson was the architect for the Langston Terrace Housing project in Washington. He also designed the Frederick Douglass dwellings, a 313-unit project of the Alley Dwelling authority of the District of Columbia.

AUG 10 1941

Other developments designed by Mr. Robinson include the new Tuskegee Airport and Cook hall, men's dormitory of Howard university.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

30 New Homes For Tuskegee Air Personnel

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18—Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody this week approved a site for the construction of 30 dwellings to provide housing facilities for the families of enlisted and civilian personnel attached to the air base which the Army is building near Tuskegee, Ala., to train Negro officers and enlisted men.

SEP 20 1941

The project site is a five-acre tract which the Federal Works Agency will lease from Tuskegee Institute. It is adjacent to Tuskegee Institute and Greenwood Village, with frontage on Franklin Road. The site is about three miles from the city of Tuskegee and six miles from the air base.

The project will be built under the supervision of the Defense Housing Division of the Federal Works Agency. It is proposed to employ a Negro architect to prepare the plans and specifications.

A recent survey of housing facilities in Macon County indicated that few houses are available for occupancy. The Defense Housing Coordinator has recommended the construction of 55 dwellings by private building agencies for the families of non-commissioned officers, in addition to the Government defense housing project of 30 dwellings.

SEP 1 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASKS FEDERAL PROBE OF OUSTED FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(ANP)—Department of agriculture officials have been asked to look into the status of the Negro families forced to give up their home upon the army's demand at Panama City, Fla.

The army aviation on gunnery school located at this place found it necessary to acquire the homes of several Negro families who had homesteaded the land some 40 years ago. Fishermen by trade, the Negroes needed the water front for their boats, nets, reels and other equipment.

Although they were forced to move, they could not buy land anywhere nearby because whites owned all the waterfront and refused to sell to the Negroes.

Influential whites are interested in the welfare of these Negroes and are trying to get the department of agriculture, espically Farm Security, which has had a great deal of experience in this matter, to do something for their benefit.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

1,189 Men Enrolled In Classes

Submit Plans And Proposals For Expansion

HAMPTON — Since July, 1940, there has been an accumulative enrollment of 1,189 men in defense training courses at Hampton Institute, it was revealed Saturday.

The enrollees in the evening defense classes numbered 804, including 98 CCC boys; there were 225 in the enlisted men's classes; 115 in the NYA classes; and 45 in the WPA trainees classes.

18 CLASSES

Eighteen classes are now being conducted under the national defense training program, 13 of which are supplementary or evening classes; five are pre-employment or day classes. Evening classes are composed chiefly of industrial workers in the Peninsula area. The NYA group is selected from all parts of the State and sent to this resident project for training. The WPA group is transferred to this project through selection from WPA rolls in this area. The CCC boys are from Yorktown camps.

The defense classes are being conducted under the supervision of the State Board of Vocational Education; all expenses incurred by the Institute are paid by the federal government through the state treasurer; thus making it possible to offer this special training free to all trainees.

Plans for expanding the program to meet the demands are limited by lack of space and available equipment. There are now 50 applications on file for various courses.

U. S. INQUIRY

Inquiry has been made by Army officials as to what extent Hampton Institute could expand the training of enlisted personnel. The school has responded with plans and proposals including the building of a barracks and an instructional building; and steps have been taken to obtain the necessary equipment to carry out the proposed expansion.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Almost 12,000 Defense Homes Completed In U. S

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly 12,000 homes for defense workers, built under United States Housing Authority supervision, have now been completed, Nathan Straus, USHA administrator announced last week.

Completions scheduled this month and next will add 6,152 to the total of 11,259 defense homes already finished in the agency's program, Mr. Straus said.

USHA started the present defense housing program last year when it supplied funds for 20 projects for defense workers and transferred sufficient funds to army and navy to build four additional projects.

Of the 20 original defense housing projects, 17 with 5,110 homes are now complete and construction is far advanced on the remaining three projects which include 1,234 homes. The largest of these uncompleted projects is in Hartford, Conn. This 1,000 home community will be occupied shortly.

Under the Lanham Act, the Federal Works Administrator has assigned 24,777 homes to be built under USHA supervision. Consought to keep the architectural standards of these homes as high as possible under the circumstances and to achieve attractive and livable communities.

"The experience of local housing authorities in the construction of low-rent slum clearance projects has been of the greatest value in the defense housing program," Mr. Straus said. "An incredible amount of pltnning is essential to the proper construction and operation of a large group of homes.

"The fact that local housing authorities have had so much experience in not only what to do but what not to do in the planning of housing projects has been a major factor in the speed which they have been able to achieve in completing this part of our program on tmie."

New York Times
New York, N. Y

NEGROES HERE GET DEFENSE TRAINING

NYA and School Board Give Variety of Opportunities to Men, Is Survey Finding

WOMEN'S CHANCES FEWER

Theirs Are Chiefly in Garment Trade—Workers Referred to Jobs Held Qualified

The National Youth Administration and the Board of Education offer training opportunities for Negro men in a variety of occupations, and accept Negroes in all categories of training, while Negro women find their greatest opportunity for getting jobs in the garment trades.

These were among the conclusions in the semi-annual report of the Brooklyn Coordinating Committee on Defense Employment, made public yesterday. The committee's survey was sponsored by the three Brooklyn agencies working among the Negro population—the Brooklyn Urban League, the Carlton Avenue Y. M. C. A. and the Ashland Place Y. M. C. A.—with the cooperation of the National Urban League.

From April 1 to Oct. 1, the report says, more than 600 Negroes received help from the committee, 199 being referred directly to jobs and 122 of them being placed. Defense training was obtained for 183 through the NYA and the Board of Education.

Conclusions of Committee

The committee made public the following conclusions, besides those mentioned before:

"A wide distribution of skills is to be found among Negro workers—some sixty-four different occupational classes were established.

"Negro women are seeking industrial opportunities, as 41 per cent of persons to register for defense jobs were women.

"Brooklyn Coordinating Committee served not only Brooklyn citizens but resident of Manhattan, Queens and areas outside New York State; 6 per cent of persons served lived in Manhattan, 2 per cent Queens and 1 per cent outside the City of New York.

"Negro workers referred were qualified to fill job opportunities; 64 per cent of those referred are known to have been employed in the category specified by the employer.

"As defense program moves forward non-defense employers are anxious to use Negro labor.

Women's Opportunities Limited

"Defense training opportunities are limited for women to garment trades in the Board of Education training and to radio and garment trades in National Youth Administration project.

"The weekly cost of the project was $70.37, giving 122 jobs to Negro defense industries, bringing in weekly wages an aggregate income greater than $2,900 to Negro workers.

"The problems facing the Negro workers as well as those facing other minority groups must be faced squarely by all of us active in the defense program if our democracy is to live and thrive in a world threatened by hostile, aggressive undemocratic forces."

The committee announced that its work would be carried on by the Brooklyn Urban League through its department of industrial relations.

Kansas City. Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OCT 3 1941

Near Solution of Housing Problem for Defense Cities and Negro Workers

By ALVIN E. WHITE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The problem of housing for Negro workers in the far-flung defense industries is well on the way to solution, says Robert W. Taylor, consultant to the Division of Defense Housing. Citing instants to prove his statement, Mr. Taylor's latest figures show that allocations for and houses already built total 4,657.

These houses are being built chiefly in the north, east and middle West where large Negro populations are working in the defense industries, and the total building is aobut five per cent of the whole allocation for defense housing. It is believed that buildings for the workers have outstripped the percentage of Negro workers in the defense industries.

Little construction is being carried on in southern areas because the defense industries have done little for that section, what with army camps occupying most of the territory there.

In one spot in the deep south, however, the organization attempted to construct homes for Negro workers. This was in Passacougla, Miss. Fifty houses were built, costing from $1,000 to $4,000 each.

They were built specifically for Negro occupancy, but when the colored workers found that the rents for these five-room modern houses would be about $20 per month, they balked at paying more than $4 or $5 they were already paying for accommodation in shacks. Some of these latter had no uoors and were nothing more than sheds.

Finally these houses had to be turned over to the white workers who are flooding the little city, which prior to the coming of the defense contracts was nothing more than a town.

Mr. Taylor then sought the assistance of the Farm Security Agency, which undertook to supply the demand for homes for the Negro workers—adding a little plot of land to the original size of the lot so the workers could raise garden vegetables and have chickens and pigs. This proposal met wit ha better reception and homes for 50 families of Negroes have again been allotted to this sleepy little southern town. Here Negroes are earning as much as $135 per month because the unions have stepped in and forced the payment of standard wages to these workers.

Although the condition is sad throughout the country where Negroes are concerned in housing, it is difficult to educate the Negroes to the point where they will accept these new homes as they should.

In another section of the country, not far from Washington, government officials themselves said they didn't feel that Negroes wanted better housing and that it would be almost a waste of money to put up projects for them.

Poorly-housed and not seeking any change, the workers were content to live in the shacks they had occupied for years. When a questionnaire was sent out among the 475 workers at one spot, 300 replied that they were interested in the housing but the same officials recommended that no houses be built in that area for Neggroes.

Thus the education of the Negroes and the officials is going ahead at the same time, with plenty of effort needed on both sides. Throughout the New England states, the general policy has been that Negroes should be in housing projects along with the whites.

Of particular interest is the new planned community being worked out for the employes of the industrial areas in and around Baltimore. On a splendid site of some 100 acres. there is being planned a community, the only one of its kind in the country, where modern and scientific principles are being put to work to erect the little village of 350 private homes.

Privately-financed, this is the first project of its kind to be insured by the RFC and the FHA. Situated between Sparrows Point and Baltimore, about six miles from the latter on the main highway between the two spots, the site has been approved and now all that remains is for the private corporation engaged in the work to go ahead with the original plans.

Before a lick has been hit on the project, some 200 persons have indicated their willingness to buy and have sufficient funds to make the required payment of 10 percent on the cost of the house as the initial payment on their future homes. The houses are to cost between $3,500 and $4,000. The community will have a business section and a recreation center as well.

Most of the workers occupying these houses are from steel mills, ship yards and airplane plants in the nearby towns where defense contracts have been awarded.

At first, there was a bitter fight against the proposed community for Baltimore, but after the matter was thoroughly investigated and the soundness of the idea explained, senators, congressmen and others fell in line and endorsed the project.

As of August 29, the following allocations had been made:

Suburban gardens	204
Mayfair Gardens	590
Rockford, Ill.	35
Detroit	200
Sparrows Point, Md.	250
Pascagoula, Miss.	50
Buffalo, N. Y.	550
Lackawanna, N. Y.	100
Wilmington, N. C.	125
Canton, O.	25
Cincinnati	350
Massilon, O.	100
Aliquippa, Pa.	50
Clsirton, Pa.	450
Midland, Pa.	30
Philadelphia	250
Pittsburgh	250
Newsport News, Va.	498
Norfolk. Va.	300
Coatesville, Pa.	250
Total	4,657

For the non-commissioned officers and naval workers another group of houses is being erected as follows:

Tuskegee	82
Fort Ord	10
Fort Riley, Kas.	40
Camp Claiborne, La.	115
Camp Livingston, La.	30
Fort Devens, Mass.	30
Fort Custer, Mirh.	30
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	10
Fort Bragg, N. C.	50
Camp Davis, N. C.	75
Fort Sill, Okla.	90
Fort Jackson, S. C.	30
Camp Croft, S. C.	25
Fort Belvoir, Va.	10
Fort Lewis, Wash.	10
Total	522

Navy homes:

Portsmouth, Va.	20
Cabin John, Md.	20
Total	40

The distribution snows that the areas in the South have not been touched and although the greater proportion of the United States' Negro population lies in that area, so little defense work is being carried on there, this housing is being left to the agragrian agencies, which have their own program.

However, where there are houses being constructed in the south, Mr. Taylor is working out a plan where they are demountable and can be moved from congested areas after the emergency has passed out into the rural areas and then be rebuilt in the same manner as when originally set up.

Despite the many obstacles to be overcome, the defense projects are going ahead at full speed and in the short time since the consultant was added to the staff (February) much has been accomplished and an even more expansive program is under way.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TAYLOR HEADS SURVEY FOR HOMES FOR DEFENSE WORKERS

NOV 23 1941

A study of the need for housing to accommodate Negro defense workers in 22 additional localities throughout the United States is now being made under the direction of Robert R. Taylor, Consultant to the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, and Vice Chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority.

In a recent memorandum from the Office for Emergency Management, the statement is made that there has been Presidential approval of 100 defense homes in Coatesville, Pennsylvania. This has brought the total to 4,844 defense homes for Negro occupancy, according to Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing. The latter also stated that families of Negro defense workers and enlisted personnel in 36 defense areas will be housed in public-financed projects.

As a result of the data prepared by Commissioner Taylor, there is indicated a growing Negro participation in the national defense program, as evidenced by the list of key industries. According to Mr. Taylor, more than $20,000,000 is now being spent for defense housing to accommodate Negro workers. The projects under construction in various cities range in size from 35 to 500 homes. These homes are attractive, modern and efficiently planned.

NOV 23 1941

In his work, Mr. Taylor, as a housing expert is developing data and securing information for the 22 additional defense localities with respect to housing needs. The Division for which Mr. Taylor as acting consultant is charged with the responsibility of preventing an impediment to the defense program by reason of the inability of defense workers to secure adequate housing. It is the contention of the Chicago housing official and Mr. Palmer that the defense worker must himself be defended against being forced to endure housing conditions injurious to his health, happiness and efficiency.

47c-1941

DEFEND SAVINGS BONDS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES PLAN DRIVE TO SELL MORE BONDS

Committee Is Organized To Direct The Work

Shelby County negroes will shortly begin a campaign within their race to increase purchase of Defense Savings Bonds, M. K. Revill, county chairman of the defense savings drive, announced yesterday.

Mr. Revill said George W. Lee, head of the Negro Division, has organized a committee composed of Rev. T. O. Fuller, Prof. Blair T. Hunt, Dr. A. N. Kittrell and Dr. W. O. Speight to direct the work.

The committee has adopted a four-point program which includes sponsorship of a canvass of firms alloted to the Negro Division, sponsorship of "Buy a Bond Sunday" in which five-minute talks will be made by every pastor from his pulpit, sponsorship of a "Buy a Bond Day" in negro schools and the placing of placards in windows of every negro business house

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Are Buying Defense Bonds

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(ANP Feature Writer)

For both business reasons and patriotic reasons many Negro organizations with money in their treasuries are depositing that money in the treasury of the United States The Great Lakes Insurance company, of Detroit, has bought defense savings bonds that will mature at $10,000. The president of that company is Atty. Charles H. Mahoney, counsel in the famous "Sweet Case" of the mid-twenties The Knights of Peter Claver, whose national secretary is Archie W. Arnold, of New Orleans, has made a like investment, and sends us the photostatic copy of the check made payable to the First National bank of Mobile, Ala., and of the bank's receipt.

The Most Worshipful Grand lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons (Prince Hall Affiliation), of Virginia, has sent us a set of patriotic resolutions and the statement that they are buying $1,500 worth of defense bonds. C. V. Wilson, of Lynchburg, is the R. W. G. secretary of that organization.

And listen: the Afro-American Life Insurance company, of Jacksonville, Fla., of which the hard-headed J. H. Lewis is president, has invested $10,000, plans to invest more And President Lewis sends a word which shows that he has not only business foresight, but also much horse-sense and a warm American heart:

"We are trying to do everything we can to give our financial, as well as moral, support to the defense program of the President of our United States."

Some day Americans of all races are going to catch up with such colored Americans as these in civilization and this is going to be a grand place for our black and white children to grow up in. If Adolph Hitler is counting on American race prejudice to move colored Americans to support his hellish program, he is counting chickens that never will hatch. We have a few people in America, some white, some black, whom we could most joyfully give to Hitler, if he would send for them and pay their fares,—but there is absolutely nothing else here for him and his cohorts.

We are still making our America It is not half made yet. It will be yet in the making for generations

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 16 1941

Thomas Named Aide To William Pickens

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban league, has been named as staff assistant in the U. S. Treasury department devoted to the promotion of defense bond sales. He will have headquarters in Washington and serve as an assistant in the office headed by William Pickens.

In explaining the appointment the following statement was issued:

"The treasury department felt the need of adding an additional person to the staff who had had experience and success in promoting and establishing various types of community organizaton, also a person whose interracial integrity, moral courage and intellectual honestly was known to and respected by white and colored citizens in all parts of the nation.

"Mr. Thomas has had marked success in organizing both intra- and inter-racial groups. In addi- of the National Urban League, he tio to organizing some ten branches is also the founder of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

"For a number of years he was employed as field secretary of Tuskegee Institute with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y. He resigned this position to become the principal of Voorhees Industrial Institute at Denmark, S. C., which had a faculty and administrative staff of 31 persons, representing many of the leading educational institutions in America. He resigned this position to accept the position as state supervisor of Negro economics in the state of New York. At the same time he served as examiner in charge of U. S. Employment Service, New York City.

In 1919 he resigned from the position with the federal government to accept the position as field secretary of the National Urban league and established headquarters in Atlanta.

"During 1939, when the executive secretary of the National Urban league became seriously ill, the appointee's basis of operation was transferred to New York, where he became the acting executive secretary of the National Urban league. It is reported that more new sources of financial income were discovered during the year he was in charge than the organization had found during a single year since 1931."

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
October 2, 1941

Negroes To Buy Defense Bonds With T. B. Fund

A special committee of the Anderson County Tuberculosis Association met with members of the Negro Auxiliary of the Association and approved a plan to purchase ary of the Association during which defense bonds with a $1,200 hospital fund raised by the Negroes of this section.

The Negro contribution will be earmarked, along with the Association's fund of more than $5,000, for use in building a tuberculosis hospital when such a project materializes. Meanwhile, the money will be invested in United States defense bonds.

Attending the meeting were Mrs. Carrie McC. Patrick, R. E. Cochran and Dr. Joe H. Carter.

Alice Webb Anderson, Negro worker, presided.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

ABOUT DEAN PICKENS U.S. DEFENSE BONDS

OCT 11 1941

Into the office the other day walked an elderly man who requested that the AFRO cash his fifty-dollar U.S. bond. Inquiry developed that necessity compelled him to dig into his lifetime savings.

A year ago we passed over to a young man just become of age another U.S. bond his grandfather entrusted to us some twenty years ago.

These two instances of what became of bonds sold during the First World War are as good an argument as we know for the purchase of U.S. Defense Bonds today. They can be saved for a rainy day. They can be put aside for the children.

* * * * *

We received a letter, Saturday, from William Pickens of the U.S. Treasury Department, in which he chided the AFRO gently for its failure to use its news columns to further the sales of U.S. Defense Bonds.

In World War I the AFRO sold Liberty Bonds. We know that government bonds are the soundest investment in the country and we have put all the dollars we can afford into government securities.

But candor compels us to admit that the Treasury hasn't made the public purchase of Defense Bonds as interesting and attractive as it was in 1917. Perhaps the reason is the opposition.

* * * * *

There are Wheeler, Lindbergh and Nye blatantly advising us we are suckers if we go to war.

There is Honest Harold Ickes telling us there is a gas shortage and a Senate committee telling us there isn't.

There is the navy advertising for recruits in every two-by-four newspaper, except the colored papers, because it wants no colored seamen.

There is the President asking for billions for aid to Britain. But the British Embassy says it wants no colored fliers as ferry pilots and that it will hire no colored persons among its personnel.

There is mouthy Claude Pepper, leading New Deal Senator, choosing this time to shoot off his head about the four freedoms for Europe but avowing there will never be a vote for colored people in the southern part of the United States of America.

There is President Roosevelt doing his best, but having a heck of a time, whipping the A.F. of L. unions and the big industrialists to take colored workers.

There is the War Department, which insists on shipping most of the drafted boys into Southern camps, where race prejudice is as bitter against them as anything meted out to the Jews in Germany by Hitler.

Then there is the tug-of-war between the President and Congress as to whether we shall get into a shooting war or mind our own business.

OCT 11 1941

Finally there is the constant criticism of the experts that Communists are running the government, that labor is running the government, that waste is everywhere and that the planes, guns and tanks we are making are obsolete and would be ineffective in war.

* * * * *

Our defense program is like a football team of eleven quarterbacks. Each player is calling his own signals. There is a good deal of running up and down the field at cross purposes (except on Saturday and Sunday) and each player is carrying his own football.

Ten quarterbacks with ten footballs must be called in and their places taken by linemen, ends and backs who are willing to take orders from THE quarterback.

Once we get rid of the confusion in Washington we can settle down to real defense work on a unified scale and put Dean Pickens's Defense Bonds into every home as a matter of course.

THE G.O.P. WANTS IN

Representative Joseph Martin (R., Mass.), chairman of the GOP National Committee in a speech out in California recently called for an end to racial discrimination against colored people.

But the GOP is not in power today. When it held political control for 16 years, from the administration of President Wilson until the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Republicans only talked about abolishing race barriers in the Civil Service; Roosevelt issued an order to that effect.

The GOP had many golden opportunities and muffed them. For that reason people rejected the party and its candidates.

The party needs revitalizing if it is to come back in the fall Congressional elections, but it can appeal to voters with performances not with promises.

WHO GETS HURT MOST?

Baltimore papers are howling because the car of an unlicensed and uninsured auto renter killed a child.

Human life is precious. Any fool can take it. No wizard can restore it once the light goes out.

There are reasons, however, why some colored people do not carry auto insurance.

Race prejudice so affects judges and juries that damages may be assessed against colored defendants in auto cases whether innocent or guilty. Therefore, insurance companies sometimes refuse to sell protection to colored autoists.

That makes a vicious circle.

1. Prejudice in courts.
2. Color line in insurance companies.
3. White persons run down.
4. White relatives cannot recover damages against uninsured colored car owner.

The truth with intolerance and racial bias is that it never harms only the persons at whom it is directed. Always other innocent parties suffer.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

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OCT 1 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Urban League Urges Inclusion Of Race In Defense Training

Federal Vocational Training Program Selectees Come from WPA, NYA and State Employment Services. Drive Will Feature Opportunity Campaign.

MAR 15 1941

NEW YORK, March 13.—An intensive drive is being made this month by Urban League branches all over the country to assure the inclusion of Negroes in vocational training programs made possible through a Congressional appropriation of $70,000,000 to be administered by the U.S. Office of Education. The drive will be conducted in connection with the League's ninth annual Vocational Opportunity campaign, which will be held during the week of March 16-23.

The nation-wide training program is sponsored by the National Defense Advisory Commission. State and local vocational education authorities are in charge of it. Urban League secretaries are conferring this week with State Employment Service officials all over the country to urge the admission of Negroes to such courses and their later referral for placement in defense industries.

OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM LOCAL OFFICES

The regulations adopted for the training courses by the U.S. Office of Education require that not less than 5 per cent of the trainees be chosen from WPA rolls. Selections are made on the basis of previous training and experience in the occupations for which training is offered or in related occupations. The WPA may choose not only from persons assigned to projects but also from unassigned workers certified by local welfare agencies. During training, persons selected from WPA rolls are paid their security wage.

MAR 15 1941

Whatever percentage of trainees cannot be furnished by the WPA is requisitioned from public employment registers. These persons receive no pay during training.

In the case of NYA workers, the training will be supplementary to their NYA employment for which they receive wages.

The league urged that all colored persons obtain further information about the types of courses offered, and their location, from their local WPA headquarters. Other persons should consult the nearest public employment office.

Mobile, Ala., Register
May 4, 1941

Defense Classes Set For Negroes

Training In Woodwork And In Electricity Will Be Offered At Plateau

Two defense training classes for negro men are scheduled to open Monday, May 5, at the Mobile County Training School at Plateau.

The classes offered are in electricity and woodwork, and are open to negroes between the ages of 18 and 25. The electrical class will be conducted by Esau Smith, while Andrew Houze will conduct the woodwork class. Both are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

Prof. Benjamin F. Baker, principal of the training school, said the classes will be conducted under the supervision of the state department of vocational education, of which H. B. Hobdy is director. There will be no fees required for either class, and free transportation from Mobile to Plateau will be offered 10 of the registrants.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

APR 11 1941

THE BOYS ABOVE are just a few of those who are on government projects. They are learning to become skilled carpenters and wood workers.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
June 21, 1941

35 Camp Croft Negroes Win School Diplomas

Thirty-five negro soldiers last night were presented with certificates of graduation from the 50th battalion "school of opportunity" at a formal ceremony held in the battalion recreation center.

Lieut. Col. John C. Newton, battalion, commander, congratulated Lieut. Harvey E. Johnson, battalion chaplain, for his efforts in founding the school and directing its policy. Twelve-week courses were conducted in elementary, high school and college subjects.

Brief talks, lauding the faculty and student body for the initial success of the school, were given by Chaplain Johnson, Chaplain A. L. Thomas of the ngero division of the 27th battalion; Captain William Hatten of Company A, 50th battalion; Private Julius Sidoine, acting principal; Private Clifton Brockton, a teacher; Dr. S. D. Brown of the Spartanburg housing authority and Mrs. Brown, and Sergt. Fr[illegible] son. The "Swingsters", 50[illegible] talion dance band, the Compar[illegible] quartet and Private Robert Small rendered musical selections. The third platoon of Company A, under the leadership of Corporal Bernard Wheaton, gave a "silent manual of arms." Chaplain Thomas presented the certificates.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP Wins Campaign On Job Training

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—As a result of repeated and strong protests from the local br[illegible] of the N.A.A.C.P., the iron-clad policy of discrimination against Negroes in federally supported defense training courses here was broken last week.

JUN 9 1941

After the appearance of a story in the weekly press in which the N.A.A.C.P. charged the board of education and Superintendent of Schools William A. Bass with sabotaging the defense program by refusing to remove race bars, the board and the superintendent called a conference with a representative of the Social Security administration, urging that immediate approval of five basic courses for Nashville Negro apprentices be approved by the United States Office of Education.

JUN 19 1941

The N.A.A.C.P. learned that the approval has been given and that the courses will begin in the fall.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 11 1941

APR 11 1941

Constitution Staff Photos—Bill Mason

MORE WORK FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE—The Crook Brothers' machine shop does its bit to help America prepare by teaching Dalton boys the operation of the chenille machine. Among other courses offered in the Dalton vocational training program are acetylene and electric welding, auto mechanics, airplane mechanics, sheet metal work, pattern making, radio repair and maintenance, radio communication and mechanical drawing and two courses for Negroes, blueprint reading and auto mechanics.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negroes Urged To Enroll In Defense Classes

Weaver Reminds That Call Is For Trained Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—Pointing out that new skilled and semi-skilled jobs are being made available daily for Negro workers in many defense industries, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, this week strongly urged Negroes throughout the country to take advantage of defense classes now open to all trainees.

"Through the activities of the Office of Production Management and the Executive action of the President," Dr. Weaver declared, "employment bans against Negro workers have been and are being lifted in many defense industries now expanding this staffs through defense training courses.

"In many of these industries, however, Negro workers have been unable to take advantage of these new employment opportunities because they have failed to complete defense training courses established in their own communities.

MUST BECOME SKILLED

"It is imperative that this condition be rectified at the earliest possible moment. Since 75 percent of the new jobs opened by the defense program will be in skilled and semi-skilled capacities, Negro workers cannot hope to be fully integrated into the employment phase of the program unless they enter defense training classes."

Dr. Weaver also pointed out that President Roosevelt's recent Executive Order on defense employment took cognizance of the training problems of minority groups. Section One of the order stated:

"All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training program for defense production shall take special measured appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

SHOULD ENROLL IN CLASSES

Declaring that this section will assure wider training opportunities for Negro workers, Dr. Weaver urged colored trainees to utilize fully facilities already available in many localities.

"Field investigations by members of my staff indicate that this has not been done in many communities," he stated. "Civic, social and labor leaders in these communities should combine their efforts to see that available Negro workers are enrolled in these classes."

The Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch cited recent developments in the aviation industry in support of his statement of increased employment opportunities for Negroes. Aircraft manufacturers now training and employing Negro production workers include Curtiss-Wright factories and affiliates in Buffalo, New York, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Bell Aircraft in Buffalo, N. Y.; Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Long Island City, N. Y.; Grumman Aeronautical Engineering Company and Republic Aviation Company in Farmingdale, L. I.

PLACED IN DETROIT

"The aircraft industry is not alone in expanding opportunities for Negroes," Dr. Weaver said. "In Detroit, for instance, Negroes are now being placed as screw machine operators, latne operators, electricians, gear hobblers, welders and in other occupations in which they were once denied employment.

"The Journal of Negro Education foresaw this situation as early as October of last year. At that time this periodical declared:

"'It behooves as many Negroes as possible to take advantage of this training so that they can supply this labor demand as it arises. It is obviously better policy for Negroes to get such training and face the possibility of having to fight to get employment afterward than it is to have opportunities open up which they can not enter because they are not trained.

"The opportunities are beginning to open up daily. And the President's Executive Order may prove ineffective in many areas unless Negroes prepare themselves for these opportunities by taking advantage of defense training courses."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Defense Classes Set For Negroes In Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala.—(ANP)—Two defense training classes for Negro men are scheduled to open Monday at the Mobile County Training school at Plateau.

The classes offered are in electricity and woodwork and are open to Negroes between the ages of 18 and 25. The electrical class will be conducted by Esau Smith, while Andrew Houze will conduct the woodwork class. Both are graduates of Tuskegee institute.

Prof. Benjamin F. Baker, principal of the training school, said the classes will be conducted under the supervision of the state department of vocational education, of which H. B. Hobdy is director. There will be no fees required for either, and free transportation from Mobile to Plateau will be offered 10 of the registrants.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Preparation For Opportunity

THE President's recent executive order prohibiting racial discrimination in all defense industries may prove ineffective in many areas unless Negroes prepare themselves for these opportunities, now opening up daily, by taking advantage of defense training courses, is the opinion of Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the Office of Production Management.

Almost concurrent with this opinion, the National Urban League, through its special field representative, Franklin O. Nichols, finds a discouraging note of defeatism in the failure of colored workers to enroll in defense and vocational training courses in key industrial centers of the nation. In his report on a six weeks' investigation, Mr. Nichols found:

Only 21 colored out of 700 enrolled in federal defense courses in Cincinnati; 200 youths out of 4,000 in vocational high school courses in the same city; Pittsburgh had 25 out of 825 training for defense and 135 colored youths out of a total 5,234 enrolled in vocational schools. In New York City only 268 Negroes are to be found out of about 10,000 workers training for defense.

Similar alarming disproportions in preparation for opportunities can be found throughout the nation.

We must face this fact: civilization will not pause because of the indolence of any race. Either we must measure up to the need of the hour or be counted out.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas
AN EDITORIAL

NEGRO YOUTH SHOULD HAVE EQUAL TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

It seems that negroes in Houston are kept running in a vicious circle trying to get in on the National Defense Training program. Ever so often either John W. Rice or Tom Holley, representing the National Youth Administration in the state, are here appointing committees to make surveys and studies as to the kind of training Negro youths need and who will hire them when they are trained. After these high sounding committees have been named and published in the papers, we hardly hear any more of the findings and when inquiries are made as to why defense training set-ups are not provided for Negro youths, that the committees failed to function, suitable locations could not be found, an insufficient number of youths expressed interest, employers won't hire them after they are trained or the unions block them.

It appears that this section is not yet ready and does not feel it necessary to train the Negro to defend his country as other citizens.

We take the position that there should be no discrimination in defense training. No defense or private industry can tell today the number nor type of workers it will use in the future. This will all depend largely upon national and internal conditions. No one would have thought a few years back that there would have been established by the government, a training school for Negro flyers at Tuskegee. Every day there are growing demands for skilled labor of every type. America can no longer rely upon foreign labor to do its skilled work. The war is going to stop that. This country must train its own citizens.

Houston is rapidly becoming one of the greatest industrial centers of this nation. About 27 per cent of the industrial workers here are Negroes. The Negro population is keeping pace with the growth of the city. Who can tell that a labor shortage for skilled workers will not occur in Houston and cause great financial losses for lack of such. If Negroes were trained, they could relieve a situation like this.

Negroes should not have to wait until an opening or some employer agrees to hire them before training is provided. If we continue to proceed along this line, it would be almost useless to train our youth for any phase of work. Nearly every job the Negro holds now is being contested for by skilled workers. Houston should take the lead in providing industrial schools and set-up for its Negro citizens. Parents, school boards and civic organizations should launch a vigorous campaign to encourage the youths to attend such schools just as is done toward college education. It is obvious now that we are drifting toward a worker's world and those who are trained will best fit in the new social order.

Birmingham, Ala. Digest
August 7, 1941

Negroes Urged To Train Selves For Defense Jobs

WASHINGTON—Negro workers are urged Saturday to increase their employment in defense training classes in a statement by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief, Negro and Employment Training Branch of the Office of Production Management which noted several recent placements of Negro training course graduates in skilled jobs in defense industries.

"Thirteen graduates of training classes in the Vashon High School in St. Louis have recently been employed by the Emerson Electric Co., in that city," Dr. Weaver stated, "and the local Missouri State Employment Office estimates that approximately 100 more Negro trainees may be taken by that company alone.

"Similar placements are taking place in other parts of the country where Negroes have availed themselves of the training which is open to all persons, regardless of race, creed or color. Recent developments in Connecticut indicate the importance of this training.

"In Norwalk, for instance, the eight Negro youths who recently finished defense courses there have all been placed with the U. S. Aluminum Co., at Fairfield. The one Negro graduate of the machine shop course at Torrington, Conn., is now working as a turret lathe operator at the Union Hardware Co.

"In New Haven, only one of the six Negro defense training graduates has failed to find employment. Three are now working as machine operators at the Winchester Arms Co., and two preferred to complete the WPA project work on which they are engaged.

"None of these boys would have received their jobs in defense industries if they had failed to prepare themselves through these training classes. In several of the instances cited above, additional Negroes would have been employed if they had been qualified.

"It is true that there are instances where trainees have been unable to get employment after finishing defense courses, but these men are better prepared to take advantage of the openings which are appearing in various communities daily.

"Since 75 per cent of all the new workers in defense industries will be trained in some category, we cannot expect to obtain full Negro integration into the defense program unless we take full advantage of available defense training courses."

Newnan, Georgia—Times
July 31, 1941

Negroes Organize Defense Class At Savannah St. School

A National Defense class in sheet metal work was organized at the Savannah St. School last Monday, July 28th. The sheet metal class will operate on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Some of the things that will be taught will be metal cutting, soldering, mathematics, joints, and drawing; also fender and body work.

The class will be under the general supervision of Prof. W. S. Cleveland, vocational trades teacher at the Savannah Street School. If you are a sheet metal worker or a sheet metal helper join the class for 9 hours each week.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Both Races In Defense Study At Howard U.

Courses Attract 573; New Semester Opens October 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Anxious to take advantage of the growing demand by defense industries for technically trained men, 573 colored and white students have registered for training in defense courses at Howard University snice the school was authorized to offer the courses by the United States Office of Education.

All the courses are of college grade, according to L. K. Downing, dean of the school of architecture and engineering and director of all defense courses at the university.

The courses include: architectural drafting, basic principles of organic chemistry, chemistry of powder and explosives, part b; elementary electrical circuits and machine design, engineering drawing, geodetic computer, surveying and mapping, and tool engineering. Registration begins October 7.

REQUIREMENTS

High scchool graduates who have had a minimum of two years of mathematics are eligible for the majority of the courses.

Students who have completed a course in trigonometry may qualify for the course in surveying, while students who have had the equivalent of two years of college work in enginering or mathematics may qualify for geodetic computer. Those who have had a minimum of three years of college chemistry may be eligible for the course in chemistry of powder and explosives.

CERTIFICATE GIVEN

Although engineering defense courses do not yield academic credit, all students who successfully complete one of the courses will be awarded a certificate.

The course in engineering drawing includes 408 classroom hours of work and is recognized by the U. S. Civil Service Commission as the equivalent of two years experience in drafting.

Prospective enrollees for the courses are urged to contact the Dean, School of Engineering and Architecture, Howard University, Washington, D. C., immediately for further information.

Macon, Ga., News
August 12, 1941

NEGROES AT WHEELER ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL

Military tactics and combat methods aren't all a soldier learns at Camp Wheeler. In fact, classes in subjects that might be taught in any school or college can be found on Wheeler's curricula, too.

Newest of the "schools" has been organized for trainees in the 16th battalion, Negro unit consisting of approximately 1,500 men. Selectees in Company F are the students.

On the average, men in that battalion have had less schooling than other soldiers and that is one of the reasons for formation of the classes. Attendance will be voluntary, however.

* * *

FIVE SUBJECTS to be taught are English, arithmetic, reading, spelling and writing. Later, when the students have mastered these fundamentals. more advanced subjects such as physics and general science will be taught.

The faculty is comprised of trainees themselves, all Negroes, and includes:

Pvt. George W. Franklin, who is a graduate of Miner Teachers College and Howard University and who holds a bachelor of science degree; Pvt. Theodore Goggs, A.B., graduate of Howard and a student at Wisconsin law school when drafted; Pvt. Cyrus Marshall, A. B., graduate of Coppin Teachers College, Baltimore, Md.; Pvt. Robert Richardson, B. S., Talledega College; Pvt. Aldie Miller, A. B., Florida A.M. College, and student at University of Chicago when inducted, and Pvt. Charles Collins, B. S., Xavier College.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
October 4, 1941

TRAINING FOR DEFENSE

Governor Price has issued an urgent appeal to Virginians between the ages of 18 and 50 to enroll in vocational training schools operated by State Department of Education. Free training offered by these night schools for a period of ten weeks, says the governor, will equip an enrollee to operate one or more machines used in shipbuilding, airplane and machine tool industries.

A shortage of thousands of skilled workers is impeding essential defense production, the governor points out. His appeal for men to avail themselves of the free training schools was prompted by reports that 25,000 skilled workers would be needed in the Tidewater area within the next few months. He has learned one machine shop is behind its schedule 21,000 man-days and is holding up production in other departments of the industry.

Vocational training schools operated with federal funds have been opened in various cities of the state, one being at the State College for Negroes in Petersburg. If requested, it is likely a school for white men would be made available here on the same basis at no cost to the locality. Since free transportation for enrollees is provided such a school might be operated jointly for residents of Petersburg and Hopewell.

These schools also offer pre-employment training to persons employed in non-defense industries. Those who want jobs at good pay in the defense industries can retain their present ones and prepare for future defense work by attending these schools at night. When the defense program has been completed, the training acquired will fit young Petersburg men for better paying jobs in local industries. — Petersburg Progress-Index.

Washington, D. C. Post
September 28, 1941

550 Sign at Howard For Defense Classes

More than 550 Negro and white students have registered for defense courses at Howard University since the school was authorized to offer the courses by the United States Office of Education, it was announced yesterday

The courses, all of college grade, have been designd primarily for "preemployment" persons. Registration for the first series of intensive courses this fall in engineering, science and management defense training will begin on October 10. The courses to be given include architectural drafting, basic principles of organic chemistry, chemistry of power and explosives, elementary electrical circuits and machinery, elementary machine design, engineering drawing, godetic computer, surveying and mapping, and tool engineering.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

573 Register At Howard For U.S. Defense Course

OCT 4 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Because of the growing demand by defense industries for technically trained men, 573 colored and white students have registered for training n defense courses at Howard university since the school was authorized to offer the courses by the United States Office of Education.

L. K. Downing, dean of the school of architecture and engineering, who is director of all defense courses at the university, announced this week that all of the courses are of college grade and have been designed primarily for pre-employment persons.

Registration for the first series of intensive courses in engineering science and management defense training will begin on October 10. The courses to be given include architectural drafting, basic principles of organic chemistry, chemistry of powder and explosives, Part B; elementary electrical circuits and machinery, elementary machine design, engineering drawing, geodetic computer, surveying and mapping and tool engineering.

OCT 4 1941

High school graduates who have had a minimum of two years of mathematics are eligible for the majority of the courses. Students who have completed a course in trigonometry may qualify for the course in surveying, while students who have had the equivalent of two years of college work in engineering or mathematics may qualify for geodetic computer, and those who have had a minimum of three years of college chemistry may be eligible for the courses in chemistry of powder and explosives.

Savannah Ga. News
December 29, 1941

Negroes Being Trained Now To Take Place In Industry

Vocational Defense System Is Preparing Them for Jobs—Farmers Are Being Better Equipped for the Long Pull Ahead—People Are Optimistic and Hopeful.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT
President of the Georgia State College

During the past year, President Franklin D. Roosevelt has enunciated the four freedoms for which the democracies of the world are contending—"freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, and freedom from terror."

Negroes, forming as they do, more than one-tenth of the total national population, and from forty to fifty per cent of the population here in the southeast, are vitally interested in any kind of program or movement that promises freedom of economic opportunity.

Thinking negroes are grateful for the increasing number of expressions that have come from national and local leaders, evidencing their understanding that in the fight to sustain democratic ideals, there must be clear recognition of the fact that all men must be provided an equal chance to achieve.

One of the difficulties confronting negroes who seek employment in industry is the lack of training for the particular job requirements.

An attempt is being made by the vocational national defense fund and by the National Youth Administration, to train negroes for industry. In Georgia, a total of 944 negroes have been training under the vocational defense program. These training centers are located in Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Dalton, Macon, Marietta, Newnan and Savannah. Much of the training is in woodwork, including cabinet-making, bricklaying and cement work, auto mechanics, blue-print reading and some sheet metal work and trade cooking.

The field of agriculture offers employment to the largest number of negroes. According to the United States census report for 1930, of the 10,472,000 persons employed on the farms 1,980,000 or 19 per cent are negroes.

This means that out of every five persons farming in this country, one is a negro. When it is realized that negro farmers are located largely in the Southern states, it will be readily apparent that in states like Georgia, where there are approximately 70,000 negro farm operators, farming is dependent largely upon negro labor.

But farming today is not as it has been in the past. Successful cotton farming in Georgia and the Southeast offers, at best, a doubtful future. The negro finds himself confronted with the keenest kind of competition. The one-horse plow is forced to compete with the tractor, and the scythe with the mowing machine and the reaper and binder.

In Georgia, the negro extension service, vocational schools of agriculture, and other agencies, are at work seeking to better equip the negro farmer for the long pull that lies ahead.

In spite of handicaps that have tended to discourage negroes in their outlook in both urban and rural life everywhere, we find them still optimistic and hopeful.

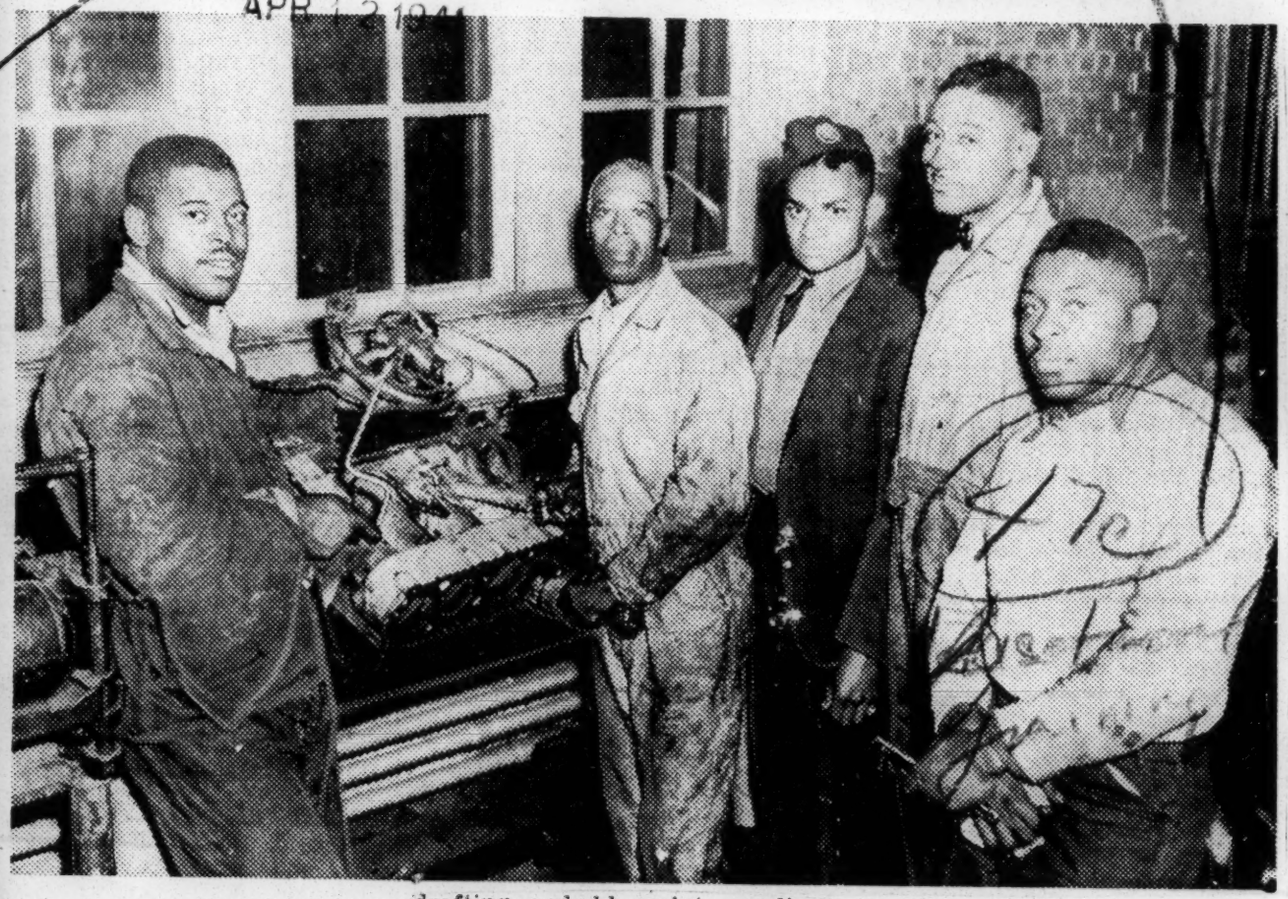
A defense training program will be established at old Clark University campus by the Fulton County Board of Education. Georgia State College is expanding its program with over $10,000 worth of technical equipment to provide training in the technical arts for negro youth. The National Youth Administration and many of the public vocational schools are providing opportunity for out of school youth to improve themselves for jobs that are just around the corner.

On the stage, in athletics, in business, in professional life, and in farming, 1942 can only mean more enlightened progress for an underprivileged group in a gradually enlightening world.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton Turns Out 200 Defense Course Graduates

APR 12 1941



Graduates of the defense training course in auto mechanics at Hampton, shown above, left to right, are:

Freddie D. Frazier of Hampton, a driller at the Newport News shipyard; Charles H. Henderson of Phoebus, retired postman; James Brown, CCC enrollee at Yorktown;

James T. Prigeon of Newport News, a shipyard driller, and Walter L. Lewis, railroad freight handler of Newport News.

APR 12 1941

HAMPTON, Va.—Men of all ages and from all walks of life are among the two hundred students who this week receive certificates for having completed national defense training courses at Hampton Institute.

Some of them drive as much as fifty miles three nights a week to attend these classes in automobile mechanics, bricklaying, drafting and blueprint reading, electrical maintenance, forging, machine shop operation, pipefitting, sheet metal, paint spraying, woodworking and carpentry.

451 Others Trained

Hampton had already graduated 451 students in previous classes, and applications are being accepted for new classes opening immediately, in all trades previously taught except welding.

Next week, the institute will begin a program of training 100 soldiers every eight weeks in a general mechanical course. A similar course will be given fifty CCC enrollees.

These Hampton defense training graduates finished the course in electrical work. They are, left to right: APR 12 1941

Charles Cross of Hampton, a brickmason's attendant at the Camp Stuart Housing Project; Lewis Todd, janitor at the Yorktown Historical National Park; Richard Bassette, NYA furniture refinisher of Phoebus; Lennie White, Norfolk Navy Yard laborer, and Floyd Orr, dental technician at the Veterans' Administration Facility in Kecoughtan, Va.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Diplomas Say They're Bona Fide Cooks, Bakers For The Army

MAY 1 - 1941

MAY 1 - 1941

This class of 101 enlisted men became bona fide bakers and cooks, able to practice their art anywhere the United States Army goes, Tuesday when they were awarded diplomas at the first graduating exercises of the 24th Infantry's newly organized branch of the Bakers and Cooks School in Fort Benning, Ga. They represent enlisted men, not only from the 24th Infantry, but from detachments over the Fourth Corps Area. Major John M. Brooks is commandant of the Fort Benning School.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard To Get Million To Train Technical Men

All Land Grant Schools to Share Under Measure

JUN 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Howard University is in line for $1,000,000 in additional funds under the National Defense Training appropriations for engineers, technical experts and supervisors, according to Edgar G. Brown, director of the Government Employees and the Natonal Negro Council Organizations.

Mr. Brown said 17 Negro land grant colleges and schools stand to get $100,000 each under the same setup.

The funds would come from the proposed $125,000,000 appropriation measure for the education and training program of defense workers now before the House of Representatives.

Should the measure pass the House and Senate and get the President's signature, it would mark another victory for Mr. Brown.

TARVER APPROVES MEASURE

The committee which studied the measure passed on it Monday after Congressman Malcolm C. Tarver, Democrat, Georgia, gave his approval. It was pointed out that the congressman has opposed appropriations to Howard University for nearly two decades.

Through the efforts of Mr. Brown, the committee wrote into the measure several lines which give equal rights to Negroes.

The proposed law includes professional and skilled American workers "without regard to race and color" and would be controled by the United States office of Education, Federal Security Agency, headed by Commissioner John Studebaker.

Congressman Tarver it is understood, gave approval to the clause which calls for equal rights and equal educational training opportunity law for Negroes in the all out total preparedness campaign of President Roosevelt.

JUN 5 1941

CALLS FOR EQUALITY

Appropriation bills are invariably passed as recommended by this committee and its chairman, who in this case is Congressman Tarver. The $125,000,000 appropriation for National Defense training specifically calls for equal buildings, equipment and instruction in states and cities with separate public school systems both on a college and non-college level.

"This is the greatest step forward in the equalization of school funds," Mr. Brown declared. It was understood that some quiet but insistent back-of-scenes wire pulling went on from the offices of the National Negro Council and the U.G.E.

Negro editors, educators and other leaders from all over the country gave strong support, too.

"The engineering school at Howard will become one of the leading institutions of the country by sharing in the million dollar appropriation," was the statement of Mr. Brown. He further said, "For the first time in history, our Negro land grant colleges and schools in the South will get their full quota."

WORDS OF MEASURE

Written into the proposed measure are these words:

"No trainee under the appropriations provided for in the foregoing paragraphs shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups to the extent needed for trainees of each such groups, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like equality.

"Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated need for defense workers in occupations essentials to the national defense."

The members of the Sub-committee on Labor Department and Federal Security Appropriations were: Congressman Malcolm C. Tarver, (Georgia), chairman; Congressman Butler B. Hare (South Carolina); Congressman Albert Thomas, (Texas); Congressman Vincent Harrington, (Iowa); Congressman Albert J. Engel, (Michigan); Congressman Frank B. Keefe, (Wisconsin).

JUN 5 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

2,416 RACE YOUTHS ARE LEARNING TO "WORK WITH HANDS" IN NEW JERSEY

APR 26 1941

Second in Series of 12 Articles Reveals Efforts of William A. Smith Jr., to Prepare Younger Generation.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—As the National Youth Administration expands in connection with the National Defense effort, Negro youth in New Jersey are being integrated into all phases of this national program. More than 2,416 young men and women are receiving work experiences in line with America's industrial needs.

Work of integrating these youths into the national defense industrial scheme rests on the shoulders of others, but the crying need for skilled youths who know how to "work with their hands" is being met in 12 different states.

According to State Administrator Bernard S. Milles, reports from over the state of New Jersey reveal that Negro youths are taking every advantage of the opportunities afforded. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, national director of the NYA office of Negro Affairs, is making a general appeal to all citizens to become interested in the work of helping American youth.

"Today," said Mrs. Bethune in an interview with a Pittsburgh Coirer reporter, "all Americans must be prepared for the job ahead. The NYA is doing its part in helping to get young people ready for full participation in the American life."

APR 26 1941

A Breakdown of New Jersey's program reveals that 561 youths are employed throughout the state in mechanical production shops, with 637 girls working in industrial and domestic type sewing shops.

In resident work center employment 152 youths are receiving work experience in electric and acetylene welding, building construction, machine shops, sheet metal, printing, cooking and baking, radio, electrical work and woodwork.

Public Health projects are employing 95 youths, while 270 are employed on construction projects remodeling and repairing facilities for public agencies.

The following is a composite word picture of Negro youth participation in the NYA of New Jersey:

APR 26 1941

1—Administration:

4 State Staff members: State Supervisor, Secretary, Resident Center Director and Assistant Supervisor of Publicity.

2—Area, Resident Center and Project Supervisory Level:

17 Project Supervisors employed in the following cities: Englewood, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Bayonne, Asbury Park, Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Trenton and Camden.

14 Foremen and Foreladies employed in the following cities: Newark, Trenton, Camden, Bayonne, Greenbank.

15 full-time workers employed in the following capacities: Youth Personnel Counselors, Operation Supervisor, Stenographer-Clerks, Clerical Assistants, County Supervisor, Branch Office Supervisors, Women's Activities Supervisor, Finance Supervisor, Janitors, Cooks, Physicians, Work Experience Supervisor.

50 full-time workers employed in all capacities.

3—In-School Student Work Program:

1,091 Negro youth, 16 to 25 years of age receiving High School Aid averaging $6 per month.

APR 26 1941

66 Negro youth, 16 to 25 years of age receiving College Aid averaging from $10 to $20 per month.

22 Negro youth, 16 to 25 years of age receiving an average of $15 per month from Special Negro College Aid Fund.

4—Out-of-School Work Program as of February 19, 1941:

2,416 Negro youth employed on projects throughout the state. Youth earned from $18 to $24 for 50 hours work.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

101 Cooks And Bakers Get Diplomas At Ft. Benning

MAY 1 - 1941

Commander of 24th Infantry Extends Greetings to Graduates

MAY 1 - 1941

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—A class of 101 enlisted men became bona fide bakers and cooks, recognizable as such anywhere in the Army, when they received their diplomas this week at Fort Benning at the graduation exercises of the first class to complete courses at the 24th Infantry's newly organized branch of the Bakers and Cooks School.

Composing the class were enlisted men of organizations as follows: from Fort Benning, twenty-seven, from the 24tht Infantry, eleven from the 48th Quartermaster Regiment and three from the Quartermaster Corps Detachment; from Barksdale Field, La., four from the 31st Quartermaster Regiment; at McDill Field, Fla., six from the 77th Coast Artillery (A.A.), two from the Service Detachment DEML and one from the Quartermaster Corps Detachment, at Fort Bragg, N. C., three from the Quartermaster Corps Detachment and two from the Service Detachment, at Camp Jackson, S. C.

MAY 1 - 1941

Greetings were extended to the class by Col. James M. Lockett, commanding officer of the 24th Infantry, with which organization the students have been closely associted, also by Lieut. Col. Truman. C. Thorson, Assistant Post Executive Officer, in charge of Plans and Training, while diplomas were presented by 1st Lt. Volney W. Nease, assistant commandant, School for Makers and Cooks. An address was delivered by Chaplain Louis J. Beasley, of the 24th Infantry. Private Oscar L. Allen presented the offertory class will.

MAY 1 - 1941

Music was furnished by the 24th Infantry Band, under the direction of Warrant Officer R. B. Tresville, and the Bakers and Cooks School Male Chorus, which sang several spirituals. Private Charles T. Miller presented an accordian solo. A graduation tea followed the exercises.

MAY 1 - 1941

Mayor John M. Rooks is commandant of the Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Benning. Lieutenant Nease, who directed the course of the graduating class was assisted by Technical Sergeant Kenneth L. Gibson, senior instructor; Technical Sergeants Frank R. Sharon and George J. Daniel, mess instructor; Staff Sergeants, A. P. Schanil and John W. Sperry class room instructors; Staff Sergeant Dennis Newsome, mass instructor; and Sergeant A. Arnold, clerk.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 15, 1941

NEGROES RECEIVING FOUNDRY JOB TRAINING

Eighteen Negroes are receiving defense training at the Jones Machine and Foundry company as a part of the vocational education program for national defense.

Preliminary training of preparing molds and other elementary foundry work has been going on for several weeks. After working in the foundry for eight weeks, these men will be sufficiently trained to enter a defense industry.

Funds for the training are provided through the state department of education, vocational training division. The plant where the men are being trained is at 1301 Elm street.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 30 1941

NO AIRCRAFT CLASSES FOR NEGROES NOW

Failure to Get Birth Certificates Delays Training

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Negroes did not begin aircraft sheet metal training when classes started at the Manual Training high school on Monday, May 26, because ONLY SEVEN have secured their birth certificates which are necessary for enrollment.

O. H. Day, principal of Manual and director of defense training classes, said yesterday that he has received only two additional applications from Negroes since last week when five had fulfilled all the requirements, including birth certificates.

Fred Brokaw, who is in charge of the testing section for defense training classes at the Missouri State Employment Service, 1312 Grand Ave., has sent two notices by mail to each of the 50 or 60 Negroes who have passed the aptitude tests asking them to bring in their birth certificates. Up to yesterday, only two had responded.

MAY 30 1941

It requires at least 20 men to form a class in aircraft sheet metal. The first seven to complete their applications are being delayed training until the remaining 13 obtain their birth certificates.

In the meantime, the training classes for whites will get a head-start and Negroes' delay now may cost them jobs later.

MAY 30 1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Defense Training Offered Free To 45 Negro Boys

Thanks to the National Defense Training Program, forty-five Macon County Negro boys between the age of 17 and 25 will be able to attend school free of cost from June 2 to August 9, 1941, to learn aero-mechanics according to an announcement made by President F. D. Patterson today.

This training unit in aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for National Defense Training programs. Thirty-four hundred dollars is being spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including text books, etc., will be purchased from the fund and furnished free of cost to the boys enrolled.

MAY 29 1941

Three licensed mechanics will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, State Itinerant Vocational Teacher-Trainer has been appointed Supervisor of the Project and has outlined the course of study which has been approved by the state board.

G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, has assigned one building of the William G. Wilcox Trades School to be headquarters for the Defense Training Program operations.

No fees will be charged for the training, textbooks and supplies will be furnished, but the enrollees must pay for their board room and transportation. While any youth between 17 and 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

MAY 29 1941

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of Supervisor W. S. Allen in Trades Building A at the Institute.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Associated Negro Press Gives Figures To Show Cost Of U. S. Armament

Almost Two Billion Dollars Is Being Expended To Finance 331 Plants

Cost $900 To Fire One Gun

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The costs of armament are terrific and in order that the readers of the Associated Negro Press releases may be informed, the following figures show where the money goes that is used for national defense.

A battleship like the new USS North Carolina, 35,000 tons, cost $70,000,000. An aircraft carrier like the Lexington and Ranger, costs $50,000,000; a new cruiser costs from 20 to 30 million dollars. A destroyer, $8,000,000 and a submarine $6,000,000.

To fire a 14-inch gun costs $900 per shot; a 16-inch gun, $1,600 to fire. There are 124 such guns in our navy and more building.

Airplanes, four-motored kind, with spare parts, cost a half million dollars each. This is the heavy bomber type.

Tanks are not so expensive but the prices are pretty steep at that. The Army pays $27,000 for a light tank; $67,000 for a medium tank, and for the heaviest tanks, $114,000, not including the costs of the guns they mount.

When the war started in September, 1939, the total United States daily production of smokeless powder would enable one of our battleship to fire a single broadside from its guns. However, today the daily output of one of our new plants would furnish powder for 15 United States battleships to fire three broadsides from their main guns and six rounds from their secondary guns.

Almost two billion dollars is being expended by the government to finance 331 plants. About half of this is for 99 army and navy plants which will be government owned when completed. Fifty-four, costing 625 million, will serve the war department. Forty-five, costing 400 million, will serve the navy.

The war costs are terrific and this means that for every person in the United State the sum of $310 is being spent for this work.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 1 1941

Negroes Learn Defense Work At CCC Camp

Members of Unit Near Americus Prove To Be Apt Students.

AMERICUS, Ga., June 5.—(AP)—Young Georgia Negroes not long out of the cotton fields are mastering the technique of such national defense skills as radio and motor operation in a banner-winning Civilian Conservation Corps camp here.

The enrollees are delving into five defense courses in all at Camp Sheffield on Americus' outskirts, a CCC unit which has won top rating for Negro outfits in this division of the Fourth Corps Area for the past five months.

JUN 6 1941

Operate Station.

Using old copies of official army messages and radio, students who also are mastering typing are rapidly learning to send and receive code messages through high-speed "bugs." Two of the youths operate the camp's short-wave broadcasting and sending station.

Instructor in radio is Roy N. Danbury. He said the aptitude of his radio students plus their determined application and intense interest had produced unusual progress. One 19-year-old enrollee with a ninth grade education was sending easily readable messages two months after he first saw the dot-dash alphabet.

The camp commander of this 26-building, shiny-neat unit is Captain W. R. Meyer, a firm believer in emphasizing sports as a morale builder and sustainer. The program recently produced results when Camp Sheffield won the district basketball and boxing tournaments. A new bowling alley is going up, a swimming pool is planned, and the present game room is always full during rest hours.

The defense theme caught on quickly at the camp and enrollees erected at the entrance Captain Meyer's slogan: "Our only regret is that there are only 24 hours in each day we can give our country."

Steady Worker.

"And don't think these boys aren't giving it," he said, pointing to a husky, thick-armed worker in the woodwork shop. "That boy is a boxing champion. You can find him here every night until 9 or 10 o'clock working out woodwork defense proj..."

The woodwork classes are taught by W. T. Fagan.

JUN 6 1941

Another key defense class is learning to tear down and repair army trucks, working on an old job given by Fort Benning. The students said they wanted a shot at reconstructing a tank, and hoped the fort would send them one. Their instructor is J. T. McBride, former Buena Vista garage mechanic.

Other defense courses are in electricity other than radio, and welding.

47c-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Getting Ready To Be Army Cooks, Bakers

Members of the 372nd Infantry, 22nd Quartermaster (truck) Battalion and the 25th Quartermaster Battalion fill out questionnaires prior to admission as students in the Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Dix, N. J.—(ANP Photo.)

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Training For Defense

SEVERAL organizations have taken up the task of interesting young Negroes to take advantage of the recent order of President Roosevelt regarding removing discrimination from defense industries. In Chicago the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and several other organizations are making plans to launch a program designed to (1) to inform the public generally and prospective defense workers in particular of places to acquire learning needed in the defense works, (2) to ascertain the number of workers needed by factories and (3) to give employment-character training in an effort to abolish any friction that may result when colored workers enter a place of employment for the first time.

Had it not been for the National Youth Administration colored workers would have been wholly unprepared to take advantage fo the skilled work now open to them. But because the NYA had a program to teach American boys, not just white American boys, how to use their hands many colored workers are now prepared to go into factories producing for defense and operate the various types of machines. The number, however, is limited. There must be made immediately available many thousands of such workers.

With the large number of new jobs opening up which offer a degree of security with moderate pay it is likely that colored employees will be given back their traditional porter jobs and others that have been taken from them since pre-depression days. If Negro workers could be stimulated to obtain training in defense classes that are being conducted throughout the nation before they get back their traditional jobs they will better themselves considerably. On the other hand, if they do not take advantage of such training soon they may be frozen into their old jobs and there remain during the "duration."

These organizations are working in the interest of obtaining training and defense work for employees should be given every bit of support by the churches and civic organizations for such a program will not only benefit the workers but will lift the members of the entire race a degree higher—spiritually and economically.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

DEFENSE COURSES BEING OFFERED AT STATE COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—With five separate and distinct defense courses going at full blast, Prairie View has the distinction of having the largest defense program in the engineering field for Negroes to be found in the Southwest.

Director J. A. Attaway and Assistant Director C. J. Wilson are working on plans for an even larger program for the next period, beginning the middle of September. This step is being taken to assist in meeting the need for the expanding opportunities being opened to Negroes as is indicated by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM, when he stated that "Through the activities of the Office of Production Management and the executive action of the president, employment bans against Negro workers have been and are being lifted in many defense industries.

Untrained Men Handicapped

In many of these industries, however, Negro workers have been unable to take advantage of these new employment opportunities, because they have failed to complete defense training courses established in their own communities."

Several of the students who took defense courses in drawing at Prairie View, took a civil service examination last week, and others will take another examination late in July.

H. H. Armsby, field representative for the Washington office of the U. S. Office of Education, spent several hours at Prairie View, inspecting the defense courses. He was accompanied by J. T. L. [illegible] New of A. and M. College, who is Institutional Representative, Engineering Defense Training. The inspectors were pleased with the work being done.

All five courses are closed now. Announcements will be made when the fall courses will start.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Imperative That Negroes Enter Defense Training Classes"--Weaver

JUL 12 1941

WASHINGTON, July 10—Pointing out that new skilled and semi-skilled jobs are being made available daily for Negro workers in many defense industries, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, this week strongly urged Negroes throughout the country to take advantage of defense classes now open to all trainees.

"Through the activities of the Office of Production Management and the executive action of the President," Dr. Weaver declared, "employment bans against Negro workers have been and are being lifted in many defense industries now expanding their staffs through defense training courses.

MUST ENTER TRAINING CLASSES

"In many of these industries, however, Negro workers have been unable to take advantage of these new employment opportunities because they have failed to complete defense training courses established in their own communities.

"It is imperative that this condition be rectified at the earliest possible moment. Since 75 per cent of the new jobs opened by the defense program will be in skilled and semi-skilled capacities, Negro workers cannot hope to be fully integrated into the employment phases of the program unless they enter defense training classes."

Dr. Weaver also pointed out that President Roosevelt's recent executive order on defense employment took cognizance of the training problems of minority groups. Section One of the order read:

"All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

SOME COMMUNITIES LAG

Declaring that this section will assure wider training opportunities for Negro workers, Dr. Weaver urged colored trainees to utilize fully facilities already available in many localities.

"Field investigations by members of my staff indicate that this has not been done in many communities," he stated. "Civic, social and labor leaders in these communities should combine their efforts to see that available Negro workers are enrolled in these classes."

The chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch cited recent developments in the aviation industry in support of his statement of increased employment opporunities for Negroes. Aircraft manufacturers now training and employing Negro production workers include Curtiss-Wright factories and affiliates in Buffalo, N. Y., Columbus and Cincinnati, O.; Bell Aircraft in Buffalo; Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Long Island City, N. Y.; Grumman Aeronautical Engineering Company and Republic Aviation Company in Farmingdale, L. I.

MANY GETTING SKILLED JOBS

"The aircraft industry is not alone in expanding opportunities for Negroes," Dr. Weaver said. "In Detroit, for instance, Negroes are now being placed as screw machine operators, lathe operators, electricians, gear hobblers, welders and in other occupations in which they were once denied employment.

"The Journal of Negro Education foresaw this situation as early as October of last year. At that time this periodical declared:

"'It behooves as many Negroes as possible to take advantage of this training so that they can supply this labor demand as it arises. It is obviously better policy for Negroes to get such training and face the possibility of having to fight to get employment afterward than it is to have opportunities open up which they cannot enter because they are not trained.

"The opportunities are beginning to open up daily. And the President's executive order may prove ineffective in many areas unless Negroes prepare themselves for these opportunities by taking advantage of the defense training courses."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Defense Training For Negroes Is Stepped Up

AUG 5 1941

BY JAMES H. PURDY, PR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)— Memphis is the only city in Tennessee offering National Defense Training courses to Negro students, C. C. Sutton, director of National Defense Schools in Memphis, told this corespondent in a special interview for World readers.

Courses offered include blacksmithing, Prof. C. H. Ross; Auto Mechanics, Prof. Israel Berry, instructor; Cement finishing, Prof. Oscar Armstrong and Prof George Tate, instructors. Operation plans are being supervised by the Memphis Board of Education, Ernest C. Ball, superintendent.

A commodious brick building providing space for other courses to be made available to Negro students in the near future, and auto mechanic workshops are being erected on the Booker T. Washington high school campus at a cost of $75,000.

M. Washington and James Evans the latter identified with the Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C., have aided officials in Memphis in making it possible for courses to be offered here. They have cooperated wholeheartedly in putting defense training over in this city, Mr. Sutton commented

Interest shown by students has been encouraging, school officials said. Rate of attendance for members of both ses has is approximately 41.4 percent of the total Negro population which is slightly higher than the Negro population to the city, 33.1 percent.

Mr. Sutton asserted that all students of the National Defense are from selected groups.

"They have shown fine cooperation and are acquiring information offered through these courses rapidly," he declared.

LIMITATIONS TO YOUTHS

Employment opportunities have not been commensurate with their training, it was pointed out; especially among skilled Negro workers.

Some employers are not hiring Negroes at all, even though they are specially trained for skilled work. Tacit evasion of skilled Negro workers on part of many employers is still a problem officials of National Defense Training find themselves faced up against. Negro cement finishers seem to be the only outstanding exception in the skilled workers' class. Their opportunities are much greater, many Negro cement finishers being employed on jobs paying as much as $10.00 a day.

AUG 5 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. G. Lake Imes Named to Head Defense Center

AUG 30 1941

BALTIMORE

Dr. G. Lake Imes of 1940 Druid Hill Avenue, noted lecturer and writer, who retired in 1935 after serving as assistant to the principal at Tuskegee Institute for twenty-five years, was appointed on Monday as principal of the Vocational Defense Training Center No. 453 at Waesche Street.

AUG 30 1941

Charles W. Sylvester, director of vocational education in the city's public schools, made the appointment.

Dr. Imes began his educational career at Tuskegee Institute in 1910, serving for five years under the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, through the entire administration of Robert R. Moton and retiring in 1935. During this time, he also served as secretary of the institute.

However, in 1937 he joined the staff at Lincoln University as director of public relations and remained there until 1940 when he again retired to devote his time to writing and lecturing.

Vacancies Still Exist

Vacancies still exist in the four of five courses now being offered at the new center, according to Dr. Imes. These courses are: radio servicing, electric wiring, and airplane metal and aircraft riveting. No vacancies exist in the fifth course, small parts assembly for women.

Five teachers are engaged in instruction and seventy persons are already enrolled. The classes, other than the one in small parts assembly which is only from 8 shifts, one from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. a.m. to 4 p.m., operate in two and the other from 4 to 12 p.m.

Plan 300 Enrollment

When full equipment is installed in this center, courses will also be offered in acetylene and electric welding, drill press operation and lathe operation and provisions will be made for the accommodation of a possible enrollment of 300 persons.

The courses now offered extend for a period of eight weeks and are offered without charge for either tuition or equipment. Interested persons may either register at the center, at the Urban League, 1431 McCulloh Street, or at 3 E. Twenty-fifth Street.

AUG 30 1941

Meanwhile, classes in auto assembly are being taught at the Vocational School Annex and others in sheet metal and woodwork are being offered at Douglass High School. Power machine operation for women is also offered at Vocational School.

47c-1941

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 7, 1941

DEFENSE TRAINING

Shop at Cave Spring School Trains Workers for Defense

New Plant at School for Deaf Already Declared Success.

By CAROLYN McKENZIE,
Constitution Staff Writer.

CAVE SPRING, Ga., Dec. 6.—A new factory, one which turns out fodder for defense in the shape of skilled automobile workers, is climbing to success at the Georgia School for the Deaf here. Almost every state institution of its kind offers vocational training in auto shop work. But it's a new idea here and it's cutting its niche.

A person does not necessarily need complete control of his audio senses to be a successful upholstery, paint, metal or motor man. In fact, three of the southeast's leaders in those particular fields are deaf men. So the school decided on these branches of the work, and 10 senior boys look toward a brighter future as the result.

The tomorrow of the boys taking this course is better, first, because they can command and expect higher wages upon their completion of the study. Salaries should range from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, which is almost twice as much as any other skilled shop position would afford, unless it is woodworking, and that hits about 25 cents an hour lower in the wage scale.

Then, the boys are almost assured of a position as soon as they are trained because of the increasing demands for skilled automobile repairmen. The Ford Motor Company has virtually promised each man a position.

Whole credit for this new course, begun only this fall, goes to Clayton H. Hollingsworth, superintendent of the school. He knew such work was offered in other schools, but he had a long chain of events to unwind before he could bring the training to Georgia's underprivileged deaf. He talked the idea around automobile places in neighboring Rome.

Then one day H. D. Morgan, of the Milner Motor Company, chimed in on the thought. He saw prospects and helped develop them.

First of all, Hollingsworth requested an appropriation from the Georgia Department of Public Welfare for money to construct an annex to the vocational shops at the school. From a special fund he got $20,000 for the structure.

Then he conducted a survey to determine just what work deaf men could do in the automobile business. That's where Morgan came in. H. L. Morrison, from Chattanooga, next came to the school, met the boys, looked over the shops, both the old and the new, and thought the atmosphere created a "natural" for the new type training.

So he contacted another Ford executive, E. C. Sloane, used-car man for the southeastern states, and Sloane told of three leading men in his nine states. One is an outstanding upholstery man in Knoxville. He is deaf. Another is a successful Chickamagua metal man. He's deaf, too. The third, also deaf, is one of Atlanta's best paint men.

So these seemed to be the courses to prescribe.

Milner, Morgan and Sloane pried into the school's needs and worked out the phases of automobile repairing to be taught.

Sloane was detailed by the Ford Motor Company to teach instructors and organize the course during July and August of last summer. He wrote a resume of the course and summarized the tools needed for teaching it. Then he worked through the Detroit office to get materials already becoming scarce because of defense efforts.

The school took $583 for tools—one master set of body tools and one painting outfit—and with the new building started the course.

On the institution's faculty are three men who are now equipped to teach the courses. One is Principal R. G. Parks, who took all three branches of the course. Steve Pettis, electrician and mechanic at the school, teaches auto upholstering. Olaf Tollefson, a graduate of the North Dakota school and of Gallaudet College, a poet, and preparatory school teacher, is in charge of the body repair and metal work instruction. Pettis and Tollefson teach painting together. Parks and Pettis are not deaf. Tollefson is.

Taught Vocation.

Each of the 317 students at the Georgia School for the Deaf is required to learn some vocation. (Two hundred fifty of these students are white; 67, Negro.) The boys can choose between auto or shoe repairing, cabinet making, printing, machine shop practices or vocational agriculture, which includes dairying, chicken raising and gentleman farming. Girls are required to study home economics. Some choose beauty culture, which develops them into licensed operators at the conclusion of the course.

In order to take the auto shop work, boys must be senior students with definite adaptability for that particular work. Most spend one and one-half hours per day during the entire senior year. Some special shop majors complete the course in three months by studying two and one-half hours a day.

To date, four orders are on file for boys as soon as they complete the course—orders to report for employment at leading automobile repair shops.

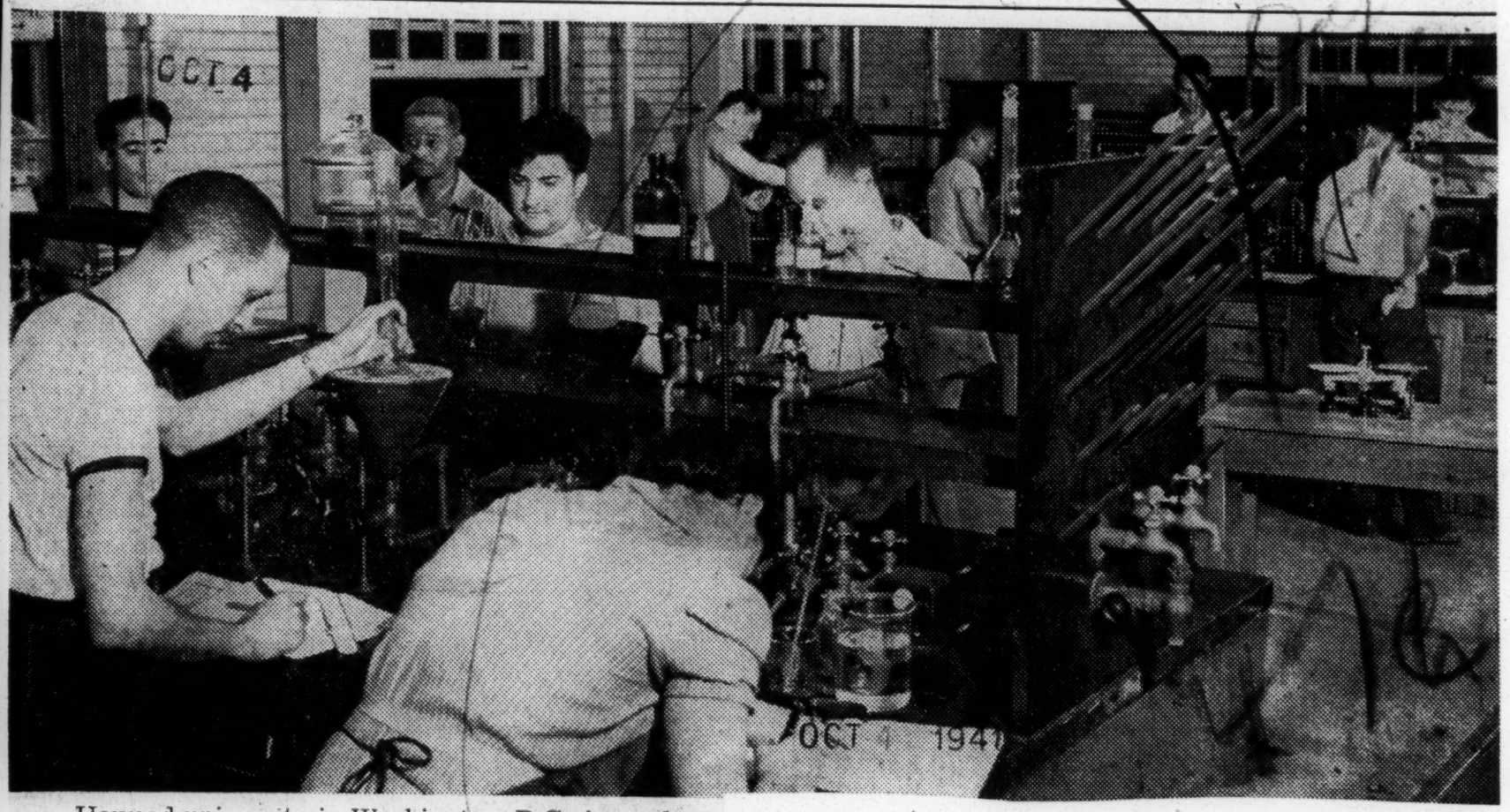
One Negro boy was trained in the art of "scumming" a car—degreasing it from top to bottom—motor and body cleaning alike. He studied the course only two months and last week went to a position in East Point. In his place, the school is training one other Negro student.

47c-1941

DEFENSE TRAINING

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOWARD STUDENTS LEARN VITAL DEFENSE TECHNIQUES



Howard university in Washington, D.C., is conducting an extensive program of defense training classes under the sponsorship of the United States Office of Education. The above mixed g their work benches in the lab istry of powder and explosiv roup is shown at work at oratory studying the chemes.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 13, 1941

Negroes Praise U. S. Program Of Training

HAMPTON—The national defense program of vocational education training for Negroes was praised yesterday in a resolution passed at the closing of the fifteenth biennial Hampton Institute Builders' Conference.

The three-day meeting, keyed to the theme of "Defense Construction and the Negro," closed with a panel discussion led by representatives of Virginia Ctate College, Tuskegee Institute, South Carolina State College, Arkansas A. M. & N. College and Hampton Institute, on the subject of "Tra[illegible] and Industrial Training and the National Defense."

Studying the results of the first eight months of the Nnited States Iffice of Education's vocational educatio nprogram in defense trades, the 200 delegates to the conference and National Builders' Association convention, voted that:

Specific Action Sought

"The conference commends the recent actions of the Government as they relate to national defense training in our schools.

"The enrollment in Negro schools will not rise to the desired level until Negro youth sees that the Government is taking specific action to give them equal opportunities for employment upon receiving their training as skilled mechanics.

"The schools are in a position, with respect to equipment and personnel, to co-operate further in any expansion of the program which the Government might see fit to inaugurate.

Stimulates Interest

"The program has succeeded in stimulating an interest in practical education upon both Negro and white and has been a positive factor in the development of sound national morale."

The conference also heard talks on the practical side of building, listened to the assistant co-ordinator of defense housing, Carl H. Monsees, and make an inspection tour of defense housing projects in the Hampton Roads area.

William H. Aiken, Atlanta, Ga., contractor, was elected president of the National Builders' Association and the body voted to hold the 1942 convention at the municipal auditorium in Atlanta.

Newport News, Va., Press
February 13, 1941

BUILDERS END 3-DAY MEETING

Hampton Institute Conference Closes

An assurance from Carl H. Monsees, assistant co-ordinator of the division of national defense of "fair play" in national defense housing projects, and praise for the national defense vocational training program for Negroes yesterday featured the closing day of the three-day session of Hampton Institute Builders' conference, which ended last night.

In answer to direct questions by conference members he agreed the recent "discriminatory clause" released by FWA Administrator Carmody was a statement of policy without enforcement provisions, but he was emphatic that "you can have faith in Mr. Carmody, for there isn't a fairer administrator in Washington."

Monsees flew from Washington this morning carrying a special letter from Charles F. Palmer, defense housing coordinator, to Dr. Malcolm S MacLean, president of Hampton institute.

Palmer stated that "we all know the valuable contributions which the colored race is making toward our national defense effort. We all know that like other American workers they must be adequately housed."

Monsees quoted Sidney Hillman, in the statement that "more than three and one-half million man-years of skilled worker time will be required to meet the needs of the defense program thus far authorized by congress. While the total labor needs, skilled and unskilled, will be in excess of eight and one-half million man years."

The three-day meeting keyed to the theme of "Defense Construction and the Negro," closed with a panel discussion led by representatives of Virginia State College, Tuskegee Institute, South Carolina State College, Arkansas A. M. & N. college and Hampton institute, on the subject of "Trade and Industrial Training and the National Defense."

Commend Defense Training

Studying the results of the first eight months of the U. S. Office of Education's vocational education program in defense trades, the 200 delegates to the conference and National Builders' association convention, voted that:

1. The conference commends the recent actions of the government as they relate to National Defense training in our schools.

2. The enrollment in Negro schools will not swell to the desired level until Negro youth sees that the government is taking specific action to give them equal opportunities for employment upon receiving their training as skilled mechanics.

3. The schools are in a position, with respect to equipment and personnel, to co-operate further in any expansion of the program which the government might see fit to inaugurate.

4. The program has succeeded in stimulating an interest in practical education upon both Negro and white and has been a positive force in the development of sound national morale.

The conference also heard talks on the practical side of building, and took an inspection tour of defense housing projects in the Hampton Roads area.

William H. Aiken, Atlanta, contractor was elected president of the National Builders' association and the body voted to hold the 1942 convention at the Municipal Auditorium in Atlanta.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 10, 1941

Negro Builders' Conference Will Open Annual Three-Day Session Today At Institute

Will Discuss Participation in Defense Set-up

Government attention is focused on the three-day Hampton Builders' conference, which opens this morning at Hampton institute, according to recent dispatches received from Washington by William H. Moses Jr., director of the building construction deportment of the Hampton institute trade school.

The office of production management of the national defense commission, the department of commerce, and the Federal Works agency are anxious, says Moses, to gauge the reactions of some 200 Negro builders, contractors, architects, engineers, carpenters, and other men in the allied construction fields to the present situation in national defense housing.

Meeting for the 15th time since 1923, the Hampton builders' conference is recognized as an official voice of the thousands of Negroes in the building construction fields in the United States.

This year the conference will focus on the participation of the Negro builder in defense. Carl H. Monsees, assistant coordinator of all government defense housing projects, will state the government's case at the Wednesday morning meeting.

Among the keynote speakers and discussion leaders will be W. J. Trent of the federal works agency, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the office of education, and Archibald A. Alexander, Negro engineering contractor of Des Moines, Iowa.

Other scheduled speakers are: W. E. Lee, director of mechanical arts department, A. M. & N. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. K. Downing, deans of school of engineering at Howard university, Washington; C. T. Russell, Richmond architect; P. V. Jewel, dean of mechanical industries at State A. & M. college, Orangeburg, S. C.; E. S. Lewis, executive secretary of Baltimore Urban college; F. Massiah, engineering contractor of Philadelphia; Dr. J. A. Jackson, southern district representative of the Congress of Industrial Organization; A. E. Richmond, assistant professor of civil engineering at Howard university; H. V. Brown, Concord, Mass., contractor; W. H. Aiken, Atlanta, Ga. contractor; C. L. McKissack, Nashville, Tenn., architect; Dr. F. Theodare Struck, head of department of industrial education, Pennsylvania State college; Frank Cushman, consultant in vocational education, Washington, and M. F. Whitaker, president of South Carolina State college, Orangeburg, S. C.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institutes, will address the building delegates from 20 states at a banquet at 7 tonight, and Dean R. O'Hara Lanier will deliver an address of welcome this morning.

Army Is Calling 3,005 Race Men From Eight States

APR 26 1941

The ninth selective service quota for the Fourth Corps Area calls for induction of 3,005 Negroes from eight Southern states in the army for a year's military service, it was announced at corps area headquarters Wednesday. Georgia will furnish 479 of the total. Georgia's enlistees will be sent to Fort Benning during the period between May 1 and May 10.

APR 26 1941

The all-Negro quota by states is as follows: Alabama, 347; Florida, 297; Georgia, 479; Louisiana, 302; Mississippi, 638; North Carolina, 265; South Carolina, 454; Tennessee, 223.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 12, 1941

Builders Cite Discrimination In Telegram Sent President

Contend Vicious Circle Exists in Work

(HAMPTON BUREAU)

Delegates to the 15th bi-annual Builders' conference at Hampton institute charged in a telegram to President Roosevelt and 19 other key government officials last night that "evidence has been presented at this conference that a vicious circle exists to exclude the skilled Negro worker from defense work."

The resolution, 580 words in length and denouncing alleged discriminatory practices against Negroes on national defense housing projects, was passed at the closing sessions of the three-day conference which began Monday. The message was signed by William H. Moses Jr., chairman of the Hampton institute builders' conference and William E. Lee, president of the National Builders' association, which is attending the conference.

Denouncing the action of numerous firms holding government contracts and certain organized labor groups, the resolution charged subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading government "racial discriminatory" clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work.

The Fort Eustis project was specifically mentioned as an example of discriminatory attitude against skilled Negroes, according to conferees. Though approximately 2,000 white carpenters are employed at this project, the resolution stated, not a single Negro carpenter has been allowed to work on the job.

The 200 delegates from 20 states convened at the 15th bi-annual Hampton Builders conference, emphatically denied that any sacrifice of democratic principles was necessary in the interest of efficiency. They charged that in certain sections of the country there is conspiracy between government employment agencies, contractors' hiring agents and certain labor unions aiming to restrict skilled employment to white workers—a vicious circle to exclude the skilled Negro worker from defense work.

Ask Immediate Action

Asking for immediate action, Moses and Lee, stated that "defense of democracy in this troubled world becomes an empty phrase unless all of the defenders can live and work according to democratic principles."

Some of the others to whom the telegram was sent are: John M. Carmody, administrator, federal works agency; Brig. Gen. Behron Somerville, office of the quartermaster war department; Nathan Straus administrator, U. S. housing authority; Sidney Hillman, office of production management; C. F. Palmer, coordinator, defense housing; Secretary of Navy Knox; Secretary of War Stimson; Senator Robert Wagner and chairmen of the senate and house military affairs committees.

During the night session, the conference discussed "Problems of the Practical Builder."

The full text of the telegram follows:

"We, the membership of the National Builders' association and other delegates to the Fifteenth Bi-Annual Builders' conference, a conference of 200 builders, contractors, architects, engineers, and artisans, representing organizations, contractors associations, companies and unions in 20 different states, meeting at Hampton institute on Feb. 10, 11, and 12, 1941, pledge our united and emphatic support of the findings of the conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense, as adopted by the conference in its meeting at Hampton institute on Nov. 25-26, 1940.

"We wish to go on record as denouncing the action of numerous firms holding government contracts and certain organized labor groups in their subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading government 'racial discriminatory clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work. Evidence has been presented to this body, proving without question that skilled Negro workers are barred from skilled labor in the construction of barracks that the same workers may be called upon to occupy in the service of their country.

Cite Eustis Project

"We point out specifically the Fort Eustis project, with 2,300 Negroes out of 5,800 workmen, yet with not a single Negro carpenter employed—though approximately 2,000 white ones have been given employment. It is clearly evident on this project, as on others, that skilled Negro workmen are shunted into unskilled occupations while skilled labor, by collusion of contractors and labor unions, is restricted to white workers. We state as our conviction that, in these crucial days, Negroes must be allowed to work on a democratic basis if they are to be expected to fight for democracy.

"We deny that a sacrifice of democratic principles in defense construction must be made in the interest of efficiency. We consider that the exclusion of Negro workmen from certain skilled defense occupations for which they possess full qualifications constitutes a flagrant violation of the spirit of democracy. We point out that the employment of skilled Negroes as helpers to skilled white mechanics, but with wages approximating those of laborers, amounts to racial discrimination—in direct violation of government ruling. We state that in certain sections there is a conspiracy between government employment agencies, contractors' hiring agents and certain labor unions, aiming to restrict skilled employment to white workers.

"We wish to point out that in this defense emergency the federal government has gone on record against racial discrimination yet racial discrimination continues. Since various government agencies are the first party to contracts between and with defense contractors, since the taxpayers' money is paying for national defense—we insist that the democratic participation of the Negro in the defense program can be insured only if the government implements the existing racial discrimination clause with specific percentage and enforcement provisions that contractors cannot evade. It is our sober conviction that the violation of the spirit of democracy during a period when we are told that democracy must be preserved is undermining the morale of a large segment of the American population, some of whom have been called for military training, and others of whom expect to be called shortly.

'Must Have Union Cards'

"Evidence has been presented at this conference that a vicious circle exists to exclude the skilled Negro worker from defense work. Government employment agents say that if contractors 'ask for potatoes they can't give them onions.' Contractors tell skilled Negro workers that they must have union cards. Union officials triple their membership fee and then refuse cards to skilled Negro workers when they produce the money.

"Finally, we call to your attention the fact that defense of democracy in this troubled world becomes an empty phrase unless all of the defenders can live and work according to democratic principles."

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. MOSES JR.,
Chairman, Hampton Institute Builders' Conference.

WILLIAM E. LEE,
President, National Builders' Association.

"The future of Negroes in the building construction field is tied up with the future of organized labor," Edward S. Lewis, secretary of the Baltimore Urban league, said at the morning session of the conference yesterday.

While the entire slate of speakers at the session yesterday agreed that the Negro must thoroughly integrate himself into the union movement, a sharp clash of opinion arose on the relative merits of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO.

Lewis asserted that immediate interests of Negro craftsmen made affiliation with the A. F. of L. an imperative move and his statement was challenged by Archibald A. Alexander, engineering contractor of Des Moines, Iowa. Alexander asked the delegates "not to pin your faith on the entrenched trade unions of the A. F. of L., but to get in on the ground floor of the CIO.

Statements in a local paper survey on discrimination in defense was criticized by the leaders. They declared that the conference is concerning itself with the lot of skilled labor and has no brief for discrimination against common labor.

Practical problems of breaking into union ranks were discussed by Dean P. V. Jewell, of the State A. and M. college at Orangeburg, S. C.; Howard Woodson, of Washington, and speakers from the floor.

"Defense housing presents for the first time in our history an opportunity to become integrated," said Lewis as he highly condemned Negro craftsmen who refuse to actively participate in union activities.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 9, 1941

HOLD SESSION FOR BUILDERS

Define Negro in Defense Housing

The government will officially state its attitude on the participation of the Negro in defense housing, at the 3-day celebration of the 15th Hampton builders' conference at Hampton institute opening tomorrow, according to an announcement by William F. Moses Jr., director of the building construction department of the Hampton institute trade school.

C. F. Palmer, President Roosevelt's newly appointed coordinator of defense housing, will send a statement to the meeting of over 200 Negro builders, architects, mechanics and contractors, said Moses and Claude Munsey, administrative assistant to the U. S. defense housing coordinator has been added to the list of speakers for Wednesday.

Other speakers who have just announced their acceptance of Hampton's invitation are Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the federal security administration; Dr. F. Theodore Struck, head of the department of industrial education at Pennsylvania State college; F. Cushman, U. S. office of education, and President M. F. Whittaker of South Carolina State college.

Goddess Ala
Call-Post Feb. 22 1941

HAMPTON BUILDERS CONFERENCE APPEALS TO ROOSEVELT AS IMMEDIATE INQUIRY PROMISES TO BEGININ WORK DISCRIMINATION COMES REPORT FROM INSTITUTE

THREE DAY MEETING PROVES NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT

Hampton Institute, Va.—The 15th biennial Hampton Builders' Conference, meeting in conjunction with the National Builders' Association on February 10, 11, and 12 at Hampton Institute, was packed with nationally significant events concerning Defense construction and the Negro.

In a personal letter to the assembled delegates, John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency announced for the first time the opening of an immediate inquiry into discrimination against Negroes on Natonal Defense housing projects in the Hampton Roads area.

With this hurdle passed, the 200 delegates from 20 states listened to George Zuidema, sole hiring agent for all contractors engaged in construction work at Forst Eustis, Virginia, as he attempted to answer the personal charges made on his discriminatory practices against skilled Negroes.

Unsatisfied with Zuidema's explanation that you "can't change a custom overnight," the Conference dispatched a 580-word telegram to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and 19 other key government officials, denouncing discriminatory practices, submitting specific proof, and asking for immediate action.

With these three lightning thrusts into the national consciousness, achieved on the first day of the meeting, wire services hummed with the story of the momentous Builders' Conference and editorials sprang up the next day throughout the nation.

The Office of Production Management, through Elmer Lnacaster of the Department of Commerce, next told the delegates of its sympathetic attitude toward Negro contractors and its intention to "farm out" defense contracts to small business men and subcontractors

Charles F. Palmer, coordinator of all National Defense housing, dispatched his executive assistant, Carl H. Monsees, to the Conference by plane Wednesday morning to explain to the assembled builders, architects, contractors, and labor unionists the Coordinators Office's stand. Mr. Monsees agreed that the "discriminatory clause" released by Carmody was a statement of policy without enforcement provision, but was emphatic that "you can have faith in Mr. Carmody, for there isn't a fairer administrator in Washington."

Newport News, Va Press
February 11, 1941

NEGRO GROUP SEEKS REMEDY

T28

Builders Charge Discriminations

(HAMPTON BUREAU)

Representatives of organized Negro building trades from 20 states, independent Negro builders, contractors and architects, and State and national government officials yesterday opened a three-day conference to find a solution to alleged discrimination against Negroes in national defense housing.

The 15th Hampton Builders' conference and the National Builders' association were urged to formally notify government agencies that there are Negro contractors available for urgent defense projects from "the man who does the alterations and small repair work to Negroes who have contracts that run into more than millions of dollars."

Dean L. K. Downing of Howard university school of engineering, in summing up the activities of the opening session of the meeting, said that "information should be compiled and put on the desks of representatives in Washington and in other areas, showing that we have men capable of participating in all fields—men who have shown by the type of service they can render that there is no such thing as color when it comes to a building."

In opening the conference Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton institute announced that the federal works agency will launch an inquiry into discrimination charges against Negroes on national defense housing projects in the Tidewater area of Virginia. This news was disclosed in a letter to the delegates from John M. Carmody, administrator of the federal works agency.

The office of production management of the national defense commission, it was announced, has agreed to "farm out" defense contracts to small business men and subcontractors—and is anxious to have skilled Negro mechanics in every field of building construction register at once with that office.

The United States housing authority was lauded by Lester B. Granger, assistant evecutive secretary of the National Urban league, as having the best record of any government housing agency as far as discrimination is concerned, but Granger said: "The U. S. H. A. is being pushed aside by Mr. Palmer, newly appointed coordinator of nation defense housing, the federal housing administration, and General Sommerville, head of defense housing for the war department, who, though efficient, are completely unconcerned with the rights of Negro citizens."

A surprise of the opening session of the meeting was the appearance of George Zuidima, sole hiring agent for all contractors engaged in construction at Fort Eustis, who stirred the audience by his unexpected appearance to personally answer charges being made on his discriminatory practices against skilled Negro carpenters.

He stated "you can't change a custom overnight" as his defense against the charges hurled against the Fort Eustis project and said that 2,300 of the 5,800 employes there are skilled and unskilled Negro workmen.

He did, however, refuse to answer the pointed question to explain why "he felt that skilled Negro carpenters cannot work side by side with white carpenters at Fort Eustis when it is now being done at Fort Monroe a few miles away."

This year the conference will focus on the participation of the Negro builder in defense. Carl H. Monsees, assistant coordinator of all government defense housing projects, will state the government's case at the Wednesday morning meeting.

Among the keynote speakers and discussion leaders will be W. J. Trent of the federal works agency, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the office of education, and Archibald A. Alexander, Negro engineering contractor of Des Moines, Iowa.

Other scheduled speakers are: W. E. Lee, director of mechanical arts department, A. M. & N. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. K. Downing, deans of school of engineering at Howard university, Washington; C. T. Russell, Richmond architect; P. V. Jewel, dean of mechanical industries at State A. & M. college, Orangeburg, S. C.; E. S. Lewis, executive secretary of Baltimore Urban college; F. Massiah, engineering contractor of Philadelphia; Dr. J. A. Jackson, southern district representative of the Congress of Industrial Organization; A. E. Richmond, assistant professor of civil engineering at Howard university; H. V. Brown, Concord, Mass., contractor; W. H. Aiken, Atlanta, Ga. contractor; C. L. McKissack, Nashville, Tenn., architect; Dr. F. Theodare Struck, head of department of industrial education, Pennsylvania State college; Frank Cushman, consultant in vocational education, Washington, and M. F. Whitaker, president of South Carolina State college, Orangeburg, S. C.

At a banquet last night Dr. Malcolm McLean, president of Hampton institute, addressed the delegates.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
August 14, 1941

"But one USA in America—that's AMERICANISM"

Deplorable . . . But! . . .

That a deplorable situation with regard to the public health of our people exists in this country is seen from the reports of the various Selective Service boards.

For example, the following account of the situation in South Carolina is taken from the monthly publication of the State Selective Service headquarters in Columbia. Under the caption, "43 Per Cent Registrants Rejected By Physicians," and the sub-caption, "Doctors Turn Down Big Percentage In Local Board Examinations," the deplorable tale is told:

"Physicians attached to South Carolina's 83 local Selective Service boards turned down approximately 43 per cent of those registrants examined because of physical defects, Lieut. Col. E. Harry Barnwell, medical officer, announced this week.

"White rejections amounted to 41 per cent and the Negro rejections approximated the same percentage.

"According to Col. Barnwell, of a total of 3,762 registrants examined, 793 white men were rejected for service for various causes, while 872 Negroes were also rejected.

"Leading the causes for white rejections was hernia, while syphilis was far in the lead in the causes for Negro rejections.

"Also of interest, and to contradict the old theory that Negroes were poor prospects because of the prevalence of flat feet, only nine Negroes were rejected because of varying degrees of pes planus, while 18 white men were rejected because of the same cause.

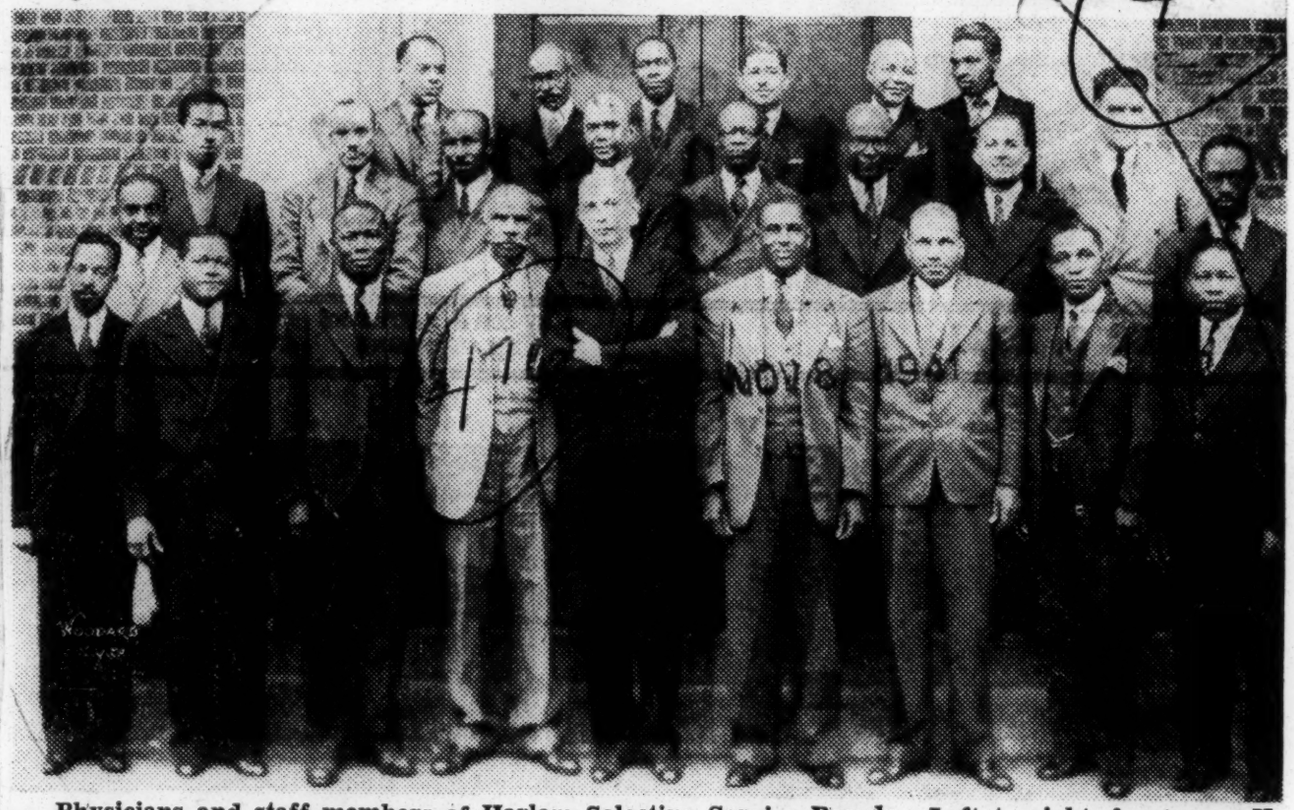
"In th case of venereal diseases, 52 cases of syphilis and 73 cases of gonorreah listed reported as causes of rejection among the white registrants while there were 273 cases of syphilis and 73 cases of gonorreah listed as causes of rejections among the Negroes.

"The figures announced include the period between July 3 and July 24 . . . "

Now that the condition has been proven deplorable, we get to the "But" in our caption. This implies two pertinent points, i. e.. what can we do about it? . . . what will we do about it?

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Physicians on Selective Service Boards



Physicians and staff members of Harlem Selective Service Boards. Left to right, front row: H. R. Tankard, clerk; Drs. R. O. Morris, A. C. Miller, C. A. Petioni, C. C. Middleton, S. St. C. Mullins, S. A. Sidat-Singh, J. W. Granady and John V. Golding. Second row, left to right: Leo. Banfield and E. G. Spaulding, Jr., clerks; Drs. V. A. Ayer, G. D. Thorne, Cyril H. Dolly, J. W. Saunders and A. Hudson Sealey; Myron E. Cochran, chief clerk, Local Board 55; Dr. A. C. Logan, and Maurice Gray, clerk. Back row, left to right: Arthur Curiel, Fred R. Pitcairn and Samuel Faide, clerks; Drs. F. T. Reid and H. R. Sinnette, and Leroy Haynes, clerk.

Valdosta, Ga., Weekly Times
July 24, 1941

Negro Soldiers Get Their Share Of Entertainment

CAMP STEWART, Ga., July 24 — (AP) — This antiaircraft post's Negro troops are getting their share of entertainment with week-end convoys to Brunswick and semi-monthly dances in Savannah.

Every Sunday a group of at least 50 are piled onto convoy trucks and taken to the Glynn county colored recreation center at Brunswick for the day. Baseball, swimming, ping pong and other games offered by the center entertain the soldiers.

Every other Friday night the Negro troops are given a special dance in Savannah by the St. Mary Catholic school, with the several colored organizations of the city furnishing dates for the soldiers and the orchestra being furnished by the St. Mary Catholic Church.

Other dances are given from time to time by the Dorchester Academy, Negro Trade School at McIntosh, a few miles from camp.

A reecnt dance was presented the colored soldiers by the Savannah Journal, Savannah's Negro newspaper; and another was given by the Manhattan Club of Savannah.

Plans are now being formed for the Negro troops to use a recreation center in Savannah in addition to the one being used in Brunswick.

Atlanta Ga Journal
August 8, 1941

PICK RECREATION SITES FOR TROOPS

Atlanta Will Send Applications for Two Buildings to Capital

Applications for the construction of two recreation buildings for use of service men in the Atlanta area will be forwarded within the next few days to officials in Washington, Dr. Herman L. Turner, chairman of the Atlanta Defense Committee on Recreation, announced Friday.

Dr. Turner said the committee's executive board has recommended that the white recreation center, to cost an estimated $75,000, be located on Courtland Street adjoining the City Auditorium.

The Negro recreation center, to cost an estimated $50,000, will be located at Sunset and Hunter Avenues, he said.

The city owns the lot adjoining the Auditorium and Mayor LeCraw has assured Dr. Turner that it can be used for the building.

Officers of the committee's executive board are Dr. Turner, chairman; Frank Carter and Trammell Scott, vice chairmen; Mrs. Murdock Equen, secretary, and John Parks, treasurer.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Not Ignored

Editor The Telegraph:

With reference to your editorial entitled Recreation for Negroes, in The Macon Telegraph, of Oct. 10, the impression is given that heretofore no provision for the entertainment of colored troops has been provided in Macon.

Evidently, The Telegraph is not aware of the fact that the Col. Charles A. Young Service Center for colored has been operated under the sponsorship of the Macon Defense Recreation Committee, Inc., since early June. This center is located at 454 1-2 Cotton avenue in the Hurley building. I have in hand an attendance report from the colored center showing that 4,596 soldiers and their girls attended the center during the month of September.

For your further information, there has been set up since May, a colored committee of the Macon Defense Recreation Committee, Inc., which parallels in every way the white committee. The Rev. D. L. T. Robinson is chairman. This committee operates under a budget of $2,070 per year which funds are provided from those raised by the Macon Defense Recreation Committee, Incorporated. Personnel, other than voluntary, is furnished by the WPA.

OCT 13 1941

I trust that you will see fit to inform the people of Macon that the colored soldiers of Camp Wheeler have not been left out of our program.

JOSEPH R. CLISBY,
Co-ordinator.

OCT 12 1941

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Chaplain Says Civilians, Not Soldiers, Are Worried About Recreation at Camps

By H. A. ROBINSON
Chaplain, 77th Coast Artillery

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Our civilian population must come to realize that our young men are in camp for a definite purpose. The soldiers seem to appreciate the value of the training being offered them and they worry less about their social life than the people outside. It is surprising to observe the excellent spirit which prevails among the men at all times.

Lieut. Robinson

If our civilians would only go about their daily duties and not worry about the soldiers and the camps, the United States would soon have an army equal to that of any nation in the world.

Training Counts Most

When a youth, I attended the Manual Training School of Bordentown, N.J. The military training offered at the school did more, perhaps, to improve my physical condition and to train my mind than anything else.

While the examples set by the faculty made possible a strong moral character, the military training made possible a strong body and mind.

The same kind of training offered at Bordentown is offered in the army, only on a much broader scale. There are all kinds of projects in the camp which develop special skills. Those men who seek to improve themselves will find it convenient to do so in almost any line of work.

No man who desires to get ahead in the army and is making the proper approach to the problems involved will remain in camp without a future.

The army also develop initiative, honesty, respect for fellowmen, punctuality, and a higher degree of patriotism — all of which go toward making a better citizen. I know of no other institution or organization which can or has developed all of these traits to such a high degree in the army.

Recreation Offered

Those men who have been in the army for a period of one year never complain about recreation or entertainments.

The kind of recreation that is encouraged by many of our newspaper writers is usually of the detrimental type. A wholesome program within the camp area seems to reduce the rate of venereal disease and these are the types now being offered.

Instead of encouraging our soldiers to seek entertainment away from the camps, our writers should urge them to improve themselves and then help their fellowmen.

Many men could aid with the elimination of illiteracy in the camps and other unnecessary evils which always find an outlet for expression.

SEP 13 1941

Agitation Harmful

It is my observation that agitation by newspaper reporters always makes matters worse for the soldiers rather than better. With proper leadership, any difficulties which may arise can and will be adjusted in all camps without the aid of civilians.

It appears that many persons still feel that the army is training babies who need the daily attention of nurses. With such an attitude on the part of the civilian population, the morale of the men will be affected adversely. The army is in business and it is serious about the problems which face the nation.

Many writers have given out false information about the conditions at camps. During my entire time in the army, I have received the same high regard and repect for both colored and white officers and enlisted men.

I appeal to all persons, whatever may be their motives, to report those things favorable to our soldiers and discontinue their agitation which is detrimental to the morale of our men.

If this is done, we shall not need to fight; we shall be so strong that no nation will dare attack us.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 19, 1941

RECREATION CAMP EXTENSION GIVEN

Army Centers are to Serve More Than Double the Present Number

Authority has been granted for immediate extension of army recreaitnonal camp facilities in the South Atlantic coast area to provide for 6,500 men weekly instead of the 3,000 now accommodated, Colonel Dwight M. Green, commanding officer of the areas, announced yesterday. An eventual capacity of 11,500 has been set.

The Carolina Beach recreational area near Wilmington, will have the greatest immediate expansion with accommodations being increased to house 1,500 men. The area now has facilities for 500. Eventually, Colonel Green said, the Carolina Beach area will have facilities for 5,000 men.

The Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville areas will be increased from 500 capacity to 1,000. The Raleigh area, for negroes, now under construction, also will accommodate 1,000. The St. Augustine area, the only original 1,000-man camp in the district, will remain as it is for the present, but extension plans are being formed.

Work will begin today on most of these camps so they will be able to house their full quota by October 10.

Colonel Green said construction of the new facilities will be hasty and that at first no tent floors will be provided. The ground will be packed hard, as in some of the camps now.

The new tents also will not be provided with electric lights, receiving their lighting from huge arc lights placed at either end of the company streets. Wooden or cement floors and lighting will be placed later.

"The most important thing now is to provide shelter for the men," Colonel Green said.

All drainage, water, toilet and other facilities will be extended along with work. At the same time, tents now standing at the various camps, will have wooden sidewalls constructed around them preparing them for winter. Sidewalls also will be placed on the new tents later.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

First Rest Camp For Race Soldiers To Be Dedicated

Judge William Hastie To Be Chief Speaker In Broadcast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — The first rest camp established in the U. S. for Negro troops will be formally dedicated here Saturday afternoon when William Hastie, civilian aid to the secretary of war, Gen. Frederick Osborne, chief of the morale division, introducing Hastie. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton also will be one of the speakers on the program which will be nationally broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting system from 3 to 3:30 o'clock p. m. This is Hastie's first public utterance since assuming his post and at the time he will discuss the status of the Negro in the armed forces.

The camp, beautifully located on the flats across the Anacostia river in Southeast Washington, at present will accommodate over 500 soldiers on leave. Squad tents accmodating from six to seven men each cover a large area right beside the river.

Full sanitary facilities, including an infirmary for sick soldiers, two latrines and bath houses, a huge recreation tent and an ever larger commissary tent, with separate quarters for officers comprise the encampment.

Two officers are in charge of the camp, Major Alston Burleigh, son of the famous Harry T. Burleigh and Lieut. Harry Davis, a young Washingtonian.

Designed for accommodating troops on leave in this city, there will be no military formations, no rules and restrictions on the men in camp —just for these rest and recreation.

In front of the headquarters tent is the flag pole facing directly across the river to the navy yard and the Washington Marine barracks.

The problem of placing this camp raised several objections from various sections, but the army finally decided upon the Anacostia site, convenient to bus and street car lines and a very beautiful spot.

Residents of the district protested against the bringing in of the soldiers in this area, but their protests have turned to praise since seeing the efficient manner in which the camp is being conducted.

A permanent cadre of 12 men including non-commissioned officers assist the two officers in maintaining the camp.

Constructed a demountable sections, the camp is a combination wood-tent city. It can be torn down entirely within a half day, says Lieut. Davis. The work was done by the boys of the CCC camp located nearby under the supervision of the officers of the construction division of the quartermaster's corps.

All food and drinks sold in the concessionaire's tent will be priced within the reach of the boys on leave and the contract for this has been let to a colored restauranter.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Recreation for Negroes

It is gratifying to learn from Congressman Carl Vinson that an appropriation of 50 thousand dollars has been made for the construction of a recreation center for the Negro troops stationed at Camp Wheeler.

A 40-acre tract of land on the Clinton road has been selected as well adapted to the purpose in view and work is expected to begin as soon as the project has been given the last official touch.

It goes without saying that while there are not as many Negroes as whites at the training center, the former are quite as much entitled to the recreation and diversion necessary to good morale as the latter and the provision for their entertainment does not come any too soon.

Speaking generally, it should be said that the Negro is quite as patriotic as any other group of our citizens. He rendered good service in the World War and stands ready to do it again.

Speaking specifically, the Negroes at Camp Wheeler, so far as our information extends, have been well behaved and have cheerfully made whatever sacrifices were necessary to serve their country.

They are fully entitled to this recognition and to the entertainment facilities which will take some of the monotony from Army life.

The entire community will co-operate in providing programs as soon as the recreation center gets under way.

Nashville Tenn Banner
October 9, 1941

Service Men Benefitted by Local Program

Nearly 25,000 service men have been offered hospitality and entertainment in Nashville by the various divisions of the Soldiers Committee of the local Defense Council, it was revealed today in a report by the committee.

The local program has been highly successful, it was pointed out. Proof of this statement was offered in three factors: that requests for passes to Nashville by soldiers at Camp Forrest are two to one over any other city; that a 500 bed recreation-leave camp has been established in Centennial Park, and that many letters of appreciation have been received from officers and men who have participated in Nashville hospitality.

A sum of $6,000 has been provided in the budget of the Community Chest-USO campaign to be used in 1942 through the Soldiers Recration Committee of the Local Defense Council, of which the Rev. Pickens Johnson is chairman.

This committee has provided a lounge and information center at the Union Station which is open at all times with a hostess in charge. Other lounges, open only on week ends, have been set up at the YMCA, YM and YWHA, Knights of Columbus and McKendree Methodist Church. Mrs. Wendell Levine is chairman of the lounge committee.

A subcommittee on dances, with Mrs. Clark Akers as chairman, has arranged and obtained sponsors for dances. This committee hopes to entertain 500 boys at weekly Saturday night dances.

Some 350 homes have been made available where soldiers may be entertained over the week end or for Sunday dinner by the subcommittee on home hospitality, of which Mrs. T. N. Carruthers is chairman. Other committees have made available recreation, lodging, church contacts, and dances at the camps. A similar program is being carried out for Negro soldiers by another subcommittee.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fight Looms In D. C. Over Soldiers' Recreation Units

NOV 17 1941

Ball Being Passed As Many Ask Of Race Facilities

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Fence-straddling job seekers and job holders are preventing the carryout provisions of the law, says a well-known local man who has been fighting for Negro participation in all defense programs, in discussing the recent agitation for "separate" recreation facilities for Negro soldiers in the District of Columbia.

A recent appropriation of $92,000 for the remodeling of the Gunton building into a recreation center brought up the question. "What of the Negro Soldiers?" And promptly, the ball passing began.

Someone suggested taking over the field house at Banneker center, a playground adjacent to a junior high school, formerly the recreation center for the youth of the neighborhood.

NEEDED $15,000 FOR HEATING PLANT

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All that was needed was an expenditure of $15,000 to put in a heating plant.

In favor of the move were James C. Arnold of the YMCA, Dorothy Height of the YWCA, J. T. Anderson, Howard University Prof recently returned from an extended leave where he headed the WPA recreation program in the district for Negroes; and several others equally as well-known.

Opponents of the jim-crow units included Dr. Herbert C. Marshall of Rock Creek parck Civic Association, NAACP, UGE and the Methodist and Baptist ministers, all of whom pointed out that the setting up of a separate building would be a violation of the law, which specifically stated that "new facilities should be acquired" and that "need would be the basis upon which these facilities should be given."

Declaring that this is an opportunity for the army and its affiliated organizations to show that they are determined to do something for the Negro and to establish a more democratic system in the entire country as far as that department is concerned, proponents of the integration of Negroes into the general establishment say no substitute should be accepted, even if it does cost an ambitious aspirant "who loves recreation" a chance at a job.

CITY DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS

NOV 17 1941

The city is ultimately dividing itself into two camps and the Marian Anderson affair apparently is going to play into insignificance.

On the spot will be Paul V. McNutt, John M. Carmody and all of the other administration officials who have been going about making speeches about the "democracy in which we live and how it works" for they will have an opportunity to show some of it right here in the capital.

Each of the projects planned has to be approved by the President before actual work can begin. A committee of five ministers has been named to wait on the President in this instance to find out just what is going to be done.

Banneker school itself has protested against the sending of hundreds of soldiers into an area where there are teen-age girls and prior to this move, had to fight to keep soldiers from taking over the gymnasium.

How the officials feel they have to provide special places for the whites and that anything will do for the Negroes is one of the things the battling grounds want to find out, and they are going ahead in spite of agencies, coordinating committees, etc., to get something decent and respectable and worthwhile for the Negro troops, many of whom are in the army against their own free will.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Leaders Approve Banneker Fieldhouse as Recreation, Service Center for Colored Soldiers

Decision of the recreation division of the District Defense Council to turn Banneker fieldhouse into a service center for colored soldiers was approved yesterday by leaders there should be a "mixed personnel" at both Banneker and the center being opened in the Gunton Building for white soldiers and that neither center should be closed to service men from the other race.

At the same time, however, the leaders stressed their viewpoint that

Also, it was declared, they will continue to work for equal or better facilities in "a more centrally located downtown area."

Resolutions voicing these sentiments were adopted at a meeting called by Hugo Wolter, director of defense recreation, and held at the Council of Social Agencies.

Dr. Thomas J. Anderson, of the Howard University faculty, presided and explained why Banneker had been selected. "For years," he declared, "it has been a white elephant on our hands. It is not used to full capacity over the week end, even when its pool is open in summer, and its upper floor—where we were able to put 50 double decker cots for soldiers until the Anacostia area was opened—has been out of use most of the year.

"We will get it heated now. As to the complaints that soldiers will lower the tone of the neighborhood, I think we are getting onto very slippery ground when we assume that. . .Banneker is logically located in a Negro populated area, among the people who will have to be responsible for entertainment of our Negro soldiers."

James W. Geater, special representative from the Federal Security Agency, said the Federal Government is ready to insure funds for furnishing and heating the fieldhouse and that his survey showed it to be a facility that could be profitably utilized in a crowded area of approximately 80,000 colored persons.

He said that in passing the Lanham Act, through which funds for recreation are made available, the Government had no intention of going into the "morals of a community."

"My idea is that soldiers should not be used as a lever with which to open community questions of long standing. They are part of the emergency problem facing the community," he declared.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 4, 1941

US Condemns Allen Property

The war department yesterday condemned property of Allen university on which a USO recreation building for Negro soldiers is being erected, and deposited $4,300 in the bank as payment for the property.

Yancey A. McLeod, special attorney for the department of justice here, filed the papers in federal court. He explained that it was a declaration of taking by the secretary of war and that it immediately vested the title of the property in the United States.

Last week in Richland county court, Judge A. W. Holman issued an order restraining the executive board of the university from conveying the property to the government.

A member of the university board of trustees had asked that action be brought on to enjoin the executive board from conveying the property, explaining that the charter that created the university vested title of the property in the hands of trustees.

The government's action indicated that the President of the United States had determined that there was an acute need here for recreational facilities, and that it was necessary for the building to be carried through to completion with out interruption, Mr. McLeod said.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SERVICE MEN GET HARLEM CENTER

La Guardia, as Civilian Defense Head, Dedicates Building as Thousands See Exercises

NOV 30 1941

PRESENT CRISIS STRESSED

Mayor Warns of War in Far East—Phillipson Expresses Appreciation of Army

Mayor La Guardia opened the Harlem Center for Active Service Men yesterday afternoon at 2,348 Seventh Avenue, between 137th and 138th Streets, and dedicated it to the service men of the country. The exercises were conducted in the open in front of the building, before an audience of several thousand persons.

Those present included representatives, white and Negro, of the armed forces and civic organizations, particularly those interested in providing recreational facilities for service men.

Explaining that he was present in his capacity of Federal Director of Civilian Defense, the Mayor called on the citizens of Harlem

to get 100 per cent behind the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, which he warmly commended for this Harlem project. He asked that everything possible be done for the comfort of service men when they come home from camp, saying they are engaged in hard, grinding work that soon may become dangerous work.

Far East Danger Stressed

"Our country is faced with real danger at this very moment," he warned. "There is no telling what may happen in a few days in the Far East. We know our government is not bluffing. The quicker Japan understands that the better it will be for her own safety and future."

The Mayor was applauded when he said the country stands behind President Roosevelt, who stands behind Secretary of State Cordell Hull in supporting our "definite and unalterable" policy.

"Let no one get the idea so far as Hitler and his gang are concerned, that we are neutral," he added. "We are not neutral. We are definitely, nationally, morally, socially and militarily against Hitler and the Axis powers."

Particularly addressing the fifty Negro soldiers from Fort Dix who attended, the Mayor recalled his own World War service and said:

"Soldiers, we are not preparing for a dress parade. We are preparing for grim, serious business. We intend to protect our institutions and defend our lands and the entire Western Hemisphere. Nobody at any time is going to be permitted to put a foot anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. Your government has taken every possible precaution for the defense of our coasts. Bases and outposts have been established. We are in complete agreement and have worked out joint defense plans in every detail with our neighbor on the north."

NOV 30 1941

Phillipson Speaks For Army

Major Gen. Irving G. Phillipson, Commander of the Second Corps Area, expressed the official appreciation of the Army for "what you are doing for our soldiers here in New York."

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities, said the gathering represented "the real Harlem—not the Harlem the newspapers have been writing about."

Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, co-chairman of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, joined Mrs. Rosenberg in calling on all citizens of the community to get whole-heartedly behind the project and keep up the morale of the service men.

Miss Mary L. Gibbon, first deputy commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare, in charge of New York City offices, congratulated Harlem on being one of the first communities to organize recreational facilities for its soldiers.

Hubert T. Delany, Negro member of the City Tax Department, said the Harlem Center is "one of the answers to those who criticize us." Channing Tobias, Negro representative on the Citizens Joint Army and Navy Committee for Welfare and Recreation, said the building is "not a Negro club, not a Harlem club, but a club for the men of the Army and Navy of the United States."

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Samuel A. Allen, chairman of the Harlem Committee of the Defense Recreation Committee, said the project will "try to keep the boys off the street and out of trouble and give them good, clean fun," and William H. Hastie, civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson, said the Army is planning to provide recreational facilities for Negro soldiers all over the country.

Others who took part in the ceremonies were Judge Jonah J. Goldstein of the Court of General Sessions, Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. Cranford, representing Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the Third Naval District; John Golden, theatrical producer; Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battle, Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Robert Sissle, Mrs. Bill Robinson, Benjamin J. Namm and David Rockefeller.

NOV 30 1941

There was a musical program and the meeting began and closed with prayer. A parade along Seventh Avenue preceded the exercises.

The building has accommodations for 500 at a time, with lounge rooms, a roof garden, game rooms, library, snack bar, locker rooms, showers, sleeping quarters and committee rooms.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Army Opens Its Newest Recreation Camp For Negro Soldiers at Anacostia Flats

SEP 21 1941

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Golf Course, Other Facilities Provided For Visiting Troopers

SEP 21 1941

By Scott Hart
Post Staff Writer

The flag went up at 3:30 p m. yesterday above 88 walled tents in the Anacostia flats and Negro soldiers visiting Washington now have, as d owhite soldiers in another part of town, "something of a deluxe hotel."

o it was described by Maj. Alston W. Burleigh, United States Army, the camp's commander, a moment before other speakers, including Brig. Gen Frederick H. Osborn and Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, urged a greater application of the democracy the country is fighting for.

"Our greatest immediate need is not the dedication of camps and other physical facilities, but a dedication of ourselves as Americans to the practice of the ideals we profess," Judge Hastie said "Morale cannot be raised if citizens consider the soldiers in their midst as outsiders to be tolerated and exploited, or if soldiers treat the near by town as merely a place to carouse without regard to the rights and sensibilities of the civilian population."

The camp, with facilities for 500 men, a softball diamond, a golf course and recreation tents, is the first such establishment for Negro soldiers. Gen. Osborn explained. Three others are under construction, one in Lincoln Park, one on the Tuskegee Institute grounds in Alabama, and another in Raleigh, N. C.

"Your Army recognizes the need of fair and equal treatment to all troops in the development and maintenance of ah high morale," Gen. Osborn said. "We are all all aware of the events in recent months which have tended to dishupt our progress. Hovever, every effort has been made to correct these conditions."

Judge Hastie said that "the Army's own responsibility to its soldiers on leave has not been ignored. Contrary to an opinion sometimes expressed, military investigation is not a device for whitewashing the mistreatment of Negro soldiers.

"For example," he continued, "the investigation of a recent affray between Negro soldiers and military policemen near Fort Bragg has been viewed with skepticism by some civilians. I am in position to say that all aspects of the Fort Bragg controversy have been subjected to most detailed inquiry."

Judge Hastie then enumerated corrective measures taken, as follows:

SEP 21 1941

"A veteran officer, experienced in military police work, is being detailed to Fort Bragg as provost marshal. Arrangements are being made for increased officer supervision of military policemen while on duty in the civilian community and for the establishment of a military police station and headquarters in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., separate fro mthe civilian police station. The unified force will consist of selected permanent personnel colored as well as white, without any racial distinction as to the authority or equipment of the individual military policeman."

SEP 21 1941

Post Staff Photos

A HOME IN CAPITAL—The Anacostia recreational camp for Negro soldiers was dedicated yesterday with Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, chief of the Army morale branch, the principal speaker. Gen. Osborn is shown addressing soldiers, some of whom, from Fort Belvoir, are shown in upper picture

Savannah, Ga., News
September 20, 1941

PLAN CENTER FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

B. F. Hubert Announces Their Needs Discussed

Announcement was made by B. F. Hubert, chairman of the S.S.S.S. committee for recreational work among colored soldiers, that plans are going forward for the equipment of a center that will be used for colored service men in and around Savannah.

He states that conferences have been held with representatives of the men at the Savannah Air Base and the soldiers and CCC men at Camp Stewart to ascertain their immediate and long-time needs and plans are being adjusted so as to meet these needs.

This executive committee made up of Ophelia Lee McIver, Walter Scott, J. G. Lemon, Frank Callen, Marian Starr with B. F. Hubert, chairman has been actively at work enlisting the co operation of the leading citizens of Savannah to serve as chairmen of the various groups that will serve the colored enlisted men in many helpful ways. This same committee, with the assistance of practically every public-spirited colored person in Savannah, sponsored a drive that raised approximately $1,200 among colored people for the U. S. O. which is lending its efforts towards the improvement of recreational opportunities for men in service.

President B. F. Hubert who saw service in France during the World War period in the Army Educational Corps has had a great deal of training and experience himself in developing programs for people in all activities. He states that every facility of the Georgia State College, including its classrooms, gymnasium and community house will be available for the use of the soldiers.

A. H. Gordon who holds his bachelor's degree from Atlanta University and his master's degree from Columbia University with additional graduate work in the field of social sciences has been selected by the WPA to serve as director of the Soldiers' Service in Savannah. Professor Gordon formerly served with the Y. M. C. A. and the officers' training camp while professor at the South Carolina State College. He has made a study of negro history and social life and comes to this job with training and experi-

ence that make him exceptionally well-qualified to head up this program. The local colored S.S.S.S. committee is entirely behind the administration of Professor Gordon and other workers who may be placed in the Soldiers' Service Center.

President Hubert states that he is especially appreciative of the service rendered by Fred A. Davis, chairman of the Savannah Social Service Center and the work being done by Mrs. Lucy B. McIntire who has given so much of her time and energy to the end that negro service men may have the same opportunity as now afforded other soldiers.

The Center at Thirty-seventh and Ogeechee road when opened will be a place where not only negro soldiers, but others will be welcome to go for recreational opportunity and improvement. Every thoughtful citizen of Savannah is urged to co-operate with those who are working to bring the best possible opportunity to soldiers quartered in this area. The Guaranty Life Insurance Company through its president, Walter Scott has made available temporary offices of meeting for the colored Soldiers' Service Center until the Center is open on Thirty-seventh and Ogeechee road. Professor A. H. Gordon will be found in this building until work has been completed on the Center. A special program is arranged for negro service men at Georgia State College on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock where a special artist from Fish University will render a piano recital.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 16, 1941

Recreation Planned for Negro Troops

Entertainment is being planned for negro soldiers in the city this week-end. The men are members of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh coast artillery regiments here to take part in the anti-aircraft exercises.

The Service Men's club, the Y. W. C. A., the WPA and city schools are cooperating in arranging recreational facilities. Centers in the city to be open to the negro men in service include: The Mary Street center of the WPA, Archer school, Burke school and Avery school. The Coming Street branch of the Y. W. C. A. will assist negro soldiers and their families.

Th eService Men's club has allocated $100 of its funds to b eused for the soldiers' entertainment.

A dance will be held at Burke school Saturday night. The Seventy-seventh regiment orchestra will play. The committee for the dance is composed of negro school principals and a group from the Y. W. C. A. branch. Games also will be set up at Burke school.

The WPA center in Mary street will be open to service men every day and every evening including Sunday. Games and reading and writing rooms will be available.

Archer school will be open all day Saturday and Sunday with games arranged and the library also open.

Other features of the program will be a concert by the Seventy-seventh regimental band, and a community sing Sunday at a place to be arranged, and a football game tomorrow afternoon at College park.

Sunday will be hospitality day at the negro churches and service men will be dinner guests of congregation members.

Zvenia Jackson Brown has been appointed director of negro work in the Charleston U. S. O.-Y. W. C. A. office, it is announced by Miss Mary Gwynn, director of those activities here. She began her duties October 1.

A tremendous increase in the negro population of Charleston, due to the employment of them in the navy yard, at the dry dock, the ordnance depot, in the various expanding defense industries and at the Stark hospital plant, has rendered insufficient the present limited housing, educational and recreational facilities provided for their use. Not only are improved facilities of this kind necessary for negro men, but for women and girls recently employed in the area, as well.

Zvenia Brown, who came from Atlanta, will direct a program of assistance for the negroes in Charleston affected by the national defense emergency. She previously was branch executive of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Y. W. C. A. In the Milwaukee Y. W. C. A., she served as the Girl Reserve secretary. Earlier, she was a teacher in the public school system of Marietta, Ga. She has attended Morris Brown college, the Atlanta School of Social Work, and the Institute of the National Recreational association, all in Atlanta.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO HEAR KELLY AS CLUB OPENS

NOV 2 1941

Mayor Kelly will be the principal speaker today when a club for Negro soldiers is formally launched in the Good Shepherd community center, 5120 South Park way.

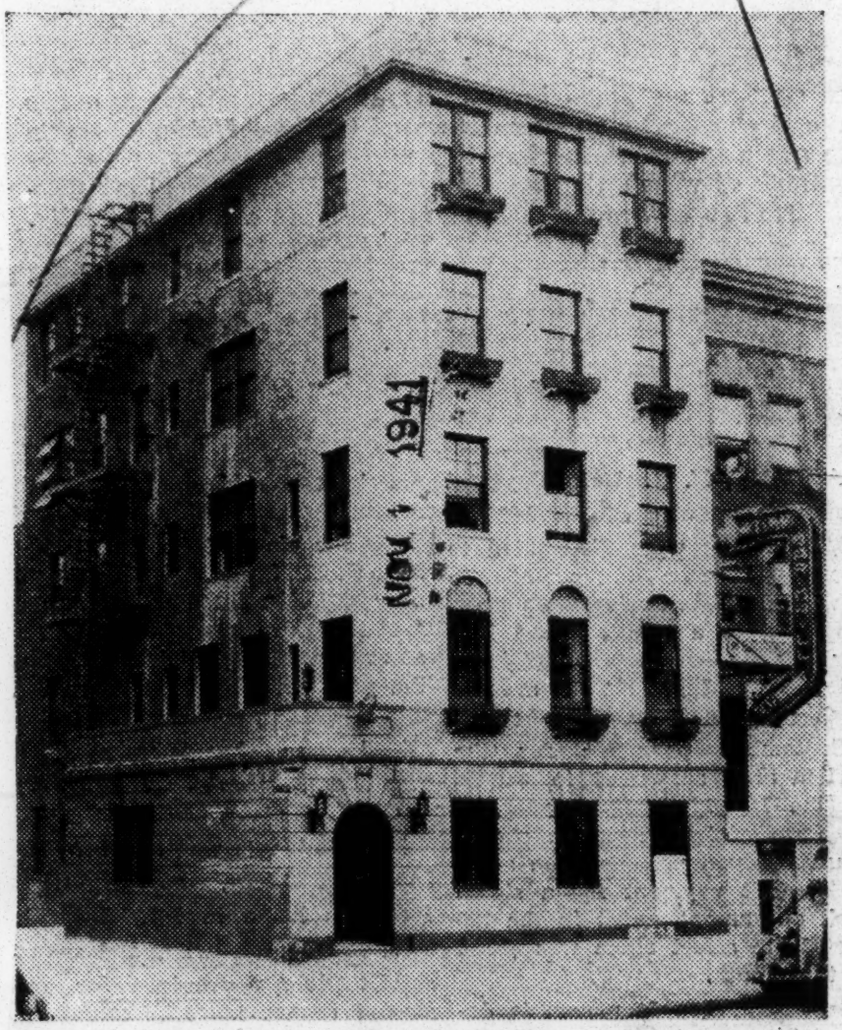
Preceding the ceremonies at the new center, participants will gather at 2 p. m. at the war monument at 35th street and South Park way to honor the war dead of the 8th infantry regiment.

A parade from the monument to the center will feature the ROTC unit of Du Sable High school and the Du Sable and Phillips High school bands. American Legion and VFW posts will provide a guard of honor for Col. Anderson F. Pitts, commander of the 184th field artillery, Negro regiment at Camp Custer, Mich., and his staff.

"We have appealed to the War Department and the Department of Justice," the letter continues, "They seem unable to agree as to which agency should prosecute. In the meantime, nothing is being done to punish the persons guilty of these crimes against the United States government and nothing is being done to prevent similar occurences.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Service Center To Be Dedicated Here



Harlem Center For Active Service Men

Harlem Center For Service Men To Open At Old Vincent Sanitorium On November 16th

NOV 1 1941

Samuel A. Allen, chairman of the Harlem Committee of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, announced Monday that plans for the establishment of a Harlem Center for active service men have been completed, and that the Harlem Committee will open its new headquarters on or about November 16th.

Mr. Allen announced that the new committee headquarters will be located in the renovated building once occupied by the Vincent Sanitorium at 2348 7th avenue, in the heart of Harlem.

The building, which is being renovated to specifications drawn by Vertner C. Tandy, architect, is five stories in height, and will feature a roof garden game rooms, snack bar, locker rooms and showers, and Committee rooms for the use of Service men.

The headquarters will be equipped to care for the recreational, welfare and information needs of approximately 500 enlistees at one time.

NOV 1 1941

There will also be quarters set aside for the exclusive use of the officer personnel of the Army and Navy.

It is estimated by military and naval authorities that there are approximately 6,000 Negro soldiers and sailors currently serving in the armed forces in the Second Corps area and the Third Naval District. There are also numerous enlistees visiting New York City on leave or furlough from such remote points as Florida, North and South Carolina, and the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Allen in discussing the projected Harlem Center for active service men stated:

"Our committee believes this is the first Center of its type to be devoted to the interests of Negro service men in any large city in the country, and it is its aim to make New York the friendliest town in the country for the service men who are giving so much to so many."

NOV 1 1941

The committee plans to feature a parade, and have various Harlem organizations provide luncheons, dinners and entertainment for Service men on the day of the opening, which will be announced within the near future.

The Harlem Committee of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee comprises Samuel A. Allen, chairman; Major Ira L. Aldridge, secretary; Samuel J. Battle, Parole Commissioner of the City of N. Y.; Dr. May E. Chinn; Henry K. Craft, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Helena Coates, West Harlem Council of Social Agencies; Thomas B. Dyett, State Commission of Correction; Robert J. Elzy, Brooklyn Urban League, George Gregory; and James H. Hubert, New York Urban League; Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, Y. W. C. A.

Also Mrs. Frances W. Hill; Mrs. Lillian S. Hunter; Mrs. Fannie Robinson, wife of Bill Robinson; Noble Sissle, president, Negro Actors Guild; Harold A. Stevens, Ludlow W. Werner, Roy Wilkins and Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, who is representing the executive committee of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee.

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USO

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 20, 1941

Negro Drive For USO Launched

Wilson Appeals For Support In Efforts To Raise $1,000 Sum

The Rev. E. M. Wilson, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, who was recently named Etowah county chairman in the Negro division of the United Service Organizations for National Defense, today called on all colored agencies and citizens to begin an immediate drive for $1,000. The $1,000 quota has been assigned for this county and the Rev. Wilson expressed confidence the sum will be raised quickly.

"I am appealing to all pastors, regardless of denomination, and to the heads of all Negro organizations and agencies to rally to the support of this drive," the chairman said. "The government expects us to do our part and the Negro boys in the service are counting on us to help put over this worthy program."

The Rev. E. L. Gary, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Alabama City, and also pastor of the Galilee Baptist Church, is assisting the Rev. Wilson in the drive.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 27, 1941

Negro Women To Aid In Campaign Of USO

Mary A. Dowell, who teaches in the city system and who has been active in the promotion of programs for the benefit of the colored people of Gadsden, has been appointed soliciting agent for the Negro division of the United Service Organizations, it was announced today. The Rev. E. M. Wilson, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, and chairman of the Negro division of the USO, said she will cooperate with all organizations of colored women in the city in the effort to raise the $1,000 quota which has been assigned.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 30, 1941

$5,000 Service Club For Negro Troops Okayed

A service club will be built at Fort Jackson for Negro troops, with $5,000 worth of equipment for the club authorized today along with a junior hostess.

The Negro troops, numbering more than 1,000, at Fort Jackson are quartered in the old 8th Division area along the old Hickory road. Here these troops have all their facilities, including barracks, mess halls, theaters and a lake for swimming.

Authorization for the construction of a service club for the Negro troops was made by the war department under a $885,000 program, and construction is being rushed by the quartermaster corps.

Under a new $254,000 allotment by the war department made public today, $5,000 will be ear-marked for the Negro service club at the fort from which equipment for the club will be built.

Under the $5,000 allotment, the club will be outfitted with a 500-volume library, a junior hostess and a kitchen for short orders.

The junior hostess for the Negro Service club at the fort will be appointed by the commanding general of the 4th corps area in whose jurisdiction the facilities are located.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 25, 1941

Negro Pastors Map USO Drive

Pastors of all colored churches in Gadsden have pledged their full cooperation in the campaign of the Negro division of the United Service Organizations to raise $1,000 in Etowah county, the chairman, the Rev. E. M. Wilson, announced today.

Plans for the drive were mapped at a meeting of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance when the Rev. Wilson asked each of the pastors to serve as a key man in the campaign. Each church has been assigned a quota and has been asked to select a person to solicit contributions in various areas. The Rev. O. B. Fox was elected secretary for the campaign.

Each of the colored pastors of the city has been asked to make a drive in his church Sunday and Chairman Wilson is hopeful of raising the entire assigned quota within a short time, he said today.

St. Augustine Fla Record
May 15, 1941

ARMY RECREATION, BUILDING RESTRICTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS OF VITAL COMMUNITY INTEREST TAKEN UP BY C. OF C. BOARD

Army recreation, building restrictions, municipal and naval airports, the proposed Coast Guard Station, a hospitality program for families of Army and Navy men and Negro education comprised the diversified program of business of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce last night of the Civic Center.

The board acted promptly and favorably upon a recommendation by the Building Promotion Committee, which met immediately preceding the directors' session, upon proposed legislation which would restrict undesirable building in three areas in St. Augustine and on St. Johns County beaches.

ENABLING ACT

A general enabling act will be drafted and sent to the State Legislature, under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce, which, if enacted, would not only make possible the regulation of building in St. Johns County but throughout the entire state. In St. Augustine proper, the bill would enable the city government to enter a mutual agreement with the Federal Housing Administration in ruling out undesirable proposed construction in Fullerwood, Davis Shores and Nelmar Terrace. It would mean that the city would not change zoning ordinances in these areas without the consent of the FHA, which would then be in a position to assist extensively in new building in these districts.

RECREATION CAMP REPORT GIVEN

President W. M. Toomer, Jr., reported on conferences with representatives of the Morale Division of the War Department that resulted in St. Augustine's tentative selection for a 1,000-man Army recreation camp, which would be the largest in Florida. Mr. Toomer pointed out that these camps are built by the Civilian Conservation Corps with the cooperation of the National Park Service. They are maintained by the War Department.

SEVEN SITES

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce, the city and county have offered seven proposed sites for the camp. No report has been available from Washington as to the site chosen. Four of the suggested locations were on the beaches and three were in the city.

Mr. Toomer explained that although the camps consist of 90 pyramidal tents (St. Augustine will have two units or 180 tents) the area is so beautiful that it will be an attraction. Army men are given leave of absence at recreation camps from Friday afternoons until Sunday evenings. No meals are served and other necessities ordinarily provided in camp are not provided, thereby establishing the men as potential customers of St. Augustine merchants.

The establishment of this camp was one of seven major National Defense objectives adopted by the Chamber of Commerce less than one month ago.

OTHER OBJECTIVES

Other objectives were discussed and the progress on each was outlined. Hiram Faver, secretary of the organization's Port and Naval Affairs Committee, reported that the Treasury Department had accepted the site of the proposed Coast Guard station, which was purchased by the Chamber of Commerce with funds provided jointly by the city and county.

BIDS FOR RUNWAYS

It was reported that bids for the paving of runways at the St. Augustine Municipal Airport would be opened Friday and that the work must be completed within 60 days after the contractor is notified. The future of the municipal airport and the Mill Creek Road airport were discussed. Steps are being taken to interest the U. S. Navy in the latter field, which currently is maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

HOSPITALITY PROGRAM

The board voted to assist financially the Junior Service League in planning an informal program for wives of Army officers. President Toomer also appointed a committee composed of Mr. Faver, Milton E. Bacon, Jr., Otis Barnes and Mrs. A. H. Tebault to consider plans for an extended hospitality program for the families of all men living in St. Augustine who are in military service.

Frank Harrold, Harold Ryman, David R. Dunham and John W. Dillin were appointed to a committee to study a proposed legislative act which would transfer 200 acres of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute land to the State of Florida for possible future establishment of an East Florida Industrial School.

Directors of the organization were asked to be in readiness for special meetings before the next regular session in June for matters dealing with the National Defense emergency program.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
June 21, 1941

Proud of This Record

Today's salute goes to the Negroes of Elizabeth City who, assigned a quota of $100 in the USO campaign, went over the top for a total of $128.15 yesterday.

In short, it's to the Negro race in Pasquotank County that credit must go for being not only first to reach their quota, and for reaching this quota within the time set for the drive, but also credit for passing their quota within the time limit set by more than 25 per cent.

In paying this tribute to Elizabeth City Negroes, *The Daily Advance* wants to say that the record never could have been made without an efficient organization, and for such an organization President Harold L. Trigg of Teachers College and his coadjutors must be accorded credit. *The Daily Advance* is happy in the privilege of naming these coadjutors. They are: F. M. Bell, Jennie H. Butler, John Davis, Brooks Dickens, J. R. Fleming, C. F. Graves, Blanche Harris, W. W. Hoffler, James Paige, Mabel C. Pailen, Charles Robinson, Addie Spellman Lawrence, Mocille Cardwell Spellman, Ben Wesley, Julia N. Wesley and S. D. Williams.

With $128.15 raised by Negro workers and contributors, and with a grand total for the whole drive of more than $700 reported up to last night, there is every assurance that Pasquotank County will go over the top for its $1200 early next week. This newspaper hopes to carry the announcement that Elizabeth City is over the top in its Wednesday's issue at the latest.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
July 11, 1941

USO NEGRO DIVISION EXCEEDS $1500 QUOTA

Reports Show It Goes Over Top By $167.45

Exceeding its quota of $1500 by $167.45, the Negro Division of the United Service Organization's Memphis headquarters, closed its drive yesterday with a report meeting at the negro Y. M. C. A., 816 Mississippi.

The blue team, headed by Prof. R. T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, won the plaque for raising the largest amount, $800. The white team, captained by Prof. L. C. Sharpe, principal of Douglas Junior High, raised $501.25, and the red team, led by Prof. H. C. Latham of Booker T. Washington High School, obtained $437.97.

L. J. Searcy, executive secretary of the Community Welfare League, was general chairman. C. R. Lawrence, secretary of the negro Y. M. C. A., was secretary, and L. O. Swingler, editor of the Memphis World, was director of publicity.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
July 9, 1941

Colored Pebple Report On Drive For U. S. O. Funds

In behalf of the United Service Organization we take this means to thank the following organizations and individuals for the contributions made toward establishing and maintaining recreational, educational and religious centers for our boys in camp:

J. C. Pitts, representing the Civic League	$3.00
The Good Templar Society	$1.00
St. Mark A. M. E. Church	76c
Hall Chapel Church	$1.50
St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Rev. A. Gordon	$3.00
First Baptist Church, Rev. R. W. Hughes	$2.50
Rev. S. I. Irvin, for Good Templars	$3.00
The Royal Arch	$1.00
Mrs. Viola Alldred, Court No. 253	$1.66
Queen Esther Court No. 205	$2.00
Court 344	$1.00
Christian Branch	$1.00
Eastern Star	50c
Lilly Baptist Church	64c
Oscar Will Butts	16c
Mrs. Mary Love for East Academy P.-T. A.	$3.11
Mrs. Annie Jewel Pryor, Oakland Height P.-T. A.	$3.40
B. F. Harrison	$1.00
C. R. Rhodes	$1.50
Total	$32.23

A. J. Fields, Local Director

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 11, 1941

Negro USO Work Gains Headway

The Rev. E. M. Wilson, chairman of the Negro USO drive for $1,000 in Etowah county, reports that the corps of solicitors he has appointed is doing a splendid bit of work and that next week all business places will be contacted.

"We can raise the $1,000, and I am sure that as loyal citizens of the best country in the world, North America, we are not going to fall short of the goal that is set for the Negroes of Etowah county," Chairman Wilson stated.

"We are not unmindful of our many privileges in America today, whereas, in many other countries public worship, public schools, open conversation, selling and buying, taking a night's rest, doing a day's work and receiving good wages are things of the past."

The chairman put in a plea for his people not to fail their own 57 boys who are now in training.

He likewise expressed his appreciation for the address given last Monday before the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance by Acting Postmaster Daniel A. Westcott, in which Mr. Westcott stressed the worthwhileness of the USO drive.

The solicitors appointed by Chairman Wilson are Bessie Hardwick, Scout Joe Malone, Jerry McAlpine, James Harrell, Elizabeth Loyd, M. A. McDowell, Georgia Ann Tippett, Mary Taylor, Rosetta Reaves, Roxie McDaniel, Roda Ann Stern, Idella Walker, Lillie Woods, Annie L. Varner, W. A. Davis and Gladys Kyle.

Ozie Youngs is chairman of a group of solicitors in Attalla.

47c-1941

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

National Defense Removes Teacher From Downingtown

MAR 13 1941

At least until the end of the present school-term and possibly for a longer period Downingtown Industrial School will have to get along without the services of Percival B. Hunt, for 14 years its instructor in automechanics and welding. He has been drafted by the U. S. Bureau of Education and the Philadelphia School Board to teach those subjects in the vocational program being carried out in the Philadelphia Schools for training National Defense workers. He was ordered to report for duty on March 10. Since only short notice was given the school of the employment of Mr. Hunt, Downingtown is still seeking a man to take over his work.

MAR 13 1941

A second employee of the school may also very soon be working for Uncle Sam. Archie E. Rowley, assistant commandant of boys, chauffeur and buyer, has received his questionnaire from his draft board and may be called into the service at any moment.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

3,000,000 TRAINED! Trade and Industrial Education!

MAR 13 1941

Reports from all States received by the U. S. Office of Education show that regular and defense vocational school training is ahead of its scheduled program planned last year to train 700,000 workers for defense industries by June 30, 1941. ***

More than 800 of the 900 cities with vocational trade and industrial schools are making their facilities available for defense training. More than 300 cities have put their vocational schools on 24-hour, 6-day week schedules.

Enrollments in the regular vocational education program are highest in history. They total approximately 2,000,000. A large proportion of the occupations trained for in the regular program are directly useful to defense industry needs.

MAR 13 1941

Trade and industrial education alone enrolls more than 750,000 including hundreds of apprentices who attend part time. Youth in these courses receive basic and related training in such defense-vital skills as pattern-making, welding, sheet metal, drafting, machine shop, electricity, and auto mechanics.

The total number that will be served by various vocational education courses during the coming year will be in excess of 3,000,000.

Vocational schools, Commissioner Studebaker reported, are serving more varieties of needs than ever before in their 23-year history.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Armstrong Association To Guide Drive To Urge Race To Train For Jobs

MAR 13 1941

Using as their slogan "Let Us Work to Defend America," civic, social and educational groups throughout the entire country will observe Vocational Opportunity Campaign Week from March 16 to 23. The purpose of the campaign will be to stimulate Negroes into training and preparing for jobs in employment fields where the greatest emphasis will be placed during the next few years.

The National Urban League, cognizant of the fact that beginning March 15, the U. S. Employment Service is directing a drive for national registration and classification of all unemployed labor, is urging every kind of Negro worker to register with his local employment service as the first step towards obtaining work.

The government employment service will of course concentrate chiefly upon workers who may be available for work or training in defense industries, but the league submits the following deductions: That industries not classified at present as "essential to defense" may be so classified as the national program develops and the war crisis intensifies; that as workers are drawn for non-defense occupations to fill defense jobs, openings will be left vacant for unemployed workers, including thousands of Negroes who cannot qualify for defense occupations.

MAR 13 1941

The failure of unemployed workers to register will eliminate them completely from sharing in this tidal wave of work which will in all probability begin to engulf the country after July 1st, when 600,000 additional men will leave their homes for service in military training.

Already 45 branches of the League, 51 National Youth Administration groups, and 150 Negro schools and colleges have agreed to participate fully in the program.

Three radio programs will be carried on national networks as follows: E. Simms Campbell, Negro cartoonist and commercial artist, will be dramatized on the program called "On Your Job"; on Tuesday afternoon the "Scrapbook" program of Tony Wons will be devoted to problems faced by Negro workers in securing jobs; and immediately following this program a 15-minute talk on the "Negro Worker and Defense Employment" will be given by Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity magazine.

MAR 13 1941

Here in Philadelphia plans for this city's participation in this gigantic program were completed by the Armstrong Association. The week will open officially on Sunday, March 16. Every church throughout the city has promised its cooperation and not only will sermons be delivered that will be built around the job guidance and preparation, but hundreds of young people will appear in churches as informative speakers.

Other features will be Round Table discussions, special meetings of militant civic organizations; field trips by students of several schools to some of our large Negro business concerns; an art exhibit and a quiz will be part of the regular forum program at the Reeve Memorial Church on the evening of Sunday, March 23.

Charles A. Shorter, industrial and research secretary of the Armstrong Association, and Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association, will address various groups throughout the city during the entire week.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDING TRADESMEN MAY 'BRUSH UP' ON SKILLS IN SPECIAL GOVERNMENT CLASSES

MAR 21 1941

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) —An opportunity for building workmen to "brush up" on their trades will be available if a sufficient number of men and boys enroll in classes to be formed when the necessary arrangements have been made. The courses will be offered by the Kansas City, Kansas, board of education with the assistance of the federal government.

Classes in carpentry, painting, brick work, and plastering will be started first and additional groups added as the demand increases.

These will be night classes and the place will be the new Sumner high chool.

All men and boys interested in getting training that will enable them to do their work better are asked to attend the meeting of the Colored Builders' association Monday night, March 17, at 8:30 o'clock. The place is Slaughter's hall, 1317 North Ninth street, across from the old Sumner high gymnasium.

Fifteen men at the builders' meeting registered for the courses at last Monday's meeting.

L. W. Tennyson, president, states that these new courses should prove to be of much benefit to workmen who have had much experience in their trade but who need additional technical knowledge to compete with younger men who have had both extensive training and some experience in the work.

MAR 21 1941

Age is no bar to workmen who desire to take the courses. Immediate registration is urged so that plans for the courses can be drafted by the board of education and submitted to the federal government for approval.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

FORMER TEXAN GETS PHILLY DEFENSE JOB

MAR 28 1941

Rufus S. Watson Named Coordinator for Board Of Education

PHILADELPHIA. (ANP).—A co-ordinator of defense training will be named this week by the local board of education, to help in the training and placing of Negro youth for the vast defense industries. The position has been offered to Rufus S. Watson, now state director of the Negro program of NYA. The job pays $360 per month.

Watson was one of six persons nominated for the job by the Philadelphia Committee on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, of which G. James Fleming, newspaper editor, is chairman. From the six persons nominated, the board of education selected one. Two white co-ordinators have also been named.

The Philadelphia committee, in making public the plan of having the co-ordinator, pointed out that it may be possible for Negroes to get a co-ordinator for defense training in other sections of the country. His duties include setting up facilities for providing technical and collateral training for youth between 17 and 25; for helping them to get into existing training courses, and to work to find them jobs in industry.

MAR 28 1941

Rufus S. Watson is a native of San Antonio, Texas, a graduate of Fisk university, and Harvard university. He has been in the NYA job since 1935.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

YOUTH ENTITLED TO TECHNICAL TRAINING

It was brought out at a conference last Saturday with Mr. F. J. Jeffrey, assistant superintendent in charge of technical training just where the "bottle neck" obstruction is, which prevents the Negro youths of St. Louis from receiving technical training in the public schools the same as is given other groups and races.

FEB 7 - 1941

Mr. Jeffrey said and repeated his statement that he would not recommend any course in the technical trades for Negro youths unless there were openings awaiting them in some industries where they could get jobs to pursue such trades. And whereas he did not state specifically that his decision was the policy of the Board of Education, yet his inference was that he was carrying out the policy of the Board.

FEB 7 - 1941

It will be remembered that this paper has pointed out from time to time that the greatest injustice to the Negro youths who are eligible to attend the public schools of St. Louis is that they have consistently been denied technical training on first one pretext and then another, coming from Mr. Jeffrey. We have charged Mr. Jeffrey with standing in the way of the Negro youths in their pursuit of training and now he has admitted that he has been and is using his official position to play just that sort of role. He has intimated that the Chamber of Commerce and organized labor has influenced his action, but we deny that either the Chamber of Commerce or organized labor has any right to force or coerce him into denying Negroes the kind of training to which they are justly entitled. His statement that we must wait until a demand is made for our services, is both illogical and unreasonable, to say nothing about being unlawful. As we have said before, the first requisite for work is to be prepared to do the job. Anybody can understand that. Such a statement is both logical and reasonable. The young woman who applies for a position as stenographer but states that she is unable to perform that kind of work and suggests that her prospective employer wait until she prepares herself, always finds that jobs do not wait for people to prepare themselves. Consequently the work is given to some one who is already prepared. Most of us have had or witnessed such an experience.

The National Urban League has just sent out a statement indicating that there is a demand for Negro skilled workers and a great need for training and experience among our group. The statement is as follows:

> "A reminder that the training of skilled Negro workers is an important part in opening jobs for them in defense industries was given this week by the National Urban League in a report on placement of Negro workers in defense industries. The League stated that it had openings in several cities for skilled Negro workers which could be filled only with difficulty because Negroes with the specific training and experience were already satisfactorily employed. In one city an Urban League local sent in a call to the National Office for an experienced sheet metal worker capable of teaching a defense training class. A similar request for a welder came from another city. The National Office was obliged to circulate a hurried request among its branches for assistance in filling these spots."

FEB 7 1941

This request shows that a man who is trained here today may be employed in New York or Kansas City or California tomorrow. This is but a natural course of things in a homogenous country like this of ours where it is easy to go from one place to another where similar work is in demand and where we all speak the same language.

It is interesting to us to note that the assistant superintendent in charge of technical training of the youths in the public schools protests that his treatment of the Negro youths is fair when he absolutely refuses to provide courses that will enable these youths to make a living when they get out of school—training which he freely provides for others.

The stubborn and arbitrary position taken by Mr. Jeffrey in this matter can only be met by a lawsuit—a mandamus suit that the courts may force him to do his duty as a public official. We refer to Mr. Jeffrey in this connection because it is his duty to recommend the courses for the technical schools, both Washington and Hadley. Of course, in the final analysis a suit would be filed against the Board of Education. Just as we filed an injunction suit to stop the Board from action in the Vashon site case, so can we file a mandamus suit to compel this same School Board to provide technical training for our youths.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Physician Reports To Ft. Bragg

APR 25 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (SNS)—The U. S. Veterans Administration, Eugene H. Dibble, M.D., manager, released its first physician for army service, Tuesday, April 15, when Vance Hunter Marchbanks, Jr., M.D., left to report for duty at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Dr. Marchbanks, a first Lieutenant Medical Corp Reserve, was appointed to the medical staff of the Veteran's Administration in 1940.

APR 25 1941

Dr. Marchbanks is not new to Army life. He is the son of Captain V. H. Marchbanks, Sr., who retired after 43 years of army service. Born and reared at Army Posts, young Marchbanks went to Howard University for his medical training.

APR 25 1941

Along with Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., and Cadet Robert Tressville now completing his second year at West Point Military Academy, Dr. Marchbanks stands out as one of the few sons of older Negro Army men who have followed their father's footsteps.

APR 25 1941

Dr. Marchbanks' wife and three months' old daughter will continue for the present to make their home at Tuskegee Institute.

Newport News, Va Press
February 26, 1941

Appeals to Agency For Negro Training

An appeal to the U. S. office of education to sponsor the training of Negroes in distributive education was made by Charles H. Welch of the Hampton institute division of business at a special meeting in Washington last week.

B. Frank Kyker, chief of the business education division of the office of education, and his staff of regional agents met with Welch to determine a better means of integrating Negroes into courses of retail selling and merchandise information. These programs, sponsored under the George Dean act, are being given throughout the United States.

Welch spoke instructional material to be prepared in courses in simplified record keeping for small stores and outlined his plans for a program in this field for Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACIAL PARLEY STUDIES DEFENSE

MAR 2 2 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 20—(By L. B. Harris for ANP)—The annual conference of the Georgia Interracial Committee, holding one of the most interesting meetings in its history, met here last Friday in the Exhibition Room of Atlanta University with a capacity audience present, and Dr. R. L. Russell, of Griffin, Ga., presiding.

The subject of "Vocational Training In the South, As It Relates to National Defense," was discussed by J. R. Womack, assistant State supervisor of Industrial Education, Atlanta. He explained the type of defense work Negro adults were being trained for in Georgia and also said that training is being given Negroes in all the principal cities of Georgia, except Augusta.

When asked why there was no such program in Augusta, he explained that labor unions in this city objected, and that his division was instructed by authorities in Washington, not to conflict with the unions in any place.

Further facts were presented by J. B. Blayton, president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, whose report was one of the most outstanding at the conference.

MAR 2 2 1941

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, gave much information concerning the progress made by Negroes seeking professional training in colleges and universities of the South.

Nelson Jackson, instructor in the Department of Community Organization, Atlanta School of Social Work, presented an interesting report of the work conference, held recently at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. E. G. Mackay and A. T. Walden reported on "The Right of Prisoners." The fact was brought out that though the lash had been legally abolished in prisons, the practice continued. Attention was called to the bill recently presented to the State Legislature, to restore the lash, and each one was urged to contact the legislators and gain, if possible, their promise to vote against such an iniquitous bill.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

225 Now Enrolled In Courses

MAR 2 1 1941

Civil Trainees Invited To Join Military Forces

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (ANP)—According to the latest report of the Civil Aeronautics administration in the training of the civilian pilots, needed by the army and offered inducements to join up with the military forces, the Negro institutions which have participated in the program have done splendid work turning out a number of well trained men.

As of June 30, 1940, the reports show the following institutions and the number of students.

Tuskegee Institute	25
NCA and T College	35
Howard University	20
Hampton Institute	55
Virginia State College	20
West Virginia State College	70
Total Flyers in Training	225

MAR 2 1 1941

While this is a small percentage of the total number of pilots trained and in training, it represents a basic effort to train Negro pilots all of whom have qualified, it is reported with excellent ratings.

The future program of the Civilian Pilot Training program calls for a total of 45,000 during the fiscal year of 1941. The percentage of Negroes in this number would seem to be limited by the facilities of the training centers where they are accepted.

MAR 2 1 1941

However, upon completion of their courses, each of the trainees receives from the government a letter suggesting that he join up with the military forces and outlines the advantages to be gained thereby.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

WPA Defense Projects Eyed

MAY 7 - 1941

Negro Trainees Listed In National Program Through March

The extent of participation by negro trainees in the WPA National Vocational Training Projects is reflected in a report just issued by the division of statistics, Federal Work Projects Administration, Washington. The figures cover an eight-month period ending March 26.

WPA Region Four, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia, takes the lead with 3,676 negro trainees who are nearly fifty per cent of the country's 7,902 colored parents assigned by WPA for training for defense jobs. Region two stands next with 2,193. Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City and New York State are in this WPA region. Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Varolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are in region three having a total of 1,331 negro trainees. In Region Six, embracing Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas the figures stand next with a 522 total.

According to the report, Kansas is the only State with a large negro population which offers no defense training for its colored workers. Maryland, Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas reported earlier as having no negro defense trainees, are jointly responsible for boosting the figures in the current report to an all-time high.

Job placements for trainees of the race in private industries having to do with defense show 792 for the whole country. Another 484 comprise the number of trainees who voluntarily left the vocational training classes for reasons unknown, and it can be assumed left for private employment. Two thousand others for whom the National Defense Vocational Training Project was created have secured employment on other WPA projects. In the order of job placement among negro trainees, Michigan stands first with 154, Illinois comes next with 145. North Carolina follows with 89; Ohio, 87; Virginia 69; District of Columbia, 44; Pennsylvania, 30; and New York City, 26.

MAY 7 - 1941

The National Defense Vocational Training Project is sponsored by the National Advisory Commission and the U. S. Office of Education. After a survey is made of existing vocational training facilities, representatives of local industrial management and labor are consulted to determine local needs in those occupations regarded as essential by the National Defense Advisory Commission. Then the local vocational education authorities requisition from the WPA and the State Employment Service the number of trainees for whom there are facilities.

Approximately fifty per cent of the Vocational Educational trainees are chosen from WPA rolls. Selections of trainees are made on the basis of previous training and experience in occupations for which training is given. Assignment also may be made in occupations for which training is given. Assignment also may be made on the basis of aptitude and adaptability to the field of training under consideration. The WPA may choose not only those persons who have been assigned to projects, but also those unassigned workers who have been certified by the local relief agencies. During the training period, those persons selected from the WPA rolls receive their security wage. Those who are not on projects but who are assigned from the waiting assignment list are paid on the same scale as regular project workers. Upon completion of their training, these defense workers are listed on registers kept by the local and State employment services and are assigned to defense jobs in private industry as the need arises.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS TO LEARN TO MAKE PLANES ON SAME MACHINERY IN ANNEX

APR 4 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The shop annex adjoining the R. T. Coles vocational and junior high school is soon to become an aircraft mechanics training center.

The large brick building which faces Grove street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets will be put into condition to house machinery upon which both Negro and white men will learn how to make airplanes.

The aircraft sheet metal classes will be sponsored by the Kansas City board of education which has been requested by the North American Aviation company to train men to man its bomber plant now being erected in the Fairfax airport district.

APR 4 - 1941

Learn on Same Machinery

Negro and white trainees will learn aircraft mechanics on the same machinery and from the same instructors. The board hopes that the classes will be opened in the latter part of April.

The board of education voted last Thursday night to establish the aircraft sheet metal training program in the vacant shop building at the R. T. Coles school. The board will spend approximately $9,920 on improving the building to make it suitable for the training program.

The government will reimburse the board for all costs of instruction, including teachers' salaries, instructional supplies and operation of the plant.

The board acted last Thursday upon the recommendation of O. H. Day, director of vocational education, and Dr. Herold C. Hunt, superintendent of schools, who first approved Mr. Day's plans.

The vacant shop building in which the aircraft training will be taught was acquired by the school board for the purpose of expanding the regular school shops of R. T. Coles. With the use of the annex by the defense training program the regular school shops will remain in their present locations for the duration of the National Defense program.

In recommending to the board that the R. T. Coles annex be used, Mr. Day wrote:

APR 4 - 1941

"We realize that taking this building for aircraft training will mean that the R. T. Coles school would continue with its present facilities for the duration of the training program. However, under the emergency which now exists, all of us are finding it necessary to make sacrifices and accept inconveniences, and we believe the R. T. Coles school will accept this as other schools have as a part of its contribution to the defense program."

The aircraft classes to be located in the Coles annex are being set up especially to train men for the North American bomber plant.

To Be Given Tests

Men who desire to take this training should apply to the Missouri State Employment Service at 1312 Grand avenue where they will be given aptitude tests. Already about eight Negro men have applied and have successfully passed the tests. Some of them are James Robinson, 1915 Brooklyn avenue; Wardee Bruce, 1221 Euclid avenue; B. L. Slaughter, 2116 Wabash avenue; John Winn, Edward Thomas, 1816 E. 16th street; and Sylvester Hodges.

One of the examiners at the employment office told the applicants that they all were average or above.

With the opening of the aircraft classes training program, there will be three types of vocational classes at R. T. Coles:

1.—Regular shops for school children.

APR 4 - 1941

2.—National Defense "refresher" courses in auto mechanics, woodworking and in the near future welding, electricity and radio.

3.—Aircraft sheet metal classes to train workers for the North American Aviation company's bomber plant in Kansas City, Kas.

Since the school is not to have use of the annex at the present time, the board voted, upon request of Earl D. Thomas, principal of R. T. Coles, and Mr. Day, to spend nearly $5,000 to recondition the old shops and to purchase equipment for the regular school program.

Items approved for the R. T. Coles shops include:

1.—To recondition the former masonry shop and move the print shop into it, $1,170.

2.—To recondition the present printing shop and move the sewing room into it, $910.

3.—For the electricity shop, a motor-generator, $65.

4.—For the auto mechanics shop, a hydraulic jack, $52.50.

5.—For printing shop, a Boston stitcherpower machine, $450; makeready table, $47; miltering machine, $35.

6.—For the sewing room, Singer sewing machine, lapped seam, $244.50.

7.—For the institutional cookery shop, a model kitchen-aid mixer, $49.50.

8.—For clothing, two sewing machines, $72.

9.—For the woodworking shop an Oliver motor-on-head shaper single spindle with motor, $550; a drill press with motor, $77.25.

10.—For shoe repairing, a stapler, $301.

11.—For tailoring, a hand finishing unit, $49.25; a blind stitcher, $200, and a steam spray gun and stand, $32.

This equipment and repairs total $4,305.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EVANS PUT ON RACE RELATION VOCATION BODY

APR 19 1941

Sidney Hillman Makes Appointment Of School Technical Instructor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, this week announced appointment of James C. Evans, director of trade and technical education at West Virginia State college, as vocational training assistant in the racial relations section of OPM.

Evans, coordinator of national defense training for Negroes in West Virginia, will be assigned to the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who heads the newly created section which is concerned with the integration of Negroes into the training and industrial phases of the national defense program. Until recently, Dr. Weaver directed similar work in the labor division of OPM, where he served as an administrative assistant.

In announcing the appointment, Mr. Hillman said:

"The Office of Production Management is deeply cognizant of the importance and necessity of training the vast reservoir of Negro labor for integration into skilled and semi-skilled positions in our national defense effort. In a recent letter to all defense contractors, I pointed out that available Negro workers must be given training and employment in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes.

APR 19 1941

"Because of his 12 years experience as director of trade and technical education at West Virginia State college and the valuable experience gained in coordinating defense training for Negroes in that state, Mr. Evans' service will be of great value to Dr. Weaver's office in expediting this valuable work for national defense.

"Mr. Evans will not only assist that office in increasing the number of Negro trainees now being prepared for defense employment, but, through cooperation with federal, state and local educational authorities he will also assist in improving the quality of the training now being given to Negro enrollees in defense classes."

Evans, a graduate of Roger Williams university in Nashville, Tenn., also holds two degrees in electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received a B. S. from M.I. T. in 1925. and a M. S. in electrical engineering in 1926.

APR 19 1941

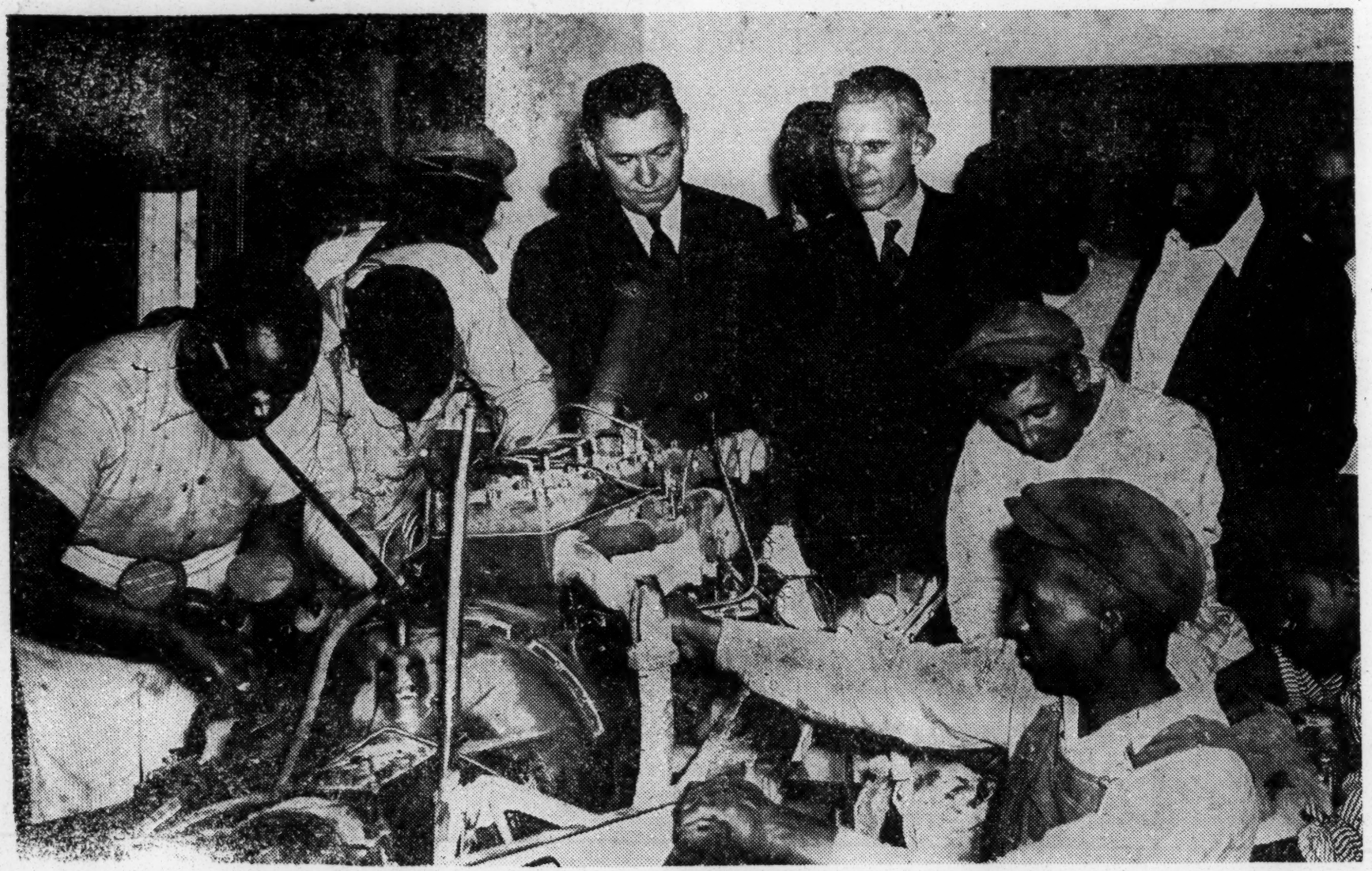
In addition to his other duties at West Virginia State college, the new vocational training assistant has served as administrative assistant to President John W. Davis since 1937. Evans has already assumed his duties in Dr. Weaver's office

47c-1941

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
April 17, 1941

WHITE YOUTHS AND NEGROES STUDY VOCATIONS IN DALTON CLASSES



M. D. Mobley, state vocational director, left, and Phil Stone, member of the City Board of Education, watch a class of Negroes studying auto mechanics in the shop of Hardwick Chevrolet here.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAY 3 - 1941

Deans Consider Preparation Of Young Men For Defense

ATLANTA, Ga.—For three days beginning April 24, the personnel deans and advisers of men in 42 colleges met at Morehouse College to discuss the preparation of young college men for jobs in national defense.

Dean James T. Taylor of North Carolina College is president of the national association and presided at this meeting.

Among the officials representing their various colleges at the conference were: J. W. Nicholson, Talladega; Chauncey I. Cooper, College of Pharmacy, Howard University; Lorenzo W. Addison, Shaw University; William M. Boyd, Fort Valley State College; B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College; Walter Brown, Hampton Institute; D. K. Cherry, Knoxville College; F. Maynard Christmas, Alcorn A. and M. College; Frank W. Clelland, Gammon Theological Seminary; C. N. Cornell, Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta.

MAY 3 1941

Also William J. Drew, Virginia Union University; Charles J. Dunn, Alabama State Teachers College; Schuyler Eldridge, Howard University; Julius Flood, Tuskegee Institute; W. H. Gamble, A. and T. College; Artis P. Graves, Morris Brown College; C. H. Johnson, Alabama State Teachers College; Francis A. Kornegay, Downingtown Industrial School; Calder S. Gaines, Shaw University; George W. Reeves, Prairie View State College; Walter R. Talbot, Lincoln University (Mo.); James P. Taylor, North Carolina College for Negroes; William B. Travis, Bethune-Cookman College; Allan E. Weatherford, St. Augustine's College; and William B. West, Howard University.

OFFICERS

New officers elected for the association were: Dean J. William Drew, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., president; Dean Walter Talbot, Lincoln University, Lincoln, Mo., first vice president; Dean G. W. Reeves, Prairie View State College, second vice president; Dean Walter R. Brown, Hampton Institute, secretary; Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, treasurer; President William M. Whitehead, Virginia State School for Blind, Hampton, Va., editor; Prof. D. K. Cherry, Knoxville College, associate editor; Dean L. W. Addison, Shaw University, chairman executive committee; Dean W. D. Travis, Bethune-Cookman College, Prof. C. A. Johnson, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.; Dean James Taylor, N. C. State College; and Prof. F. A. Kornegay, Downingtown, Pa., Institute, executive committee.

Representative M. C. Tarver, left, and M. D. Mobley look on as Ben West, student daftsman, draws p plans in one of Dalton's defense course training classes, this picture being made at the high school.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

130 Students Register For Powder, Explosives Course

MAY 1 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering, announced this week that registration for the course in the chemistry of powder and explosives, being offered at Howard University under the direction of the U. S. Office of Education, closed this week with an enrollment of 130 students of several races. MAY 1 - 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR MACHINISTS AND WELDERS OFFERED AT SUMNER HIGH

APR 25 1941

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) —A petition for federal appreciations to complete the setting up of a refresher course unit for machinists and welders at the new Sumner high school, Eighth street and Oakland avenue, was received in Washington last week from the Kansas Cty, Kansas board of education.

According to F. L. Schlagle, superintendent of schools, action from federal authorities should follow within a week in order to enable the local board of education and the state department of vocational education to proceed with purchases of equipment for the classes in which machine shop and electric and acetylene welding will be taught to men who have qualified for the training.

Plans for the refresher course units at Sumner high school were completed this week after several days' conferences, between members of the Kansas City, Kansas board of education and Lawrence Parker, representative from the office of C. M. Miller, state director of vocational education.

Two weeks ago, according to the superintendent of school, the local board took action regarding the training of Negroes at the new Sumner high school, and requested that a petition be sent to the state supervisor of vocational education.

Recently, applications of qualified Negro mechanics have necessitated the taking of such action, Schlagle said. The men who have the proper background for the refresher course instructions will be given equal training and will have equipment equivalent to that maintained at the Argentine high school refresher course units.

At Sumner high school two units on two nights a wek will be maintained, with shifts from the end of the regular school period until 11 o'clock and from 11 o'clock to 5 in the morning. APR 25 1941

These classes, Schlagle stated, will have nothing to do with the airplane construction training which will be given at the old Sumner high school. It has been settled, he stated further, that Negro youths will be trained at the Ninth and Washington emergency training center as the old Sumner is designated. APR 25 1941

Applicants for training in the new Sumner high school refresher courses do not have to be Kansas City, Kansas men, Schlagle pointed out, inasmuch as the courses will be offered under state and federal sponsorship. Applicants may be men from any part in the eastern section of Kansas. Classes offered at night will make it possible for men who work during the day to receive the training without losing any time.

Applications for training in the refresher courses will be taken at the office the Kansas State Employment office, 914 Minnesota avenue. Men who are qualified to share in this training are urged to apply at once, in order that the classes can be started on schedule and with full quotas.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SIDNEY HILLMAN SAYS OPM WILL TRAIN FOR JOBS

APR 25 1941

Labor Chief Makes Pledge To Conference Of Negro Leaders Held in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—Creation of a new section in the Office of Production Management, devoted entirely to the integration of Negroes into the national defense program, was announced Friday evening, April 18, by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of OPM, in a speech to the First Annual Conference on the Negro in Business.

Addressing a mass meeting at the Mt. Carmel Baptist church here, Mr Hillman revealed that the newly-created Negro Training and Employment section will be headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, former Administrative Assistant in the Labor Supply and Training section of OPM. In his new capacity, Dr. Weaver will be directly responsible to Mr. Hillman. APR 25 1941

At the same time, the Associate Director announced the appointment of Will W. Alexander, former Executive Director of the Commission in International Cooperation, as Special Consultant on employment and training problems relating to all minority groups. Dr. Alexander, vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, will coordinate the work of all OPM agencies which now have field contacts with employers.

The expanded machinery for the integration of Negroes into defense training and employment was revealed by Mr. Hillman during the course of a report to the conference on the progress of similar work already instituted by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and more recently by the Office of Production Management.

Through the efforts of national defense agencies, Mr. Hillman declared, thousands of skilled Negro building trades workers have been given employment in the construction of army cantonments and power plants.

"More than 2,500 Negro carpenters alone were employed on these various sites at wages ranging from $8 to $12 a day," he said, "and thousands of brickmasons, plasterers, cement finishers, plumbers, roofers, power-saw operators, and other skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers were and are being given employment."

Increased employment opportunities for Negroes were seen in iron and steel works, shipyards, and in other industries in which Negro workers already enjoyed employment status, Mr. Hillman said, and defense training programs are being pushed to prepare colored artisans for all other branches of defense production.

Both training and employment opportunities for Negroes had been expedited by the National Defense Advisory Commission's labor policy stipulation that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color, the Associate Director of OPM declared, and by an agreement with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations that Negroes should not be discriminated against in defense employment.

These measures were implemented later, Mr. Hillman said, by a letter to all defense contract holders asking them to remove training and employment bans against Negroes.

The First Annual Conference on Negro Business was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

47d-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

The President's Executive Order

Honestly, we were not very much in favor of the "March on Washington." We were not in favor of cancelling the Sunday session of the N. A. A. C. P. in order that delegates to the N. A. A. C. P. might take part in that postponed adventure in mass pressure.

In answer to a telegram from Walter White just before the session, requesting our view on this subject, we said substantially what we have said here. Never at any time did we doubt the sincerity and good intentions of A. Philip Randolph. This individual won his spurs with the Black Dispatch when he resigned the presidency of the National Negro Congress. We thought he did right then, and in this instance it was solely the question of technique and method.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The declared intention of A. Philip Randolph to stage this parade has brought startling results. The President has issued an executive order outlawing Jim Crowism in defense production. Randolph and his colleagues asked for no more than Negro leadership all over America has been asking. The difference lith in the method by which Randolph went about making demands upon government.

As chairman of the resolutions committee of the N. A. A. C. P. during its Houston session, the executive order of the President was placed in our hands. We studied it carefully, searching for loopholes in that important document. We do not doubt the good intentions of the President, but we know that most of the loss in citizenship sustained by Negroes develops in administration. No law, after all, is much better than the individuals who administer it.

With this in mind we jumped on our typewriter and wrote the following lines which were incorporated in the N. A. A. C. P. resolutions:

"While we commend the spirit and good intentions expressed in the recent executive order issued by President Roosevelt, in connection with the right of Negro labor to be fully integrated into the national defense program, we wish to point out that there are certain statements in the language employed in the order which might constitute a loophole.

"For instance, if it is going to be a continued policy of the states to determine the qualifications of individuals meeting certain requirements, as has hitherto been the rule in WPA, NYA, and other governmental agencies, we fear that state minipulation, under this order, may still evade and make abortive the clear intention and desire of the President. Our suggestion is that drastic federal qualifications and rules should be adopted to make or effect a general qualification.

"We seriously object to that phase of the order which indicates that 'hereafter' government contracts shall be let to only such bidders as will sign agreements to provide employment, non-discrimination of individuals because of race, color or national origin. The President's order, in our judgment, should have decreed that all contractors holding existing contracts and those hereafter to be effected, shall be bound by the non-discriminatory decree of President Roosevelt.

"We suggest further than the committee of five to be attached to the Office of Production Management, as provided by the President's order, shall have in its personnel at least three Negroes.

We wrote that statement because we know that if "qualification" of Negroes is to be determined by state government, anything can happen, much of which will do violence to the President's intention. Anyone familiar with administration of the various relief agencies such as WPA, NYA and CCC, know what we are talking about. State influence, controlled by labor unions, prevents Negroes from getting defense training under NYA and other federal agencies. This phase of the order should be watched for violations of the presidential command.

Under the president's order the billions hitherto spent at Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, and other sections of America by the government, in developing the aircraft industry are exempt. "Hereafter," says the order. If we interpret this language and its meaning, it will not be necessary for these contractors already holding sixteen billions in defense contracts in the United States to bother about Negro employment, but "hereafter" any other contractors who secure government work must recognize the black toiler.

In addition, the Presidential decree fixes no penalties for violation of his edict. Before Negroes can be absolutely certain that Jim Crowism is abolished in defense industry and training, it will be necessary for Congress to pass some sort of act fixing penalties for those who disregard and ignore the President's executive order.

Someone may argue that the President's order cannot be retroactive, but we believe enough precedent was established in the recent action taken in defesne industry, in settling the West Coast strike, to dispose of such argument. The general welfare clauses in the constitution give broad powers to the Congress, and this should extend to the law of contract.

We do not believe the President intended to leave any such loophole, but it nevertheless is there, and this is why we point it out. American Negroes need not get busy preparing to work in the defense plants. If Negroes are employed, such opportunity will come according to the whim and caprice of the contractor. The order leaves all of the government contracts letprior to the order high and dry.

In the last paragraph, dealing with the personnel of the "complaint" committee, to be attached to the Office of Production Management, we believe the President intends that a portion of this committee shall be Negro. However, the order does not say so, and we felt that the N. A. A. C. P. should declare itself on thispoint.

The Black Dispatch suggests that the Negroes of America be patient for a reasonable period of time to see what effect the President's order will have on defense contractors and generally upon Jim Crow which the ultimatum outlaws. It may be that there is still reason for a speech being delivered at the base of the Lincoln Memorial. Let us hope that such is not the case.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 20, 1941

NOT SOUTHERN "PROBLEM"

Commenting on President Roosevelt's statement denouncing discrimination chiefly against the colored population of the country in defense industries, the New York Times stresses the fact that here there is no Southern problem.

There are very few defense production industries in the South. The South got a few millions here and there but the billions and billions which the Federal government is pouring out and for which all of us will have to pay are going to the North and East and to the Pacific Coast.

And these are the places where the discrimination is alleged to be by President Roosevelt and the New York Times.

It is unusual not to have rocks being thrown at us in this matter.

The bald facts have to be faced, however, and Washington and other places have to do some preaching to their more favored congregations.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
June 18, 1941

Jobs For All

While national attention has been focussed on wages and union labor problems, one important phase of the American labor situation has been overlooked. The right to work seems to be denied to a large number of Americans who need work. They are Negroes, unorganized and lacking spokesmen.

The President has found it necessary to bring this matter to the attention of Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, directors of the Office of Production Management. "Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he said, "that available and much needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, origin, religion or color."

Of course he is right. And it is not only a matter of justice but of common sense. Today, especially, when the whole country is one great workshop for national defense, it should have the services of all its people, and all should have a fair and honorable share in the task.

Washington, D. C. Post
June 18, 1941

The Negroes In National Defense

The editorial appearing in the June 12 issue of The Post, captioned "Negroes and Defense," is a credit to any American newspaper. It imparts to some readers the hope that democracy, such as it is, will yet survive the totalitarian attack and continue on toward perfection.

The Council for Democracy has undertaken an admirable task and all truly democratic newspapers or institutions that profess a sincere interest in the perpetuation of democracy should vigorously support this program. Influence of the press is still an invaluable instrument in creating and maintaining social standards. It seems grossly inconsistent that with all of the intelligence and genius this country is credited with having, it should remain content to dissipate its resources, both physical and mental, on such devitalizing issues as group hatred and racial intolerance.

It is my hope that the Council for Democracy will continue its efforts to establish an economic, social and moral balance in the present American scheme of living, and that all other rational and progressive organizations will contribute to the actual enforcement of this program. Also it is necessary to have individual support so that all American citizens may eventually realize the intrinsic value of the virtues upon which his sovereign government was originally predicated, and so that we, as a nation, may prove to the rest of the strife-torn world that democracy can work here, if not elsewhere, and that it is the most enduring, the most logical, the most productive form of social order.

THOMAS E. KIRTON
Washington, June 14.

Permit me to commend you on your editorial of June 12 entitled "Negroes And Defense," and for the courage which its publication evinces. Protests and denunciations against practices of totalitarian governments must necessarily fall upon deaf ears so long as our own practices are so pronouncedly undemocratic.

As you have said in your editorial, it is a stupid policy that would prevent the full and effective utilization of all our much-needed man power in a national emergency. It is to be hoped that firm steps will be taken to the end that our much-needed man power may be utilized. The dangers of friction to which you refer in your editorial many of us believe are in most cases more imaginary than real.

I am convinced that the first great need on the issue of race discrimination is firmness in the Government itself, beginning at the White House and filtering down to the remotest section in any Government agency. Such a course would give backbone to the timid industrialist and facilitate the integration of Negroes into shops and factories. This would be a great step forward toward a real democracy. It would greatly lessen our vulnerability as a target for totalitarian attack.

May I express the hope that other great dailies will join you in this advanced step. A. S. PINKETT.
Washington, June 14.

The Post's June 12 editorial "Negroes and Defense" was pertinent and seasonable. For example, its printing was timely respecting opening for service of the Federal Government Airport terminal at Gravelly Point. There is neither reason, occasion nor places for separate waiting rooms, cafeterias, and other terminal facilities upon these government premises.

RIENZI B. LEMUS.
Washington, June 10.

Your editorial, "Negroes and Defense," was very fine and timely. The efforts of the Administration to secure employment for the Negro in national defense has met with opposition by indutry, labor unions, and unsympathetic Government officials. The latter is evident by the numbers of Negroes who have been certified by the Civil Service Commission, but have been refused employment and had their names removed from the eligible list because of the opposition of Federal appointing officers.

If the Government expects industry to treat the Negro fairly, the Government must set an example for fair dealing. During this emergency, an administrative order should be issued that the highest-rated eligibles on the civil service lists be appointed to fill vacancies. In all contracts for national defense materials, a nondiscriminatory clause should be included and enforced. The Negro is the largest and most loyal minority group in America and only asks the opportunity to contribute his share to national defense.

HOWARD D. WOODSON.
Washington, June 14.

The Post is to be commended upon its "Negroes and Defense" editorial. To end, however, upon an apologetic note, paying tribute to the existence of persistent hostility within the ranks of white, skilled labor and timidity of management, casts a doubt upon the unity of the democracy now being so vigorously advertised. Similar hostility has shown itself toward the colored worker since his emancipation and formed the attitude of even small capitalism toward mechanics since the republic's earliest days.

Despite the loyal aid of the fighting and laboring arm of the colored people, the fervor and reality of their religion, and the harmony and naturalness of their music since colonial days, interracial good will advances but slowly. In social evolution, however, patient endurance is God-like. The history of the struggle for human liberty shows slow but steady advance as men have learned that their freedoms must be self-imposed to fit masses to live together in mutual respect and toleration. Thus the ideal of democracy is worth every sacrifice.

CHARLES M. THOMAS.
Washington, June 12.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
June 22, 1941

Shall The Negro Work?

There are a fifth fewer Negro farmers in North Carolina today than there were in 1930. This situation is not restricted to North Carolina. In the University of North Carolina *News Letter*, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., rural sociologist at the University, recently wrote:

What has happened in North Carolina during the last decade has occurred throughout the entire South. . . . Perhaps the most significant thing in Southern agriculture since the Civil War has been the decline of Negro farm operators and especially Negro cropper tenants during the last decade.

It is a patent fact that the decline of Negro tenants, renters and croppers is not offset by any increase in ownership. In other words, the decline means that these people either have left agriculture or a hired labor system has supplemented renter and cropper tenancy. A tremendous readjustment is going on in Southern agriculture.

Beside this movement of the Negro from the land, not so much in migration as in ejection, and apart from it, the President recently felt it necessary to protest against a Jim Crow line in employment in defense jobs in towns and cities. The Negro, for all the apparent progress of his race, seems now caught in a more desperate position than even he knew in the past between a land where there are fewer places for him and the towns where there are not jobs for him.

This is an American problem of special significance to the South. In recent years huge numbers of Southern Negroes have moved to the cities of the North. Indeed, today the largest communities of Negroes in the world are North of the Mason & Dixon Line. But millions of Negroes remain in the South and always will remain. That means that when, on the land and in the town, he is progressively shut off from a chance to work, the burden of his dependency on the region will increase. That is tragedy for the Negro but it is a tragedy from which his white neighbors do not escape.

Indeed, this increasing economic plight of the Negro is one which puts a growing load on the South's advance. No region can afford the luxury of carrying a race which in large degree is not allowed to work for itself. But the process, shown in census figures, moves in that direction. Discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the end comes to a white insistence that white men be allowed to support Negroes in idleness. If that makes sense this is a silly world. Yet that seems to be the direction in which discrimination against the Negro in town and country employment is leading.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WOULD INSURE ENFORCEMENT OF MEASURE

Randolph, White In Move To Tighten Law Against Defense Jim Crow

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NEW YORK—At least two Negro members of the board to be appointed by the President as provided for in his executive order banning discrimination in defense employment and training were requested by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and director of the Negro March committee, and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when they conferred in Washington, Thursday, July 10, with Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management.

Randolph and White stressed the importance of the appointment of at least two outstanding and qualified Negroes to the board which will be attached to the Office of Production Management to hear, investigate and act upon complaints of discrimination in industries holding government contracts and vocational training courses.

It was also stressed that the entire board be made up of outstanding persons of real ability, and that appointments must be made without further delay.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Give Us At Least Two

President Roosevelt's five-man commission to prevent discrimination in National Defense production ought to include at least two Negroes. We are surprised that there is any thought that fewer than two are to be named.

When it became known that the President would name a commission to see that the provisions of his executive order aimed at prohibiting job bias are carried out, it was our candid opinion that a majority of the members would be Negroes. We still feel that way.

While the order specifies that there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin, yet everyone knows the action was necessary only because of the plight of the Negro. It is he who is being denied jobs on account of his race and color, and Mr. Roosevelt acted only after Negroes had threatened to march on Washington 100,000 strong in a dramatic protest against the injustices.

When the President issued the order three weeks ago, we hastened to applaud his stand. We applauded because we believed he was sincere in his efforts to check discrimination and to make the way clear for Negroes to be integrated into our National Defense program. We don't want to see his efforts sabotaged by inaction and lack of interest. Few white men will be as eager to delve deeply into the problem as most Negroes. So, Mr. President, in order that your pronouncement will get the greatest possible result, we urgently insist that you name at least two Negroes on that commission.

47d-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE AMERICAN NEGROES HAVE AT LAST SMOKED THE PRESIDENT OUT IN THE OPEN, AND MADE HIM TALK

The memorandum issued by the President, on official discrimination against the Negro on the defense program, is not worth the paper it is written on; and will not get the Negro any more jobs under the Office of Production Management, or any other department of Government employment, than he is receiving now. The President in good conscience must confess that the Negroes smoked him out, and made him say publicly, whether he approved disapproved the un-democratic policy of his administration, discriminating against American citizens; on the defense program, on the ground of race and color.

Following the lead of the National Baptist Union-Review, the official organ of the National Baptist Convention of America; Dr. Green L. Prince, president, ninety per cent of the Negro press have continued to bombard the President's administration; until he had to say something whether what he said, changed the status of Negro participation in defense work. The Negro press and pulpit have done the race and country a good job and have served notice on the New Deal at Washington; that the race may not be able to do anything about the President's policy; but it was not going to take the injustice lying down on its back without the most vehement protestation that the human heart could make.

We agree with A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Pullman Porters' Association, when he said, there is nothing conclusive in the President's memorandum. It is not an official executive order, or a proclamation directing the Office of Production Management to change its policy of race discrimination, and give the race an equal opportunity to earn money on the defense program with other citizens. In consequence of which, Mr. Randolph said, that the mobilization for the march of citizens on Washington would be redoubled to the end. The President is afraid of the militant protest Mr. Randolph is leading against racial discrimination. He knows it will open the eyes of the Nation; and expose the fallacy of the President's efforts to guarantee democracy to foreign people, and deny in the same breath deliberately, the same privileges and rights to his people at home, on the ground of race and color. We are inclined to ask the question; what is the matter with any government that will pawn the lives and property of its citizens to give freedom and opportunity to aliens and deny these same privileges to citizens at home, on the ground of race and color? If the President has power and authority to seize the property of citizens; take over their mines and factories and operate them under military rule, by executive order, why can't he say to those holding Government contracts on our production program, you must give citizens jobs without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. God only knows what sort of a Government we have. The devil does not know; all he knows, is, that those in charge of such a government are headed his way, and he is making preparation to give them a hot reception when they reach their destination.

The President is visibly on the "spot," and all liberty loving Negroes who love freedom more than they do, a "meal ticket," are going to fight to keep him on the "spot"; until he quits substituting politics for their Constitutional rights and privileges. If the President wanted the Negro to have work on our defense programs; all he would have to do; would be to say: Knudsen and Hillman; "cut discrimination out," and it would be cut out. And the Negro would have all the work he could do on all defense production projects. Knudsen and Hillman were appointed by the President and their duties were fixed by executive order; the President is their superior officer and they are his inferior officers, and must take orders from him or get out. Mr. Knudsen was chosen to head the Office of Production Management, because of his special fitness as a producer. One of his special qualifications for the job, was, as President of the General Motors Automobile Company, he didn't permit a Negro to have a job above that of a janitor, and worked more than 200,000 men daily.

Our President is a dictator, clothed with all the power and authority of a Hitler or Churchill, and he can do anything he wants to do. If he chooses to, he can create emergencies and provide for their cure or let them run their course. Whatever power or authority he did not assume to meet emergencies, that he discovered; he frightened Congress into conferring further dictatorial powers upon him by the Lease-Lend Bill. Since then, he has declared that an unlimited emergency exists; and if in his wise judgment, he thinks it is necessary for him to suspend the Constitution and its amendments; declare himself Emperor of America and return all Negroes to the South as slaves, he has the power and the authority to do so; and there is none to stop him, if he commands the Army and Navy to carry out his executive or military orders. If the President can seize the property of private citizens; public utilities, factories and mines, why can't he make some of those holding billions of dollars in Government defense contracts; give capable, deserving and worthy Negroes jobs, that they may make some of the money the Government is paying to white people making them millionaires? Is it the policy of the administration to keep all the Negroes on relief, on half rations and half pay, and take all white people off relief, and put them on production defense jobs at full wages and short hours? God forbid.

—Union-Review

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

LINCOLN SAID WE WON THE CIVIL WAR

[Abraham Lincoln gives advice to President Roosevelt to use colored men as soldiers, seamen and laborers in the U.S. armed forces.]

Take from us [the Union] and give to the enemy [the Confederacy] the hundred and thirty, forty or fifty thousand colored persons now serving us as soldiers, seamen, and laborers, and we cannot longer maintain the contest [the Civil War].

It is not a question of sentiment or taste, but one of physical force which may be measured and estimated, as horsepower and steampower are estimated and measured.

And by measurement, it is more than we can lose and live.

Nor can we by discarding it, get a white force in place of it. There is a witness in every white man's bosom that he would rather go to war having the Negro to help him than to help the enemy against him.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1864.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

All Qualified Labor Is Needed, Says Ethridge

Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the Committee of Fair Employment Prcatice, said yesterday that the defense program would require the use of all qualified labor regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Ethridge is vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times. He said that the committee, which organized yesterday, would meet weekly.

"From a practical standpoint," Ethridge said, "discrimination against loyal and qualified workers for any reaso is stupid. From the standpoint of Democratic aims it is unforgivable.

"Guns, planes, tanks and ships alone will not make us stron. If we are to keep men free, we must take positive steps to widen the base of democracy at home while we help to defend it abroad."

47d-1941

Globe and
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Nashville, Tenn.

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The memorandum issued by the President, on official discrimination against the Negro on the defense program, is not worth the paper it is written on; and will not get the Negro any more jobs under the Office of Production Management, or any other department of Government employment, than he is receiving now. The President in good conscience must confess that the Negroes smoked him out, and made him say publicly, whether he approved or disapproved the un-democratic policy of his administration, discriminating against American citizens; on the defense program, on the ground of race and color.

Following the lead of the National Baptist Union-Review, the official organ of the National Baptist Convention of America; Dr. Green L. Prince, president, ninety per cent of the Negro press have continued to bombard the President's administration; until he had to say something whether what he said, changed the status of Negro participation in defense work. The Negro press and pulpit have done the race and country a good job and have served notice on the New Deal at Washington; that the race may not be able to do anything about the President's policy; but it was not going to take the injustice lying down on its back without the most vehement protestation that the human heart could make.

We agree with A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Pullman Porters' Association, when he said, there is nothing conclusive in the President's memorandum. It is not an official executive order, or a proclamation directing the Office of Production Management to change its policy of race discrimination, and give the race an equal opportunity to earn money on the defense program with other citizens. In consequence of which, Mr. Randolph said, that the mobilization for the march of citizens on Washington would be redoubled to the end. The President is afraid of the militant protest Mr. Randolph is leading against racial discrimination. He knows it will open the eyes of the Nation; and expose the fallacy of the President's efforts to guarantee democracy to foreign people, and deny in the same breath deliberately, the same privileges and rights to his people at home, on the ground of race and color. We are inclined to ask the question; what is the matter with any government that will pawn the lives and property of its citizens to give freedom and opportunity to aliens and deny these same privileges to citizens at home, on the ground of race and color? If the President has power and authority to seize the property of citizens; take over their mines and factories and operate them under military rule, by executive order, why can't he say to those holding Government contracts on our production program, you must give citizens jobs without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. God only knows what sort of a Government we have. The devil does not know; all he knows, is, that those in charge of such a government are headed his way, and he is making preparation to give them a hot reception when they reach their destination.

The President is visibly on the "spot," and all liberty loving Negroes who love freedom more than they do, a "meal ticket," are going to fight to keep him on the "spot"; until he quits substituting politics for their Constitutional rights and privileges. If the President wanted the Negro to have work on our defense programs; all he would have to do; would be to say: Knudsen and Hillman; "cut discrimination out," and it would be cut out. And the Negro would have all the work he could do on all defense production projects. Knudsen and Hillman were appointed by the President and their duties were fixed by executive order; the President is their superior officer and they are his inferior officers, and must take orders from him or get out. Mr. Knudsen was chosen to head the Office of Production Management, because of his special fitness as a producer. One of his special qualifications for the job, was, as President of the General Motors Automobile Company, he didn't permit a Negro to have a job above that of a janitor, and worked more than 200,000 men daily.

Our President is a dictator, clothed with all the power and authority of a Hitler or Churchill, and he can do anything he wants to do. If he chooses to, he can create emergencies and provide for their cure or let them run their course. Whatever power or authority he did not assume to meet emergencies, that he discovered; he frightened Congress into conferring further dictatorial powers upon him by the Lease-Lend Bill. Since then, he has declared that an unlimited emergency exists; and if in his wise judgment, he thinks it is necessary for him to suspend the Constitution and its amendments; declare himself Emperor of America and return all Negroes to the South as slaves, he has the power and the authority to do so; and there is none to stop him, if he commands the Army and Navy to carry out his executive or military orders. If the President can seize the property of private citizens; public utilities, factories and mines, why can't he make some of those holding billions of dollars in Government defense contracts; give capable, deserving and worthy Negroes jobs, that they may make some of the money the Government is paying to white people making them millionaires? Is it the policy of the administration to keep all the Negroes on relief, on half rations and half pay, and take all white people off relief, and put them on production defense jobs at full wages and short hours? God forbid.

—Union-Review

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

LINCOLN SAID WE WON THE CIVIL WAR

[Abraham Lincoln gives advice to President Roosevelt to use colored men as soldiers, seamen and laborers in the U.S. armed forces.]

Take from us [the Union] and give to the enemy [the Confederacy] the hundred and thirty, forty or fifty thousand colored persons now serving us as soldiers, seamen, and laborers, and we cannot longer maintain the contest [the Civil War].

It is not a question of sentiment or taste, but one of physical force which may be measured and estimated, as horsepower and steampower are estimated and measured.

And by measurement, it is more than we can lose and live.

Nor can we do by discarding it, get a white force in place of it. There is a witness in every white man's bosom that he would rather go to war having the Negro to help him than to help the enemy against him.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1864.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

All Qualified Labor Is Needed, Says Ethridge

Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the Committee of Fair Employment Prcatice, said yesterday that the defense program would require the use of all qualified labor regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Ethridge is vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times. He said that the committee, which organized yesterday, would meet weekly.

"From a practical standpoint," Ethridge said, "discrimination against loyal and qualified workers for any reaso is stupid. From the standpoint of Democratic aims it is unforgivable.

"Guns, planes, tanks and ships alone will not make us stron. If we are to keep men free, we must take positive steps to widen the base of democracy at home while we help to defend it abroad."

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Say F.D.'s Order Won't Stop J.C.

JUL 3 1941

(Special to the AFRO)

HOUSTON, Texas. — Expressing dissatisfaction with the recent executive order of President Roosevelt calling for the elimination of discrimination in defense industries, the NAACP, meeting in its thirty-second annual session here last week, pointed out that the order did nothing to end jim crow in the army, navy, marine and air corps.

In a strongly-worded resolution, the association said:

"No chain is stronger than its weakest link. The prevalence of mob violence, jim-crowism, segregation, disfranchisement, and general discrimination against the thirteen million colored Americans — which includes the denial of the right to work — is the weakest link in our democratic process."

Hit President's Order

Striking at the President's executive order, the NAACP, while admitting that it was "a step in the right direction," raised the objection that the order dealt solely with the awarding of future contracts to defense firms.

"The President's order, in our judgment," the resolution read, "should have said that all contractors holding existing contracts and those hereafter to be effected, shall be bound by the non-discriminatory decree. . . ."

It was further urged that there be at least three colored persons on the five-member committee to carry out the provision of the President's order.

Urged End of Armed Force J.C.

Pointing to the "abuse of citizenship" by the armed forces of the United States, a section of the association's resolutions urged the President, by executive order, to abolish the discriminatory practices in the armed forces and in the Federal Civil Service.

Referring to the recent courtroom lynching of Bob White at Conroe, Texas, the association rapped Congress for its "cowardice" in failing to pass Federal antilynching legislation and called upon the State of Texas, the Department of Justice and the President to bring the murderer to justice.

Other Items Touched

Among other items which the association urged were:

1. Abolition of the poll tax.
2. More colored persons to run for Congress.
3. More funds for housing and slum clearance and the elimination of discrimination in all Federal housing facilities.
4. Adequate medical care for all underprivileged fellow-citizens.
5. Abolition of discrimination in all tax-supported institutions and equalary for colored and white teachers.
6. Extension of social security benefits to domestic and agricultural workers.
7. More Federal attention to the plight of sharecroppers and tenant farmers with a view to remedying their economic and social conditions.
8. Increased unionization of colored workers and the amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to prohibit any union which habitually discriminates after Januay 1, 1942, from being designated the bargaining agency in any given industry.

Deplore Naming of Byrnes

The association deplored the appointment of Senator Byrnes of South Carolina to the U.S. Supreme Court as "a negation of the very principles upon which this country is based."

Notice was taken of the deaths of C. F. Richardson, former president of the Texas State Conference of Branches, and of Dr. Charles Edward Russell of Washington. Telegrams were also sent to Miss Mary White Ovington, Arthur Spingarn and Dr. Louis T. Wright, all of whom were prevented by illness from attending.

Prizes in the essay contest were awarded Thursday night by Walter White of the national office. Friday's program consisted of a roundtable of legal defense and education, panels on association work, presentation of the Spingarn medal to Richard Wright of New York, and a closing address by Walter White. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins of Pittsburgh presided over the night service session.

JUL 3 1941

The entire Saturday session was devoted to business sessions after which the delegates made a trip to Galveston for a beach party.

afro-American
Baltimore, Marylan

Where Does Charity Begin, Boys?

47d-1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

F. D. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENTS ON JIM-CROW WON'T GET JOBS FOR RACE IN DEFENSE PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The National Negro Congress today described President Roosevelt's memorandum to Sidney Hillman and William Knudsen of the Office of Production Management asking them to take steps to procure an end to discrimination in defense industry, as "a meaningless gesture which the President should know will not result in getting a single Negro skilled worker a job in the Genn L. Martin Plant or hundreds of other Jim Crow defense industries where colored workers are openly barred."

Whether thousands of workers who have been brutally shut out of defense industry, will now get jobs, is placed squarely up to the President, the organization said.

In a statment reviewing its nation-wide efforts to break down the color bar against the Race the Congress said: "The President knows that hundreds of industrial establishments with billions in government contracts have flatly refused to employ colored. By a mere stroke of his pen he could have abolished not only this discrimination but as well the even more flagrant Jim Crowism in the government service, the navy and the army. Instead he resorts to the use of polite phrases which fool nobody.

'Ironically, he passes over completely the source of this program of industrial Jim Crow, the Government itself. Without mentioning this, he proceeds to tell the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to 'facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power." These are weasel words. When labor sought a slight increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living, the President replied with bayonets, in the name of democracy. To profit-mad industrialists who refused to "cooperate" until they had got their demands, the President was all ears, and gave them all they asked. But only after a nation-wide protest from the colored people in the form of thousands of leaflets, thousands of letters, thousands of telegrams hundreds of delegations to plants like the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company all over the country, and the prospect of a Job March on Washington does the President reluctantly throw out a sop in the form of a promise of action.

'It is significant," said the Congress statement, "that the Roosevelt gesture comes after strong rumors that Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had failed last week in their efforts to head off a job march to Washington by thousands of colored people scheduled for July 1. There is now more than ever the need for tens of thousands of colored people to bestir themselves with every kind of activity."

"If the president is serious in his attempt to make the colored people believe that democracy can be revived in America by giving jobs to workers in defense industry, let him also add his voice to our demands to pass the Anti-Poll Tax and Anti-Lynching Bill, to our demands that thousands of colored families be restored to economic security by ending discrimination against them in NYA and WPA," the statement said.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Roosevelt's Firm Stand

BECAUSE defense construction contractors had not moved with any noticeable speed toward giving employment to skilled Negro mechanics and semi-skilled workers in certain industries, and because the country was confronted by a nation-wide protest in the form of a march of 100,000 Negro job seekers on Washington, President Roosevelt last week issued an executive order requiring contractors to remove job discrimination on account of race and color. Following is a striking paragraph from the President' order:

> I do hereby affirm it to be the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations . . . to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without discrimination.

On June 12th President Roosevelt issued a memorandum to the Office of Production Management calling upon that agency to take steps to bring about a relaxation of discrimination against Negro workers. The Journal and Guide said on June 21st that "it is reasonably certain that if this solemn admonition and warning is not heeded the President will take more specific and definite action." This action came in less than ten days. We predict now, that if the President's order is not obeyed, there will be still further, and more determinative action.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

F. D. R.'s Executive Order

President Roosevelt's executive order prohibiting discrimination on national defense jobs on account of race is epochal to say the least. It marks the first time an American President has issued an executive order affecting the status of the Negro since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Lincoln's action was designed to free the American Negro from physical slavery, and to ban that human evil from this country forever. Yet in some sections of the United States to this day chattel slavery or peonage exists in the rankest form, and it is only by constant struggle and awareness that the Negro has been able to prevent the spread of peonage. This cannot, however, be charged against Lincoln. It cannot be said that he didn't set the machinery in motion. It is up to the Negro himself to see that slavery or peonage does not survive.

If President Lincoln's proclamation was designed to end physical slavery, it would seem that the recent order of President Roosevelt is designed to end or at least curb, economic slavery. It is not to be expected that there will be any rush on the part of hostile and prejudiced employers to hire Negroes. Some of them will cooperate, others will balk, while many will resort to all kinds of schemes and artifices to circumvent the order altogether.

Just how effective the proclamation is going to be toward providing jobs for Negroes will be in direct proportion to the deligence and activity on the part of Negroes in their efforts to see that the order is obeyed.

President Roosevelt stated that a five-man commission would be named to see that the provisions of the order are carried out. Obviously, there will be some Negroes on the commission. Whoever they are, their job is plain. Being appointed by the President and therefore responsible directly to him, they need have no fear of political reprisal, and since the job pays no salary, they don't stand to suffer economically.

The entire Negro race ought to help in this fight, and once the commission has been named and begins functioning all complaints regarding failures of employers to respect the order should be filed with the commissioners.

Mr. Roosevelt's order may not be as punitive as some of us wish it were, but we believe continued pressure can serve to force otherwise indifferent and biased employers to abide by the spirit of the

Public sentiment is a powerful weapon. Few men dare go

47d-1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dixie Rough On Northern Whites! Can't Forget Civil War In South

Northern White Soldiers Find Southerners Are Still Anti-Yankee. Common Bond Between Negroes and Northerners Noted by Prattis.

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., June 19—If you think all the sears caused by the Civil war are healed you should visit this or any other Southern Army camp where any considerable number of northerners, white or black, are quartered. The southerners still want to prove that although they lost the war officially, they are kingpins below the Mason and Dixon line.

As a consequence, white soldiers from the North catch as much rough treatment and abuse from southern military police and city police as the Negro soldiers do. Sometimes they are manhandled more. The southerners always was to "show" the Yankees something.

For their part, the Yankees play a peculiar role. In their home States, they are just as prejudiced against Negroes as southern whites and, in most instances, much meaner, but down here they adopt the role of friends.

When Mississippi whites at Fort Jackson shot up the colored area, Yankees from the Eighth division wanted to come to the rescue of the colored boys.

The press bureau at Fort Jackson frowns on the use of the term "Yankee" in releases. It doesn't want to rub it in.

The northern whites at Camp Wheeler fraternize with the colored boys in the city of Macon and affect to be outraged by all the segregation signs, just as though segregation in the South were worse than elimination in the North.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Roosevelt Gives Second Notice

In his appeal to the nation to unite for defense, President Roosevelt on March 17, 1941, said this:

"The light of democracy must be kept burning. . . . There will be no divisions of party or section or race or nationality or religion. There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged."

The Glenn Martin Aircraft Corporation near Baltimore is typical of large industrialists with billions of defense contracts. Martin employs 20,000 workers. Not one was colored [illegible] and despite applications of skilled mechanics, not one is colored now.

Saturday, the President noted that discrimination against colored defense workers is nation-wide; that the situation is grave; and he directed the Office of Production Management to take steps to use all our man power.

Mr. Roosevelt said this **must** be done. Let us see whether the big boys will kick in or whether they think he is kidding them.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
June 17, 1941

Give the Negro His Chance.

President Roosevelt calls upon the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to deal with the complaint of nation-wide discrimination against negroes in defense industries. He reminds that it is highly important for us to "strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

While he deals with the complaint about discrimination against the negro, he dips an oar in the interest of others who are discriminated against because of their "race, religion or national origin." Where the negro is competent to do a job well, his color should not count against him; where the Jew or the foreign-born is qualified, and his integrity assured, by all means put him to work. The negro would be less likely to be guilty of sabotage than certain elements which will accept the President's interest and pronouncements as the signal for them to begin boring from within. Very few of us indeed, will undertake to say that Mr. Roosevelt is not on solid ground when he says that we should not be "refuting the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

And almost while the President was speaking out in this connection, John W. Mitchell, State negro farm agent, was saying at Flag Day exercises in Guilford county, that negroes want only fair-dealing and a chance to work, prepare and die if necessary alongside other Americans in the defense of democracy; that the negro wants an opportunity to train and use his training in vocations, professions and business; that he wants a chance to learn a trade and render national defense service; that for 321 years the negro has labored and served America, and today he pledges a new allegiance to the American flag.

The white people of the South have never discouraged the negro in his ambition to do these things. On the contrary they have built schools to start him on the way to this goal. When one or many of them have shown aptness and diligence the whites have been the first to go out of their way to encourage and help him. And as much as in any other section President Roosevelt's plea for consideration will find hearty sympathy in the South. For it has nothing to do with social equality. It has much to do with civil liberty.

But a good place for the negro to start in this program of improvement is at the bottom. And right there the New Deal program must be credited with error—excusable in emergency, perhaps, but nevertheless an error that applies not only to the negro—the error of making mendicants and parasites of able-bodied men who could but won't work.

Try it out some day when you have a day's work in the garden, around the premises, on the farm. You are asked "what kind of work, how far away, how much will you pay" and if finally he does not protest that he has to see a fellow about a hound dog, he goes and does as much work in a day as could reasonably be expected of him in half that time.

By all means the negro should be given every opportunity to skill himself in any line he chooses and reap the fruits of his preparation. But a good way to convince that he is collectively serious in this purpose is to begin at the bottom.

Washington, D. C. Post
June 19, 1941

"Negroes And Defense"

I wish to thank you for your splendid editorial, "Negroes and Defense," of June 12. As one who is sorely concerned about the present situation of my people, and greatly distressed about the future of the thousands of young people who are turned out of our schools each year with no open door, no opportunity for making a living, I am anxious to extend my heartfelt gratitude for the sentiments expressed in it.

The plight of the Negro in this country is by far more serious now than it has been within the last 25 years. Even in the most menial positions there is the rankest discrimination against the Negro. Read the "Want-Ads" in our daily papers and see how few jobs are open to colored people.

The Negroes of this country, 13,000,000—one in every ten persons—know no other country. They are ready and anxious (as in the past) to serve our country. They are loyal; there are no Fifth Columnists among them.

We are importuned to register for defense, conservation, and to buy Defense Bonds. What incentive is there for loyal patriotism when our Government, through its high officials, closes the avenues for a livelihood to these self-same citizens? Industry has taken its cue from these officials and refuses to hire Negroes in their plants. How does America stand with those countries which Hitler has subdued, when they learn, as surely they know, how America is treating one-tenth of its population in this gigantic struggle to save democracy. I have long since prayed that there would arise in these troublous times someone courageous enough to call attention to this inhuman treatment of the Negro.

All we ask is that we may have the privilege of living under the true democratic way of life of which our country boasts. Again, thank you for your courageous and just editorial.

AMADA V. GRAY HILYER.
Washington, June 15.

47d-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Congress Gets Proof of Negro Defense Bias

House Committee Given Evidence, During Marcantonio Bill Hearing, That Brooklyn's Defense Firms Refuse Jobs

Refusal of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Brooklyn to hire two highly trained Negro engineers were among the cases cited recently to a Congressional sub-committee by the National Negro Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to prove that firms with big defense orders continue to discriminate openly against Negro workers.

Evidence presented to the committee by Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, speaking in behalf of both organizations, was gathered in organized "job hunts" conducted by the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Congress.

The congressional hearing was held on the Marcantonio anti-discrimination bill which would punish acts of discrimination by fines up to $50,000.

DEGREE IS USELESS

One of the cases cited was that of Fitzgerald Bramwell, who holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Cooper Union's Institute of Technoly. Replying to radio and newspaper advertisements for skilled men, Bramwell applied for a position of engineering inspector.

After months of inaction on that application, he re-applied for the post of inspector of material. In spite of continued advertising for men by the firm, Bramwell was told the company was "overstaffed."

Charles W. Bingham, a trained pilot and graduate of the Pratt Institute School of Science and Technology, was similarly rejected for employment by the Ranger Aircraft Co., the Curtiss-Wright Co., Republic Aircraft and Grummond Aircraft.

The Sperry Co., which also discriminates against Jews, has long employed persons of known Nazi sympathies and only recently was found to have had a Nazi spy on its pay-roll. President of the firm, it was pointed out by Mrs. Funn, is a member of Governor Lehman's State Defense Commission.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Navy Adamant In Barring Of Negro Sailors

Discrimination Is Defended By Stimson Group

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Representatives of six national organizations financed and officered State Navy when thsy lodged nowhere" in a recent interview with representatives of the United States Navy hwen they lodged a strong protest against the virtual exclusion of Negro Americans from the Navy.

The delegation, which called upon both Army and Navy officials was composed of representatives of the Union for Democratic Action, Friends of Democrary, Council for Democracy, Student Defenders of Democracy, and the Committee to Defend America By Aiding the Allies. Not represented in person, but 100 per cent in support of the protest, was the Fight for Freedom Committee.

The Navy interview is reported as follows:

"Compared with the satisfactory and friendly character of the interview with representatives of the War department, our interview with the representatives of the Navy department got exactly nowhere. They admitted the existence of discrimination, defended it, and insisted that they would continue the policy. Despite a long and sometimes slightly heated interview, the only thing we could get from them was a grudging statement that they might reconsider their policy in view of the President' proclamation against discrimination in employment in the defense industries.

"We pointed out specifically that continuation of discrimination in the Navy meant that the President, as commander-in-chief of the Navy was setting a bad example to the employers in the defense industries, but even that argument did not change their attitude."

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

DISCRIMINATION IN JOBS BECAUSE OF RACE CHARGED

Practice Alleged in Private Industry and Armed Services

(The Associated Press)

Washington, July 19.—Charges of racial discrimination by private employers and by the nation's armed services were put before congressional committees Friday by separate sources.

John T. Jones, legislative representative of the C. I. O. and director of labor's nonpartisan league, filed with a House judiciary subcommittee a statement urging enactment of specific legislation to forbid racial discrimination in employment.

He contended that a "handful of rich and powerful corporations" were discriminating against Negro workers and added:

"The use of one racial group against another, one national group against another, in order to beat down the economic standards of all, is an old story to the labor movement. It is the ancient maxim of divide and rule—divide and exploit."

Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, testifying before a House committee studying migration of defense workers, discussed the charges of discrimination and said that "the government has sought to concentrate the heat engendered in this issue on industry."

"The fact is," he told the committee, "that both the government as well as organized labor might well put their own houses in order.

"Is it not fair to ask the government if consideration is being given to the existence of official discrimination in the army policy that Negroes have consistently been denied opportunity for army aviation training, and that the first modification of this latter policy was announcement of a 'segregated' training field to be established at Tuskegee Institute?"

Sargent testified that his association had advised members that "there should be no arbitrary prejudices in employment" and contended that prejudices in an "overwhelming proportion" of cases arose with fellow workers rather than management.

Earlier, Dr. Thomas Parran, head of the public health service, told the migrant committee that $1,885,137,891 additional funds would be needed to provide proper health facilities in areas crowded with defense workers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Committee On Job Discrimination

IN selecting Mr. Mark F. Etheridge as chairman of a committee to investigate discrimination in the hiring of defense and government workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin, President Roosevelt chose a man eminently worthy of confidence. Mr. Etheridge may be depended upon to get the facts, and to weigh them impartially.

Organized labor has three representatives on the committee, namely, Phillip Murray, President of the CIO; William Green, President of the AFL; and Milton P. Webster, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Green's membership on the committe will arouse pessimism. Much of the discrimination complained of is due to the policy of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These are for the most part the skilled crafts which decline to accept Negroes as members of locals. As each affiliated body in the American Federation of Labor is autonomous, Mr. Green has, and has always used, the excuse that personally he had no jurisdiction in these matters.

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, as a member of the six-man committee, will doubtless speak for management. Earl B. Dickerson, a Chicago attorney, is an able man and should lend strength to the committee through his ability to intelligently interpret the Negro's economic problems.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Getting At The Seat Of Discrimination

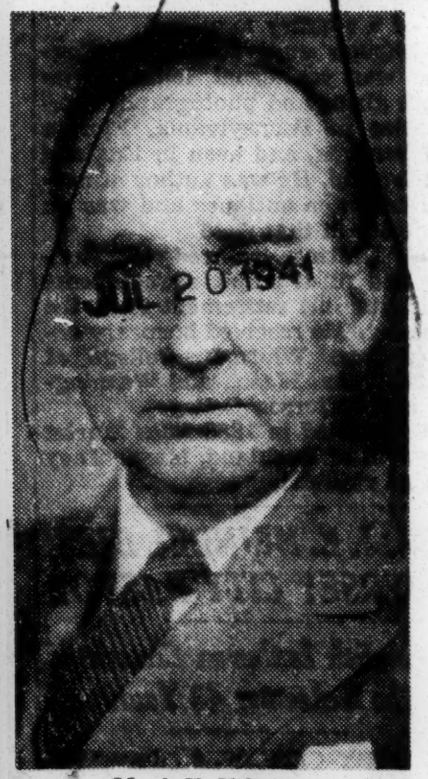
THE investigations going on in Congress and by an independent committee named by President Roosevelt will certainly reveal interesting findings on racial discrimination in private employment, in defense industries and in government employment itself.

A house judiciary sub-committee heard an interesting statement the other day by Noel Sargent, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Sargent told the committee that "the government has sought to concentrate the heat engendered in this issue on industry", but that "the fact is that both the government, as well as organized labor might well put their own house in order."

Democracy in government, as well as in private industry handling defense contracts will be subjected to a long deferred test before these investigations are over. Industry is going to hurl at the government the justifiable charge that discrimination against Negroes should be lifted in the various government departments and in the army and navy if the government is going to compel, by any means possible, industry to do the right thing. At the seat of this trouble is the government itself. In the civil service the Negro has been discriminated against in the rankest kind of manner for the past quarter century. Congressional investigations and independent investigations by committees which have no legal powers will not bring about an improvement unless out of these investigations come legislation which will make racial discrimination unlawful. The fundamental constitutional provisions are there, but there are no statutes for their enforcement.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Will Head a Committee To Sift Discrimination



Mark F. Ethridge
Harris & Ewing, 1938

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19—Mark F. Ethridge, vice president and general manager of The Louisville Courier Journal, was appointed by President Roosevelt today as chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in defense industries and the government.

Other members are Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.; William Green, president of the A. F. L.; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and two Chicago Negroes, Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, an attorney.

The committee was created under an executive order of June 25 which reaffirmed the policy of the government against discrimination in the hiring of defense and government workers because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Serving without pay, the committee will investigate complaints and take steps to redress grievances.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMBASSADOR WINANT COMMENDS FDR'S ORDER

NEW YORK, July 21—In a letter to Walter White, NAACP secretary, United States Ambassador John S. Winant in London expressed his pleasure at the action being taken by the Government to wipe out discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program, and particularly at the executive order of President Roosevelt.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Complaints On Defense Discrimination Aired In Congressional Hearing

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Hearings on H. R. Bill 3994, introduced by Rep. Marcantonio of New York on March 13, were conducted this week in the House Office building. The bill is to "prohibit discrimination by any agency supported in whole or in part with funds appropriated by the congress of the United States of America, and to prohibit discrimination against persons employed in such employment on government contracts because of race, creed or color."

Appearing two days before the committee, persons presenting claims of discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups included on Monday the Rev. Owen Knox of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and U. Simpson Tate of the National Negro Congress and NAACP. On Tuesday, George Murphy of the National Negro Congress and Ann Sawyer of the AKA Non Partisan lobby and Dorothy Funn of Brooklyn, were spokesmen.

Hit Federal Departments

Mr. Tate told the committee of which Rep. Walter was acting chairman of the discrimination against Negroes, giving concrete cases of such practises in various departments of the government. He named the state department; treasury department; NYA, CCC; civil service, OPM, TVA, Railroad Retirement board, department of justice and other units.

"Negroes do not want favors," Mr. Tate said, "they want equal treatment after proving their qualifications for work."

He told of instances at the navy yard where trained Negro workers had been hired and then placed on the job as janitors.

Segregated, First Fired

Other agencies cited by Mr. Tate included the wages and hours division of the department of labor; the government printing office, the war department and the bureau of census.

In the latter department, Mr. Tate said Negroes were segregated and first to be fired.

Doxey Wilkerson of Howard university also spoke on the situation.

Miss Funn, representing the Brooklyn branches of the NAACP and the National Negro congress, cited instances of discrimination in the manufacturing plant of the Sperry Gyroscope company of Brooklyn, which makes many of the highly technical instruments used by the navy and in aviation.

Several other persons, white, spoke of the evil practises prevailing against Negroes and other minority groups.

Committee Makes Query

However, the chief question presented by the committee was "How would you gain conviction under law, and how would you get the matter before a jury?"

The spokesmen, however, were satisfied that they get their material on record, whether or not the bill comes out of committee, which some believe will not happen.

The bill itself provides that:

"Any person who violates any of the provisions of it shall upon conviction thereof be dismissed from his post and fined not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000 or any person who violates any of the provisions of the bill shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than $10,000 nor more than $50,000."

Also on the sub-committee were Reps. Bryson of South Carolina and Gwynne of Iowa.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR US

A. Philip Randolph, the dynamic president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, scored again when his recommendation for the appointment of two Negroes to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice was approved by President Roosevelt a few days ago.

With the pattern of discrimination already well established, it was evident that the industrial plants would evolve some ingenious stratagem to circumvent gracefully the President's executive order against discrimination in the defense industries. Out of a thousand or more Negro applicants they might hire two or three as a clever expedient for escaping the charge of discrimination on account of color or race. With full knowledge of the lengths to which the fanatic apostles of race prejudice are willing to go to enforce their evil creed, Randolph headed them off by calling on President Roosevelt to appoint two Negroes on the Committee that will investigate all complaints relative to unfair employment practices in the defense industries and training centers.

The issuance of the Executive order and the appointment of two Negroes on the Committee on Fair Emlpoyment Practices are two signal victories whose social and economic consequences may extend far beyond the period of national emergency. And they may, with the watchful leadership of Mr. Randolph, become lasting attributes of democracy in America.

The America that gives fair and equal opportunity to all of her citizens regardless of race, creed or color—is the America we shall defend and fight for without COMPULSION.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO RULING DENIES HIS ARMY JIM CROW APPEAL

JAN 18 1941

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that it will take action in the case of Ernest Calloway, whose request for exemption from military service because "the United States Army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country," was denied in a draft board ruling here Wednesday, January 8.

CASE OFFICIALLY REFERRED TO N.A.A.C.P.

Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employees of America (Red Caps), had his case officially referred to the N.A.A.C.P., on January 9, according to Ira Williams, president of the branch, after local draft board No. 81 had also ruled that the union official could not appeal his case to the State Appeals Board.

Admitting the truth of a statement made by Calloway January 1 in a letter to the board pointing out that "deep-seated prejudices exist against me and other Negroes in the U.S. Army and Navy," board officials nevertheless ruled in a formal opinion handed down January 8 that:

"It is the opinion of the board, that the social ills of which Mr. Calloway complains are true, but this board is without power to remedy the said ill and affords no forum for their discussion and redress...therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class 1-A."

In a letter to the New York headquarters of the N.A.A.C.P., explaining the development of his case from December 20, 1940, when he received a copy of the Selective Service questionnaire from the board, up to the present time, Calloway said:

OUTLINED CERTAIN RACIAL INEQUALITIES

"In filling out the questionnaire, I indicated that I was a conscientious objector, and in doing this I attempted to amplify for the board, the possible trend my objections might take. I did this in the form of drawing a line from the phrase 'religious training and beliefs,' to the margin of the page and indicated certain social concepts which were my intention to incorporate into 'religious training and beliefs.' I placed a check in both squares to indicate my unwillingness to serve in any capacity. Also an informal statement was attached to the questionnaire (not a sworn affidavit) outlining certain racial inequalities existing in the armed forces."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Defense Job Bars 4 Women

Firm With Government Contract Refuses To Hire Negroes

By E. W. RHODES

JAN 2 1941

The President's plea for national unity on Sunday night was given a deliberate slap in the face the next morning by Morton M. Rose, clothing manufacturer, of 1214 Arch street.

Four women applied for work at Rose's factory in reply to an advertisement Monday morning. They are experienced workers. They state that they have worked on similar jobs for more than two years.

These four women came into The Tribune office with this story: "We were told by the elevator operator (colored) that it was useless for us to apply for work because Mr. Rose does not employ colored workers."

Has Government Contract

"We wanted to help our government and at the same time help ourselves; therefore, we went in to see Mr. Rose, especially since we knew that he was working on contracts for the government."

"Mr. Rose told us that, 'since he was a Jew he had no prejudices, but he could not employ colored people since they created too much discussion in his shop.'"

"We asked Mr. Rose how did he expect colored people to live. He stated that he was sorry but he could not employ colored people."

Rank Discrimination

Here is an example of rank racial discrimination as America prepares full steam ahead for total defense. Here is a matter that warrants the attention of the President and other officers who are leading the defense program.

There are many similar instances, but here is one in which the employer states openly and frankly that he will not hire colored workers simply because of prejudice.

The TRIBUNE sent a reporter to see Mr. Rose, in order to determine the accuracy of the report. Mr. Rose told the reporter substantially what he had said to Mrs. Hattie Alexander, 1040 West York street, Mrs. Yona Dubrey, 1915 Judson street; Miss Irene Minyard, 1522 north 26th street; and Miss Minnie Chapelle, 1711 Judson st.

Blame Southerners

"In my employ are a number of Southern white women who are extremely prejudiced and refuse to work with colored women. I cannot afford to dismiss these workers as they are efficient and permit me to put my work out on schedule," Mr. Rose told the TRIBUNE reporter.

Perhaps Mr. Rose does not know that his catering to the prejudices of his workers brands him with the same tar as those workers.

In America's total defense program there is no place for the kind of prejudice manifested by Mr. Rose. There are things more important in this program than speed and money-making.

Mr. Rose should know, if he knows anything, that the prejudice which he says controls the southern white women is the same prejudice which gave Hitler sufficient power to kick the Jews out of Germany.

And the same prejudice which, with his approval, makes it difficult for colored people to get work in his shop, is operating with sinister effect against his own people right here in America.

Ill Will Increasing

Men of the Rose type are responsible for the increasing ill will which is growing in the hearts of colored Americans against their Jewish fellow citizens.

Mr. Rose alleges that "he employed five colored women several months ago, but had to discharge them because of inefficiency." Were they fired because the southern women in his employment objected to them?

But assuming that they were inefficient, does Mr. Rose mean to say that all colored workers are inefficient?

America Needs All

Before this defense program is completed, America will need every ounce of manpower available. If those who are in control of the government are going to permit a few workers and employers to create prejudice and ill feeling, then the necessary unity for which the President asked will be impossible.

We regret that it is necessary to begin the New Year with this type of story, but sooner or later the showdown must come as to just where fifteen million Americans fit into the defense program. And the sooner the better.

Plan Mass Meeting

A city-wide mass meeting to make known how Philadelphia's colored citizens are participating in the national defense, and to lay plans for opening the doors of industry to all, will be held here the second week in February.

Some of the questions to which answers are being sought are:

1. How many millions in defense contracts have been assigned to the Philadelphia area?

2. What is the employment record of establishments having contracts, so far as the race is concerned?

3. What Philadelphia unions are still barring Negroes from membership and are thus keeping Negroes out of employment?

4. What are the policies which keep Negroes from getting into certain classes in the re-training program?

5. What job resources exist in colored Philadelphia — how many and what is the nature of the training of the unemployed?

6. By what measures can Negroes locally get more complete integration into the industrial life of the city and vicinity?

JAN 2 1941

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 27, 1941

Negroes Are Urged To Work Against Discrimination

Negroes have been urged to organize to remove the barriers of discrimination keeping them from doing their part in the national defense program by Lawrence Templeton, industrial secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, who spoke before a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Leigh-Street Methodist Church.

Sponsored by the Richmond branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the session was one of several being held throughout the country. Mr. Templeton asked if the Negroes are to defend this country, why should they not help prepare that defense?

Wiley A. Hall, chairman of the speaker's committee for the meeting, declared that union representatives he met while on a recent trip to Camp Lee had stated they would not interfere with the employment of unskilled Negro laborers, but would not grant permits to skilled workers. Mr. Hall said that the government had set up machinery to prevent discrimination and urged Negroes in this locality to do something about the situation.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local branch of the association, presided at the meeting, while Dr. H. J. McGuinn, professor at Virginia Union University and member of the Richmond Housing Authority, summarized the speeches and scored efforts to relegate Negroes to unskilled categories.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Stupid, Silly Prejudices Bar Negro Share In National Defense Effort

JAN 21 1941

THE INTEGRATION of colored Americans into all phases of the National Defense Program is proving to be one of the most difficult problems that the nation has ever faced.

Intelligent colored Americans, realizing that it would be impossible for America overnight to change its racial pattern completely, expected that there would be some discrimination based on race and color.

However, we felt that the very real crisis with which the nation was confronted would be the determining factor in most instances, rather than the color of the citizen's skin. In that expectation we have been gravely disappointed.

Everywhere the colored American turns, whether in government circles or in private industry, he finds barriers set up to prevent him from contributing his share to the National Defense Program.

The attitude of the personnel officers at the local Navy Yard, the Frankford Arsenal and the local Quartermaster's department is nothing short of disgraceful. These personnel men practice the most vicious kind of race discrimination against colored workers, in many instances hiring incompetents rather than competent colored men.

In personal interviews questions are so framed as to make them difficult to understand and, naturally, to answer; while for others the officers simplify their questions. This is not a figment of the imagination. This has happened. For instance, a colored applicant will be questioned as to what "mechanical devices" he has used that would qualify him for the job he seeks; another applicant will be asked if he has used a "rip saw" or whatever the device may be. Had the colored man been asked about a rip saw he could have answered easily. Colored applicants who negotiate the "technical terms" successfully are further questioned as to what they know about the particular kind of work they would have to do in the arsenal, or the Navy Yard, or the Quartermaster's department. Never having worked in either of those departments before, they can not give satisfactory answers. For other applicants, the fact that they know how to use the necessary machinery is sufficient.

For this reason we can not agree with Congressman John E. Sheridan's suggestion that heads of departments be permitted "to interview job-hunters direct, engage them and examine them later." If colored workers are having difficult with Civil Service examiners, there is no reason to believe that they would do any better with department heads.

The Congressman expresses his willingness "to repose in the officers in charge of the Frankford Arsenal, the Navy Yard and other government plants the responsibility of hiring directly the employees they need." We, on our part, have no such confidence in these men. We suggest to Congressman Sheridan that, if he goes through with his proposed investigation of the breakdown in the local Civil Service system, he will include specifically the prevalence of discriminatory practices against workers because of race and color.

Some indication of the difficulty which faces colored men seeking work at the Frankford Arsenal may be gleaned from the fact that they are using subterfuges to get into the Arsenal, so that they might have at least a chance to talk to those who are hiring men. Two colored men were held in bail by United States Commissioner Norman J. Griffin because they had been found using the badge of a former employee of the contractor for whom they worked at the Arsenal to gain admission. The Commissioner was reported in one of the daily newspapers as having his "ire aroused" by the conduct of these men.

The TRIBUNE appreciates the fact that the government authorities can not allow unauthorized men to enter the Arsenal or the Navy Yard. What Commissioner Griffin either does not know or else chooses to forget is that these two men are typical of thousands of colored men, with wives to support children to feed, and educate and house rent to pay, but who are denied work at the Arsenal because their skin is black.

What Commissioner should do is to use the influence of his office to break down the un-American practices at the Arsenal. These two men are poor men; they are not "fifth columnists" — they perhaps would not know what a "fifth columnist" is, if they were asked; they were looking for work.

Two weeks ago the national director of the American Red Cross nursing service sent out an SOS for several hundred nurses to volunteer from Philadelphia and the four contiguous suburban counties. The notice made reference to "all single nurses, under thirty-five years of age, who are in good health" and emphasized that "this is an opportunity for eligible nurses to do their part to make America safe." But we know that colored nurses, of whom there are many who meet the qualifications were not included in the "all."

Private industry, taking its cue from the government, is in no hurry to employ competent colored labor. The policy of industry, as expressed by a western industrialist, is to employ colored labor when no other kind is available.

North and South, East and West, in government service or in private industry, wherever colored Americans turn, they find these un-American barriers blocking them in their effort to contribute their best to the National Defense Program.

Sooner or later America must decide which is more important —the upholding of silly, stupid and unscientific doctrines of racial superiority, or the loyalty of fifteen million citizens.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Nat. Airmen Assn. Oppose Prejudice

JAN 24 1941

Chicago — A strong resolution condemning the War Department's plan to establish an all-Negro pursuit squadron as a part of the United States Army Air Corps was adopted by the National Airmen's Association here Friday.

At the same time, the association, made up of Negro flyers throughout the country, voted to intensify its campaign to have Negroes integrated without regard to race into the United States Army Air Corps which presently bars Negroes.

According to under secretary of War, Patterson, the squadron consisting of a ground crew of 400 men, 33 pilots and 27 planes, will be set up at Tuskegee institute in Alabama where a flying field and other facilities will be provided.

The ground crew, according to the announcement, will be trained at Shanute field, Illinois for several months before going to the southern school. The squadron, it is understood, will be commanded by a white officer.

JAN 24 1941

Cornelius R. Coffey who, in addition to being the president of the Chicago chapter of the association is also national president, in commenting said the action taken Friday is in line with the association's policy.

"Our fight for entrance into the air corps has been long. We don't intend to compromise now. Both the army and navy have stressed tradition in arguing against the abolition of segregated units.

"In the air corps there is no tradition either favorable or unfavorable to complete racial interagation. If we permit the establishment of a Negro unit, it will be establishing a precedent which will be hard to break down.

"We'd rather be excluded," Coffey said, "than to be segregated. There's no constitutional support for segregated units and the only traditions existing in aviation as I know it are ones which would make complete integration sane and logical."

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Senator Arthur Capper One of Four Sponsors of N.A.A.C.P. Measure

FEB 28 1941

Resolution Asks Committee of Eight Be Named for Investigation of Jim-Crowism In All Phases of Defense Program

FEB 28 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution asking Congress for $25,000 to finance a probe of discrimination in national defense was introduced in the U. S. senate last Wednesday by four senators.

The senators, who introduced the measure at the request of the N.A.A.C.P., are Arthur Capper, Republican, Kansas; W. Warren Barbour, Republican, New Jersey; Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, New York and Prentiss Brown, Democrat, Michigan.

The resolution, (S. R. 75) declares that the exclusion of Negroes from the national defense program, particularly in industrial plants which have been granted contracts for that program, robs the nation of the services of a tenth of its man power and thus constitutes a bottleneck of serious proportions.

Plants Restrict Employment

Material already gathered by the proponents of the inquiry reveal that many of the plants to which contracts have been awarded for a considerable percentage of the seventeen billion dollars already voted by the Congress, either refuse to give employment of any nature to Negroes or restrict them to work as cleaners and porters.

Some of this is attributed by these employers to some labor unions which bar Negroes from membership through constitutional provisions, ritualistic practices or other means.

"Unless this discrimination is examined, exposed and corrected," the introducers of the senate resolution declared, "thirteen million Negro citizens are going to question with increasing bitterness our protestations of fighting for freedom and democracy, and foreign powers will increasingly fling at us charges of hypocrisy regarding our protests against the mistreatment of minorities in those countries.

Shut Door

"In addition, the shutting of the door of opportunity to work in the races of our Negro citizens by industries who are being paid out of the national treasury for the support of which Negro citizens are taxed at the same rate as other Americans, will tend to pauperize this part of our population and to increase mortality, morbidity, juvenile delinquency and crime rates among our colored population for which we, and not they, will be to blame.

"Either complete opportunity to participate in every phase of our defense program must be extended to all our people or our whole premise of democracy is proved invalid and hypocritical."

The senate resolution provides for a special committee of eight senators to be appointed by the vice president and asks $25,000 for the inquiry.

Announce List

The sponsors announced that among an imposing list of witnesses who have already consented to appear are: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Phillip Murray, president of the C.I.O.; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; Judge Stephen S. Jackson and Lieutenant-Governor Charles Poletti, of New York; and Walter L. Robinson, Negro graduate of the University of Minnesota, who after finishing high in a C. A. A. course, was barred from the United States Army Air Corps because of his race. Robinson has since enlisted and been accepted in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

FEB 28 1941

Among others the sponsors of the senate resolution plan to suggest being invited to testify before the committee are Quentin Reynolds, famous war correspondent who is expected to tell how England abolished its color line when bombarded last fall by Nazi planes; Wendell Willkie who during his campaign last fall was outspoken in his denunciation of discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program and in governmental agencies generally; William H. Hastie who is civilian aide to the secretary of war; Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia, of New York; Sidney Hillman and William S. Knudsen, of the office of production management; and numerous employers and labor union heads who are responsible for anti-Negro discrimination as well as employers and labor leaders, who do not discriminate and lead groups where whites and Negroes work together in amity.

Preliminary hearings on the resolution are expected to be held by the senate committee on education and labor as soon as debate on the lend-lease bill is completed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Union Accepts 'Unfit' Navy Messman

FEB 22 1941

Byron Johnson Given a Chance When Scrap Iron Workers Become Interested In Case Following Exposure Of Navy Discrimination In The Courier and Magazine PM.

FEB 22 1941

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Undoubtedly thousands of interested readers of The Pittsburgh Courier, eager to learn what becomes of young men kicked out of the U.S. Navy as "undesirables," are wondering what has befallen the 15 Negro mess attendants who were recently "fired" by Uncle Sam.

Lest some new readers may be unacquainted with Uncle Sam's recent wholesale firings, however, we first had better tell you that 15 Negro boys from the U. S. S. Philadelphia, protesting in a letter to The Pittsburgh Courier the racial discrimination in the service, not only were discharged from the Navy—they were handed "undesirable" discharges for "unfitness."

That's what seemed to give the boys a resentful feeling and a certain amount of bitterness—"Undesirably" discharged! Only one degree above the dishonorable kind. Because of this taint, no favorabzle recommendation to prospective employers. Because they dared protest against what they alleged were totally unfair conditions aboard their cruiser, possibly no jobs as civilians.

Well, Byron C. Johnson, one of the unfortunate victims, for a few weeks found the going pretty tough. Just as he had anticipated, possible employers quickly extended to him the cold shoulder when they read his discharge papers and saw that threatening word, "undesirable." Fortunately, through his brother, he landed a piece of a job in Brooklyn, N. Y., working in a factory which grinds and crushes nut shells for making a fur-cleaning powder. Inexperienced, the lad didn't command much of a salary. As he says, the job just about "beat a blank."

TOLD OF CONDITIONS

"One day, out of a clear sky, I received the shock of my life," Johnson exclaimed. "Mr. John Calandrillo, a white official of the Scrap Iron Demolishers and Handlers Union, Local 1120, A. F. of L., 160 Fifth avenue, New York, learned of the firing from the Navy of we 15 mess attendants. Mr. Calandrillo saw a story in the white daily 'PM,' and he found out that I needed a better job."

Editor's Note: Sutherland Denlinger, "PM" staff writer, devoted almost a full page to the discharged lads in the New York white daily, after conferring with Morgen S. Jensen, one of The Pittsburgh Courier's staff correspondents.

FEB 22 1941

Calandrillo granted Johnson an interview. The youth made such a favorable impression that he was invited by the union official to attend a meeting of the local. Complying, Johnson astounded his mixed audience with a speech in which he related conditions under which Negroes have to toil in the Navy.

UNION ACTS

Despite the fact that the "books were closed," at the conclusion of the meeting Calandrillo moved that Johnson be voted into the union as a full-fledged member. The motion received unanimous approval and the ex-mess attendant found himself on the road towards success.

FEB 22 1941

The plucky Johnson was directed to report as a union worker at the plant of the Borough Scrap Iron and Metal Company, 1048 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

where both Negro and white employes toil side by side.

Byron, as the mild-mannered and refined Johnson is affectionately called by his associates, radiates happiness on his new job—a job procured for him by a sympathetic and understanding white man.

"I really enjoy it," he almost shouted. "The work, of course, is a bit harder than that to which I have been accustomed. Don't forget, though, the pay is more than double. Remember, now I'm in the union, working union hours and getting union pay. Besides, there's quite a future to this trade. I'm going to try my best to reach the top. Oh! If only there were more white employers in the world such as Mr. Calandrillo."

Johnson, commenting upon his discharge from the Navy, claims that about six weeks ago he mailed a letter to the Executive Mansion in Washington, calling to President Roosevelt's attention the latter's recent discourse praising the "freedom of speech" and the "freedom of the press" in this country. Johnson says that he explained his plight and that he insuired of the President the possibility of having the "undesirable" discharge changed to a desirable one. According to Johnson there was no reply for about one month. When an answer was received it came in somewhat of a roundabout manner, he states. He reveals that the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, after "thoroughly reviewing the case" regards the incident as a closed affair insofar as they are concerned.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A. Philip Randolph Can't Sell This War To Oppressed, Jim Crowed Negro People

MAR 3 1941

By William L. Patterson

A. Philip Randolph, former president of the National Negro Congress has issued an appeal to the Negro people for "all out aid" to British Imperialism, including support of the Lend-Lease Bill, "because," says Mr. Randolph, "she (Britain) is fighting the cause of democracy, the only hope and salvation of minority groups."

By this step the head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters unwittingly has helped to dispel the confusion he attempted to create and to some degree created through his resignation from the presidency of the National Negro Congress and the charges he made of "red control" against it at its third meeting in Washington, D. C. last spring. His stand is now clear. He supports the war of the men who oppress his people.

NEGRO AMERICA MOVES

American imperialism fears the unrest of the millions of Negroes in our country.

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MAR 3 1941

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At the Third National Negro Congress Randolph found the Negro masses beginning to surge forward. Negro reformism was hard-pressed indeed. The white workers were preparing for far-reaching struggles. Unity of Negroes and white in struggle was about to take concrete form in a number of places and particularly where the CIO was leading. Randolph was afraid and the voices that sweetly cautioned him of dangers ahead found a listening ear.

Negro reformism caught up with Randolph and claimed him for its own and Negro reformism is a right bower for imperialism.

Negro reformism also needed Randolph desperately. It had almost become thoroughly discredited. It had not only won the label of Uncle Tom, but its bankruptcy was beginning to reflect itself in its chief characteristic. Every class-conscious Negro worker saw that the reformist ways and their means of "struggling" against lynching, segregation and discrimination was a failure. The Negro intellectual and middle class is beginning to appreciate the same thing. Negro reformism had no spokesman who had either the respect or the con-

MORALE IS HIGH

The morale of the Negro people was not broken by Mr. Randolph's desertion of the N.N.C. Both John P. Davis, its National Secretary and Dr. Max Yergan, who succeeded Mr. Randolph brought forward the political and organizational proposals which coincided with the best interests of the Negro people and fully accepted the offer of collaboration made by John L. Lewis.

Negro labor must show its contempt for Randolph's Social-Democratic surrender. Thus it will help the Negro people to see the poisonous role of Negro reformism and Social Democracy; thus it will accomplish its historic task of unifying the Negro people.

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THEY OPPOSE WAR

Negro America is against this war whether jim-crowism is maintained or ended in the fighting forces of the country. It will fight against jim-crowism and for its complete elimination in all phases of American life as one of the most effective methods of fighting against this war.

Negro America is unalterably opposed to H.R. 1776. Such a weapon in the hands of the leader of the American war-makers can only make worse the position of the Negro on every front of struggle. The Negro people of America will carry forward a relentless fight to get

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Hitler or for Churchill and there- victory here at home nor will the

where both Negro and white employes toil side by side.

Byron, as the mild-mannered and refined Johnson is affectionately called by his associates, radiates happiness on his new job—a job procured for him by a sympathetic and understanding white man.

"I really enjoy it," he almost shouted. "The work, of course, is a bit harder than that to which I have been accustomed. Don't forget, though, the pay is more than double. Remember, now I'm in the union, working union hours and getting union pay. Besides, there's quite a future to this trade. I'm going to try my best to reach the top. Oh! If only there were more white employers in the world such as Mr. Calandrillo."

Johnson, commenting upon his discharge from the Navy, claims that about six weeks ago he mailed a letter to the Executive Mansion in Washington, calling to President Roosevelt's attention the latter's recent discourse praising the "freedom of speech" and the "freedom of the press" in this country. Johnson says that he explained his plight and that he insuired of the President the possibility of having the "undesirable" discharge changed to a desirable one. According to Johnson there was no reply for about one month. When an answer was received it came in somewhat of a roundabout manner, he states. He reveals that the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, after "thoroughly reviewing the case" regards the incident as a closed affair insofar as they are concerned.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A. Philip Randolph Can't Sell This War To Oppressed, Jim Crowed Negro People

MAR 3 1941

By William L. Patterson

A. Philip Randolph, former president of the National Negro Congress has issued an appeal to the Negro people for "all out aid" to British Imperialism, including support of the Lend-Lease Bill, "because," says Mr. Randolph, "she (Britain) is fighting the cause of democracy, the only hope and salvation of minority groups."

By this step the head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters unwittingly has helped to dispel the confusion he attempted to create and to some degree created through his resignation from the presidency of the National Negro Congress and the charges he made of "red control" against it at its third meeting in Washington, D. C. last spring. His stand is now clear. He supports the war of the men who oppress his people.

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MAR 3 1941

task.
The fight against war must be
the very essence of every struggle
in which Negro America is involved.

47d-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Jim Crow In Defense Training Is Rapped By League Official

Studebaker Is Told Of Discrimination

MAR 9 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—The National Urban League this week officially called the attention of John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, to "widespread and serious infractions" of the Government's policy forbidding racial discrimination in vocational training for defense. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the League, reminded Commissioner Studebaker of the conference which an Urban League committee held with him last October regarding means of making defense training facilities freely available to Negro workers and students.

Following that conference the Commissioner issued a communication addressed to all State Officers of Education calling their attention to legislative provisions of the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriations Act, stipulating that the benefits of defense training could not be denied to any person because of race, color or creed.

RECALL STATEMENT

Mr. Studebaker pointed out to State Educational Officers that the demands of defense industry were expected to be such within the next one or two years that all types of skilled labor will be needed regardless of the race of the workers, and that training courses should begin now to equip Negroes as well as whites with the necessary skills. MAR 9 1941

Mr. Jones stated, "Since the issuance of that statement by your Office, affiliates of the National Urban League report persistent evasion by state, county and municipal authorities of the policy outlined by you....The practice is not confined to any one section of the country. Many Southern Boards of Education which have established defense training courses for whites have refused to match these courses with similar facilities for Negroes. On the other hand in many cities of the East, Mid-West and Far West, Negro students in 'mixed' school systems have been denied their right to enter certain training courses because of a supposed unwillingness on the part of employers to accept them for placement after the training courses are completed."

DOORS CLOSED

Mr. Jones referred to the official position taken by the New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction, which closes the doors of certain vocational courses to Negro pupils unless it can be established that local employers will certainly hire them when trained. He indicated similar experiences in such cities as Buffalo, Seattle, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Calling upon the Office of Education to take steps to eliminate these practices, the League Executive declared that "the provisions of the Congressional Act and the authority delegated to the U. S. Office of Education by that Act undoubtedly place authority in your hands which effectively used can go a long way toward protecting the best interests of our nation and making available to American industry the services of thousands of skilled Negro workers within the next several years."

In releasing this letter to the press, League officials point out that in many cities exclusion of Negroes from vocational courses may be traced directly to undue control over Boards of Education policies by craft unions or powerful employers opposed to skilled employment of Negroes. It has been the influence, for instance, of the big aircraft corporations that has kept Negro students out of aviation mechanics courses in so many cities and made it necessary for Urban League secretaries to exert tremendous pressure in order to have those bans removed. The League points out that only the utmost vigilance and strongest sort of expression from the Negro community will have any appreciable effect in changing these discriminatory policies.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

33 PILOTS, 276 MEN WILL FORM SQUADRON

MAR 29 1941

Extensive Training Courses Will Include Weather Forecasting, Radio and Engineering.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.—The War Department announced today more details of its plan for the formation of the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Creation of this squadron, the first Negro tactical unit in the Air Corps, requires the training and commissioning of 33 flying cadets to be pilot officers, and transfer or commissioning of 6 to 14 non-flying officers, and the enlisting and training of 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists.

Training of pilots will be started about October 1, at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Applications for flying cadet appointments will be received by Corps Area Commanders. Standards for appointment will be the same as for white applicants, who must be unmarried, and must have passed their twentieth but not their twenty-seventh birthday. They must have completed at least two years of college work or pass a written examination which demonstrates the equivalent education.

OFFICERS TO TAKE COURSE AT N. Y. U.

Flying cadets are paid $75 a month and receive $1 a day ration allowance. The Tuskegee course of training will require 30 weeks.

Upon successful completion of the course, a flying cadet is eligible for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve and is subject to call to active duty.

At least four of the non-flying officers for the squadron will come from existing ground units or other arms of the service. Air Army and Corps Area commanders have been notified that four Negro officers, lieutenants or captains, are to be detailed to the Air Corps for one year of non-flying duty. Any Negro officer desiring this detail may make application to their commanding officers. These officers will be needed about September 1, 1941.

MAR 29 1941

Two more prospective Negro non-flying officers will enroll as students April 7 at New York University in engineering courses utilized by the Air Corps in training many of its engineering officers. Upon completion of their work there, these two students will go to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., to complete their training.

Enlisting of the 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists will be started immediately. They will be recruited in various sections of the country and will be sent to Chanute Field for training starting April 1. Upon completion of training at Chanute Field, the men will be transferred to Tuskegee to serve as maintenance crews for the pilot training school. Each Negro candidate for enlistment must be a high school graduate and must pass aptitude tests to determine his suitability for attendance at an Air Corps technical school.

LIST QUOTA REQUIREMENTS

A nucleus of 14 enlisted men from existing colored units has been ordered to Chanute Field to prepare for the reception of the recruits for processing, issuance of uniforms, innoculations, and basic military training. Instructors will be furnished from Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., and Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.

The 276 recruits will be enlisted for three years at stations with the following quotas:

Mitchell Field, New York	40
Bolling Field, D. C.	40
Maxwell Field, Alabama	60
Patterson Field, Ohio	30
Chanute Field, Illinois	50
San Angelo, Texas	30
March Field, California	26

The technical courses to be given at Chanute Field, number of students and time required for training are as follows:

Course	Number of Students	Period in Weeks
Air mechanics	151	22
Instruments	4	8
Parachute riggers	3	8
Metal workers	2	14
Welders	2	14
Teletype maint'nce	4	8
Armorers	14	12
Radio operators and mechanics	26	22
Clerks (technical)	12	16
Clerks (admin.)	40	16
Telephone maintenance	2	22
Auto mechanics	3	22
Machinists	2	17
Electricians	2	4
Weather observers	6	12
Weather forecasters	3	26

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

276 NEGROES WILL BE ENLISTED FOR GROUND SERVICE

MAR 2 1941

Men Will Be Permitted To Qualify As Pilots Of Squad

WASHINGTON—(SNS) — The War Department announced plans for the creation of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, first Negro unit of the Air Corps, for which 276 Negroes from all sections of the nation will be enlisted for the ground service.

Applications will also be accepted from Negro candidates for appointment as flying cadets to qualify as pilots tof the squadron. The unit will have about 33 pilots.

The 276 men to be enlisted will be trained as maintenance crews of the squadron. Like all other men recruited for the Air Corps, these recruits must have at least a high school education. They must also pass the Air Corps tests to determine their suitability for attendance at Air Corps technical schools.

MAR 25 1941

OFF TO TUSKEGEE

After the men have completed their training at Chanute Field, Illinois, on or about October 1, 1941, they will be transferred to Tuskegee, Alabama, where the 99th Pursuit Squadron will be formed. There the flying phase of the training will begin at a flying cadet school to be established near Tuskegee Institute.

Prospective recruits for the ground service are advised that they will be accepted in the order that they apply—first come first served. Enlisting will begin in a week, which will give all applicants equal opportunity to reach recruiting stations at designated air fields.

The distribution of recruiting quotas is as follows:

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE RADIO AS A PROPAGANDA MEDIUM

APR 5 - 1941

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE had a happy idea when it conceived the plan to use a national radio broadcasting hookup as a medium by which some favorable propaganda on the Negro could be put across to the public. In a one-hour broadcast Sunday evening, no less than ten of the outstanding concert, stage and screen stars of the race joined in a program designed to focus attention on the unemployment problems of the race. Brief addresses were made by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Marian Anderson, Ethel Waters, Joe Louis, Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, John Kirby, Bill Robinson, Kenneth Spencer, the Golden Gate Quartet and Anne Wiggins Brown were among the list of stars who entertained. Needless to say this was in many respects the best program ever presented by a Negro organization and was probably heard by more people than has ever listened to the problems of the Negro.

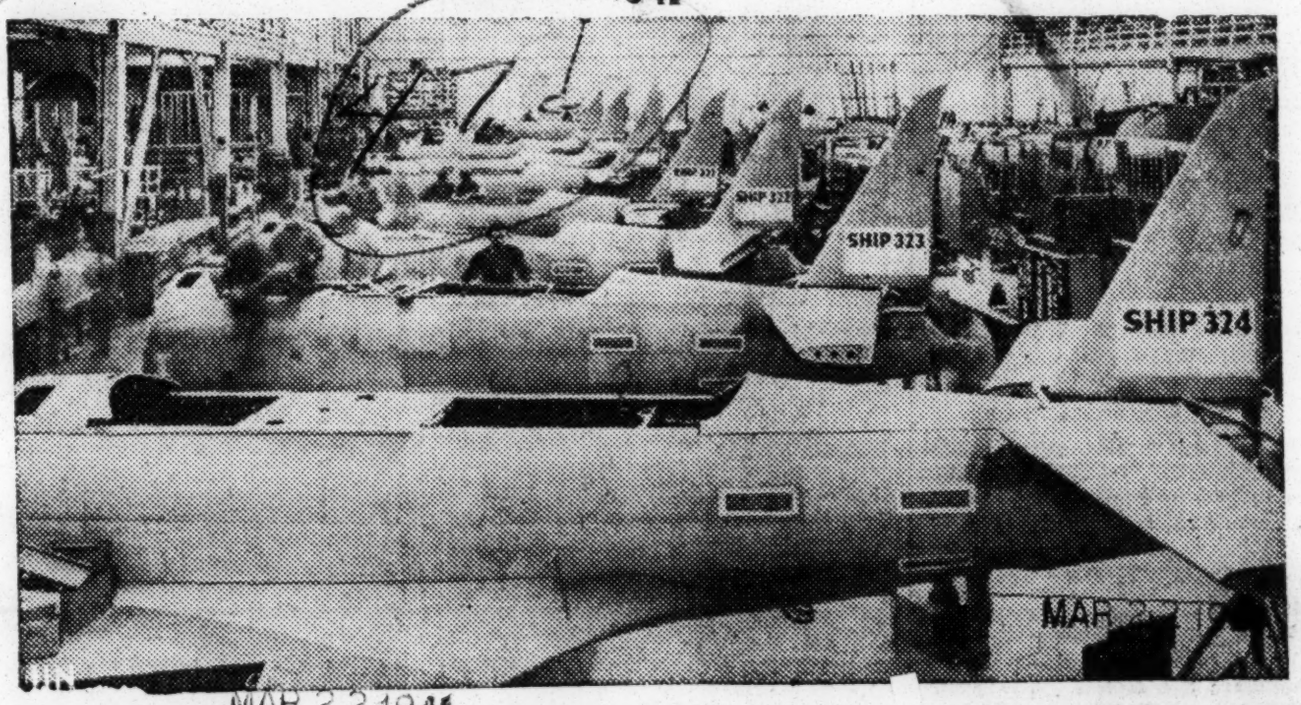
Since we as a race possess an unusual talent for entertainment, the radio offers an excellent means of putting our cause before the public when an appeal can be mixed with such a program as that staged by the Urban League.

We congratulate Edward Lawson, who arranged this program, and the National Urban League staff, for putting the unemployment problems of our race before the American people in this unique and effective manner.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Not Wanted In This Plant

MAR 22 1941



MAR 22 1941

Speeding up production, Northrop Aircraft produces one of these five-ton patrol bombers a day at its Hawthorne, Cal., plant. The planes, which have proved to be the fastest military seaplanes in the world, are destined to join the battle for democracy. Democracy, howeve is missing in their manufacture as managers of the Northrop company have stubbornly refused to employ Negro workers. Germans, Italians, and even Japaneses however, may secure jobs at their plant.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. F. D. Speaks Out on Racial Equality

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a current issue of a national magazine replied to the question, "Do you believe that complete racial equality will ever be achieved? If so, how?" Her answer follows:

"I do not know quite what you mean by complete racial equality. If you mean respect for the individual and equality as a citizen and in all social contacts, regardless of race or creed, I certainly expect it can be achieved. We achieve a more perfect democracy and live up to our religious beliefs.

"The same God created all human beings and He certainly never intended that we should have less respect for any one of His creatures than for another. If we believe in religious teaching and in a real democracy, we shall give equal respect to human beings, and equal opportunity to live freely and participate in community life to every human being."

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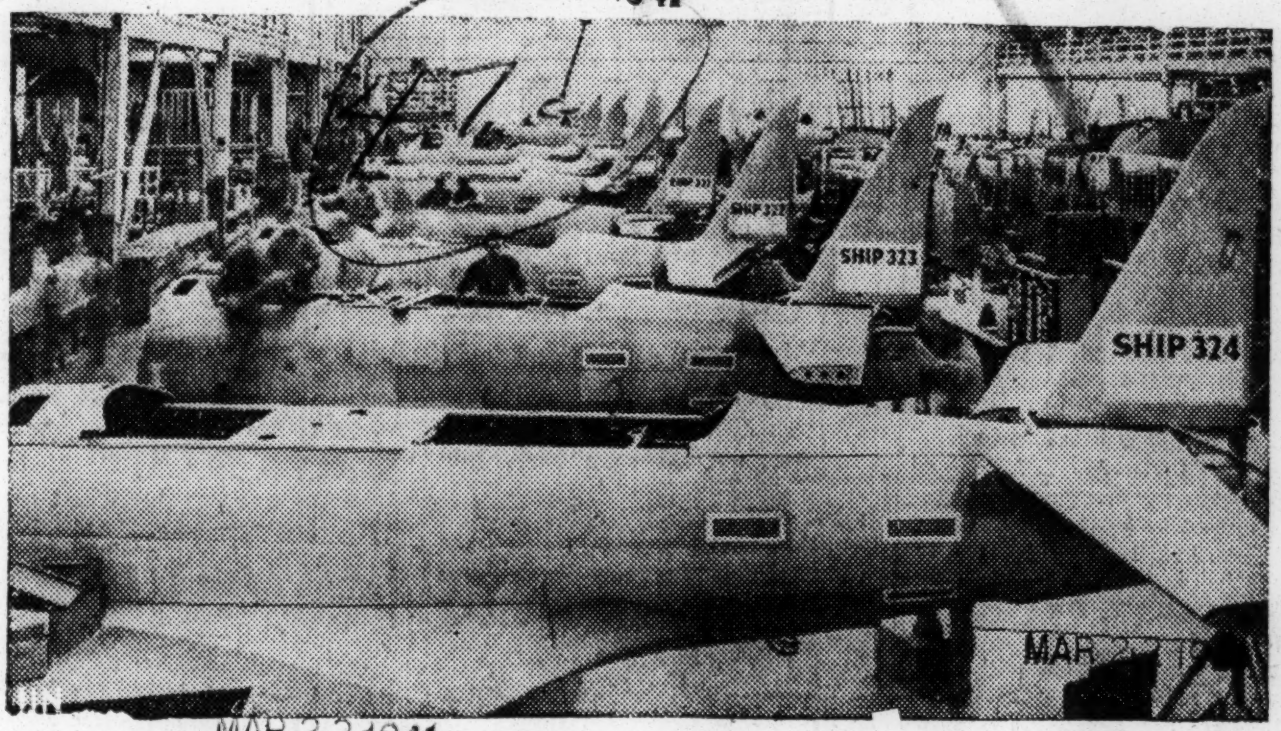

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47d-1941

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 11, 1941

Many Negroes Hired on Job

Constitute 2,300 of 5,800 at Ft. Eustis

HAMPTON, Feb. 11.—(AP)—George L. Zuidema, hiring agent for the contractors on the big Fort Eustis construction job, gave the Hampton Institute Builders' Conference a surprise turn at the opening session by personally appearing to state that 2.300 of the 5,800 workmen on that project are Negroes.

The conference, which opened yesterday to continue through Wednesday, heard charges at the first session that Negroes had been discriminated against by defense work employers—charges previously voiced elsewhere in the State.

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The Newport News Daily Press, which gathered figures intended to show Negroes in the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled trades, are well employed on major defense jobs in this area, quoted Zuidema as saying of Fort Eustis:

"We are hiring and have hired 100 per cent. colored cement finishers, varners, caulkers, asphalt rakers and broom operators. Skilled colored mechanics are placing all our sewer lines and a large proportion of our water lines, doing practically all our road work, and colored laborers are doing all our excavating and placing of concrete."

The Daily Press further said a survey showed 4,000 of the 13,600 men employed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company are Negroes, with their minimum wage being 40 cents an hour and the maximum more than a dollar an hour.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

First Lady To Testify At Senate's Defense Hearing

FEB 19 1941

NEW YORK —(SNS)— Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the national Urban League will be among the prominent witnesses to testify at a preliminary Senate hearing to investigate discrimination against Negroes in National Defense, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

FEB 19 1941

The hearing, according to the NAACP, is scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C. just prior to the introduction of a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation of discrimination against the Negro in the government's national defense program.

Introduction of the resolution which is being sponsored by several senators, has been held up because of the illness of Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, who with Senator Warren Barbour, of New Jersey is taking the lead in organizing the plans pushing the resolution.

Randolph And Granger to Also Be Witnesses

Anti-Negro Bias Laid to Draft Unit

World Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Doctor Asks Ousting Of Jamaica Board Head

DEC 18 1940

Identical letters protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes by a local draft board were received today by Gov. Lehman and Col. Arthur V. McDermott, director of selective service in the city.

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Teeth Conditions Cited.

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Seventy-four men were rejected because of defective vision—a 5 per cent total. Sixty-six prospective conscriptees were turned back because of diseases of the heart. Other rejections included:

Chronic ear infection, 19; infantile paralysis after injuries, 28; chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, 15; syphilis, 6 (although there were 90 cases of positive Wassermann tests, which deferred the men until they could be re-examined); hernia, 16.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

McNUTT ASSURES RACE OF EQUAL JOB CHANCES

MAR 8 1941

U. S. Official Stresses Optimism at Howard U. Charter Day Banquet

Assurance that he was working for equal job opportunities for Negroes in the defense program was made by Federal Security Administrator, Paul V. McNutt, principal speaker on Saturday night at a banquet commemorating the seventy-fourth anniversary of Howard University.

"Going back to 1929 as the last period of full employment, most Negroes had jobs at that time, but they were among the last to come into industry and they were mostly in unskilled labor," said the administrator.

"Should Do Better"

"We hope to do better this time. With the superior facilities of the educational agencies of the U. S. Employment Service, we should do better," he continued.

"I, in my capacity of a public official, and you, in your capacity of leaders of public opinion, cannot afford to slacker our efforts for equal job opportunities, for the welfare of the nation will demand it.

MAR 8 1941

"If we proceed much further on the road to total defense, the brains and brawn of every citizen will be needed. No large group can be left out."

More than 600 alumni and educators from all parts of the country participated at the banquet or took part in various other parts of the celebration.

Mr. McNutt said that he had chosen leadership as his theme because of the strategic position Howard University is playing in preparing leaders for America. He said that he was aware of the difficulty Negroes experience as members of a "minority group," but declared that in no other country are minorities given any consideration whatsoever.

During the emergency, he continued, the nation requires full loyalty of all its people in answer to the dictators' claim that they will destroy and divide us.

Have Marched Together

Since the day Crispus Attucks fell beside his white brothers on Boston Commons, Negroes have gone along with white people from victory to victory, declared the administrator.

He further asserted that problems of local communities must be of national concern if national coordination of health and welfare activities is to mean something more than "an empty generality."

Mr. McNutt also complimented Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, whose fifteenth anniversary as president of Howard was also observed.

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Others Participating

Participating in the presentation were: Harold Delaney, senoir in the College of Liberal Arts, representing the students; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school, faculties and employes; William T. Andrews, member of the New York Assembly and Howard alumnus, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the board of trustees.

J. M. Nabrit, university secretary, read messages of congratulations from alumni unable to attend. Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., of the class of '21, presided at the dinner.

MAR 8 1941

Earlier in the day, Dr. Charles H. Garvin, graduate of the class of '11 and a trustee, was the principal speaker at Charter Day exercises. He is president of the Cleveland (Ohio) Library Board,

the original deed to Howard University was signed.

A resume of the previous day's celebration was given by Frederick D. Wilkinson, registrar of the university, in a national radio broadcast, Sunday morning, on the "Wings Over Jordan" program.

MAR 8 1941

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47d-1941

Richmond, Va. News Leader
February 11, 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Many Negroes Hired on Job

Constitute 2,300 of 5,800 at Ft. Eustis

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Dr. Garvin declared that the Negro in medicine can no longer use discrimination as an excuse for his shortcomings because "medicine knows no race conflict."

He said facilities for study had become available faster than colored medical students could fill them, with the result that a great many internships in colored hospitals are held by white sudents.

Also taking part in the morning's exercises were: Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the school of religion, who gave the invocation; James Lightfoot and Miss Elaine Brazier, of the class of '42 who spoke of distinguished Howard alumni.

MAR 8 1941

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DEC 18 1940

By PITTS SANBORN.

There may never have been a louder and faster performance of the Don Juan of Richard Strauss than the one set before us by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, at the beginning of its Carnegie Hall concert last evening. But such is the virtuosity of the band that the breakneck speed and the furious detonations it could take in stride.

However, the listener suffered as a traveler does in a lightning express. The one couldn't hear much and the other can't see much. Time is wanting.

Welcomed cordially by the large audience, Paul Robeson, baritone, next appeared to take part in an excerpt from the O'Neill-Gruenberg Emperor Jones. Mr. Robeson sometimes spoke and sometimes sang, and his singing of the "spiritual" lines "standin' in de need of prayer" was his finest achievement of the evening.

After the intermission he returned to deliver two contrasting excerpts from Moussorgsky's Boris Godounoff—the final monologue of the dying Czar and Varlaam's drunken ballad. In each the interpretation seemed rather mild, but the listener ignorant of Russian, the language employed by the soloist, was obviously at a disadvantage.

To conclude the concert Mr. Ormandy's choice had fallen on Beethoven's Eroica Symphony.

* * *

Anatole Kitain, Pianist.

The piano half of the Brothers Kitain—Anatole—was heard in a recital at the Town Hall last night after a short absence. Brother Robert plays the fiddle.

Mr. Kitain flaunts the kind of technic that dashes off Schumann's C major Toccata in breezy style, follows up smilingly with Brahms's F minor sonata, and goes plunging nonchalantly into Liszt's high-geared Funerailles.

He followed that order last night and coasted the rest of the way with a sheaf of Debussy and Chopin.

The Toccata went at a fast clip. As pure motion it broke the season's speed record, and pianists aren't travelling at a snail's pace, exactly.

Mr. Kitain seemed in a terrific hurry to reach home plate. He actually took a deep breath when he landed. Maybe he wanted to thaw the frost out of his fingers, having just come in out of the cold. If so, it warmed him up nicely.

The Brahms sonata obeyed traffic regulations. Mr. Kitain's solid tone and technic showed up brilliantly, especially in the Intermezzo. And most of the nostalgic sequences came through poetically.

But the Sonata has a way of sounding scrappy, rambling, incoherent in any but a Titan's hands. Mr. Kitain is no Titan, though he made a passable carbon copy at times.

The same thing applies to the Liszt number. One expects the grand manner and eerie resonance. Funerailles is a thing of sweep and fantasy. Maybe a handful of pianists can tackle it brilliantly.

Mr. Kitain gave it plausible utterance. After all, he has loads of power and can't be caught short technically. But the last word in Liszt is not in his vocabulary. He came mighty close, though, in Au Bord D'Une Source.

A large audience seemed to like him.

L. B.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Workers Overlooked In Speedup Plans

MAR 8 1941

Contractors Do Hiring and Firing, Says Gen. Marshall

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although colored skilled, semi-skilled and common labor has been virtually shut out of jobs in the building underway for housing the enlarged army expected to reach a strength of $1,418,000 men by June 30, that factor is omitted from a summary of causes which have impeded the work and increased costs.

Those factors are listed in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations explaining a bill making deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the army and navy for the national defense in the sum of $1,533,439,702.

MAR 8 1941

SPEED ESSENTIALL

General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, told the Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies during hearings on the bill that 'speed was essential in this construction in order that we could get our forces under arms at the earliest practicable moment."

He added that this necessity required rapid expansion of labor forces resulting in the use of semi-skilled or unskilled labor and in a scarcity often of common labor.

Colonel Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the construction division, office of the Quartermaster General, testified that it was necessary for contractors to build up their forces so rapidly that they "had to take on people who did not have the skill of journeymen carpenters or journeymen plumbers, or any other skilled mechanic."

HIRED INCOMPETENTS

Complaints reaching here, however, were to the effect that hiring agents for contractors engaged in building camps and cantonments refused to employ skilled colored carpenters, but did hire a great many white men provided by labor unions who were not competent in any way.

Colonel Somervell testified that that in one camp, where the greatest turnover occurred, four times as many men as were needed during the course of the job were hired and the incompetent ones were discharged as soon as they had earned enough money to pay their dues in the union. It was added that some were discharged in three hours' time and some remained on the job for four or five days before their incompetency was discovered.

MAR 8 1941

UP TO CONTRACTORS

Employment of labor to build camps and cantonments for the army is a matter for the contractors, Colonel Somervell said. "Obviously, no one would take a contract unless he had the right to hire and fire his people.

"Now, some of the contractors have union arrangements and some ofthem do not. They have maintained their customary union arrangements on the jobs they have had with us."

MAR 8 1941

Wage rates on army construction contracts are fixed by the Labor Department. Whether the contractor is a union or nonunion contractor the cost to the United States is the same.

One of the contracts for which additional funds is carried in the bill is the contract for building a cantonment camp and replacement center at Fort Belvoir, Va. Fort Belvoir is the Engineers' School. It is contemplated that there will be 18,000 troops at this center by July 1, of whom 2,000 will be colored.

CONTRACT LET

The contract for Fort Belvoir was let to Charles H. Tompkins Company, Washington, D. C. and Potts and Callahan Contracting Company, Baltimore. The cost of the contract is $5,749,243, of which the fixed-fee is $186,357.

Colored organizations in the Tidewater area of Virginia protested to high government officials including Sidney B. Hillman co-administrator of the Office of Production Management, against discrimination against colored skilled workers seeking employment on the Fort Belvoir job.

Mr. Hillman has not yet disclosed what action he took, although the contract is due for completion at an early date.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Defense Jim Crow "On Spot"

Pledge Given Negro Builders At Hampton

FEB 19 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — (SNS)— The 15th biennial Hampton Builders' Conference meeting in conjunction with the National Builders' Association on February 10, 11 and 12 at Hampton Institute, was packed with nationally significant events concerning Defense construction and the Negro.

In a personal letter to the assembled delegates, John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency announced for the first time the opening of an immediate inquiry into discrimination against Negroes on National Defense housing projects in the Hampton Roads area.

With this hurdle passed, the 200 delegates from 20 states listened to George Zuidema, sole hiring agent for all contractors engaged in construction work at Fort Eustis, Virginia, as he attempted to answer the personal charges made on his discriminatory practices again skilled Negroes.

Unsatisfied with Zuidema's explanation that you "can't change a custom overnight," the Conference dispatched a 580-word telegram to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and 19 other key government officials, denouncing discriminatory practices, submitting specific proof, and asking for immediate action.

The National Defense program of vocational education training for Negroes was praised in a resolution passed at the close of the meeting.

Organized in 1923, this meeting of the Hampton Builders' Conference proved to be most outstanding in its history. Elected president of the National Builders' Association was Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta, contractor. It was announced that next year's conference will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Atlanta, Dr. Malcolm S. McLean addressed the conference at a banquet on Monday evening and introduced H. Whittemore Brown, who organized the conference in 1923.

FEB 19 1941

In explaining his reasons for not hiring a single Negro carpenter among the 2000 carpenters employed at the Fort Eustis project, Mr. Zuidema told the delegates that 2300 of the 5800 employees at the Fort were colored workers. He did however, refused to answer a pointed question to explain why "he felt that skilled Negro carpenters cannot work side by side with white carpenters at Fort Eustis—when it is now being done successfully at Fort Monroe, a few miles away."

The resolution sent to President Roosevelt, government officials, and the press, denounced the action of numerous firms holding government contracts and certain organized labor groups.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Minnesota Negro Defense Group Fights For Jobs

AUG 25 1941

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 21 (ANP) Saturday, August 9th, saw plans laid for the continuance of the fight to secure full equality for Negroes in Minnesota home defense force by the Minnesota Negro Defense committee, with the naming of a committee to contact personnel of local firms with defense contracts, seeking to secure employment for Negroes. At the same time, Gov. Harold E. Stassen received an invitation to speak at a mass meeting given Sunday, August 17, in the Hallie Q. Brown house, on his position in regards to Negroes in Minnesota's home defense program. Discussion held on the matter of obtaining jobs in various defense industries, drew several hundred whites and Negro citizens of the twin cities.

AUG 25 1941

The Minnesota state fair board's attention was directed, in a letter, to acts of discrimination practiced at the state fair last year, wherein a Minneapolis minister was charged 75 cents for a hamburger at one of the concessions there, informing the board that such would not be tolerated this year.

47d-1961

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

In the Navy, Messmen Only

The Kansas City naval recruiting station has issued an urgent call for young Negroes to enlist as messmen.

SEP 10 1941

Every time the navy asks for Negro messmen our blood boils. It is not that we don't want some of our men to serve in the mess branch of the service but we object to the fact that all Negroes who enlist in the navy are limited to mess service.

Why can't some of our stalwart, brave lads who would risk their lives for Uncle Sam don a sailor suit and fire some of the big naval guns?

If black boys can make up crack units in the army, if some of them can rise to the rank of lieutenant, colonel and even general, if they are good soldiers on the land, why wouldn't they be good sailors on the sea? There have been black sailors and famous ones in past wars of this country. Why not now?

In the National Defense program, the army has gone so far ahead of the navy in practicing real democracy and Americanism that the navy, from the secretary down to local recruiting officers, is out of step with the times when a call is made for "Negroes as messmen only."

SEP 10 1941

As this country becomes further involved in war and loyal, courageous men are needed to defend these shores against invasion, we would not be surprised if the navy should drop its color bar and begin to enlist Negroes in all branches of the service.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'Let Negroes Be Janitors,' Says Boilermakers Union

SEP 19 1941

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Boilermakers union, Local 72, with offices in Labor Temple here has been accused of "flagrant discrimination" by the Advisory Council for Negroes and was reported last week to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice now holding hearings in Los Angeles.

From a copy of the complaint sent to it by the Advisory Council, the local N. A. A. C. P. revealed that the local apparently is keeping four companies which have stated in writing their willingness to use Negro workers in any and all plant operations from doing so.

The Oregon Shipbuilding corporation, Willamette Iron and Steel, Commercial Iron Works, Albina Machinist Works, all of this city are under contract to the union. This union is reported to have refused to grant the request of Dr. D. N. Unthank, chairman of the Advisory Council to abolish its policy of excluding Negro members.

The refusal was made on grounds that "the available supply of Negro labor in this area could be absorbed as janitors."

The wage for janitors is about 77 cents an hour. The prevailing wage for boilermakers is approximately $1.25, according to Dr. Unthank.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Boeing Hires 1,000 A Week---No Negroes

OCT 10 1941

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Prosperity note for some is the announcement made by Boeing Aircraft company last week that its employment reached a new high of 21,000 after ten weeks of hiring at the rate of 1,000 persons a week. Boeing is one of the plans against which repeated charges of discrimination have been made and which the Fair Employment Practice Committee is investigating.

It will also lease the $15,934,480 airplane factory for which construction has been authorized at Renton, Wash., to make planes for the Navy. The Navy is the "club" where Negroes work only as messmen.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Atlantic Charter Designed For Whites Only"--Churchill

OCT 11 1941

By Our Londo Correspondent

LONDON, Oct. 9. (Censored)—The Prime Minister's statement that the Atlantic Charter drawn up between himself and President Roosevelt will not apply to the colored races within the British Empire, has created much resentment among Colonials in the British capital, especially as Major C. R. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister, has assured African students that "it means dark races too."

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill told M.Ps. that "At the Atlantic meeting we had in mind primarily restoration of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the States and nations of Europe. * * That is quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self-governing institutions in the regions and peoples which owe allegiance to the British Crown."

WHAT THE LABOR LEADER SAID

"Colored races, as well as white, will share the benefits of the Churchill-Roosevelt Atlantic Charter," declared the leader of the Labor Party and Deputy Prime Minister Major Attlee, addressing the members of the West Africa Students' Union in London a few days before The Prime Minister made his statement in Parliament.

OCT 11 1941

Major Attlee told the colored students that "we in the Labor Party have always been conscious of the wrongs done by the white races to the races with darker skins. We have always demanded that the freedom which we claim for ourselves should be extended to all men.

"You will not find in the declarations which have been made on behalf of the government of this country on the war any suggestion that the freedom and social security for which we fight should be denied to any of the races of mankind.

OCT 1 1941

"We fight this war not just for ourselves alone, but for all peoples. I look for an ever-increasing measure of self-government in Africa, and for an ever-rising standard of life for all the peoples of Africa," concluded the Deputy Leader of the British nation.

PRESS CRITICISE CHURCHILL

Criticising the Prime Minister's speech, the Liberal "News-Chronicle," declares editorially: "Mr. Churchill has had a bad political record on India. He never wholly eradicated from his mind the early bias of a subaltern in India, who was convinced of the superiority of the rule of English sahibs. He was the leader of the Tory Diehards who did their best to destroy the government of India Bill which became law in 1935. In Indian eyes his present intentions are therefore doubly suspect. But he is a big enough man to cut out the past and to deal honestly with present realities."

The newspaper points out that the colored races of the Empire have supported Britain in her hour of need with money, men and materials. "They have earned the reward which reason and justice should have given them long ago. Mr. Churchill must think again. Otherwise the Atlantic Charter will become for hundreds of millions a symbol of hypocrisy."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Groups Fight to Enforce Ban Against Jim-Crow

Negro Congress Lists Cases of Active Discrimination Against Skilled Men In Defense Industries

SEP 29 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—Samuel Watson is a young Negro worker certified after a course at the Bok Vocational School as a welder and was, on Aug. 2, called to work at the Cramp Shipyard.

Watson is still unemployed; he didn't get his job building ships for democracy because he is a NEGRO welder.

The Job Campaign Committee of the Philadelphia Council of the National Negro Congress, which is fighting for the execution of President Roosevelt's order demanding that all firms handling national defense work hire all workers, regardless of color told the story of Samuel Watson and of many more Negro workers among the quarter million Philadelphia Negroes who would work for the defeat of Hitlerism but who are being prevented by prejudice as dangerous as appeasing Hitler.

SMACKS OF HITLERISM

E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the progressive Negro weekly, the Philadelphia Tribune, said: "In my opinion it is an exceptionally stupid policy for the training schools and industry to refuse to train colored workers because industry has heretofore refused to employ the Negro. They are more than stupid. They are reactionary and smack of Hitlerism. The Negro worker is a store house for democracy. Only people blinded by prejudice can fail to observe this. . . ."

The Job Campaign Committee of the National Negro Congress, under the chairmanship of Dr. N. F. Mossell, founder of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, the first Negro hospital in the United States, went to the Cramp shipyard to see what it could do to break down discrimination.

After a meeting with the management they received the following communication:

"The Cramp Co. reaffirms the previously published statement to the OPM that it will accept trainees of the Negro race, all other things being equal. However, as stated by President Reed (of Cramps) in the conference, it is definitely the policy of the company that it cannot permit itself to be used as the instrumentality for overridding certain practices and rules with reference to the employment of colored persons.

"The Cramp Company will not agree to attempt to employ a definite stated percentage of its working force based on either percentage of colored or any other proportion, but will follow strictly the policy outlined above."

Here are some other typical examples of discrimination:

At the New York Shipard Chester only 139 of the 15,457 workers are Negroes.

There are no Negroes in the three training schools of this gigantic plant.

But even the 139 Negroes working here represent a partial victory for the Jobs Campaign Committee. Last year only 19 Negroes were employed in this shipyard.

The Sun Shipbuilding Co. asked for four carpenters. The carpenters union sent four skilled men. They were hired; they too were Negroes.

The union in a letter to the company wrote:

"In times like these when the world is on fire we must take every opportunity to break down the ignorance and stupidity of those who would deny employment because of color.

"We are informed that men are being employed regularly as carpenters yet our men were deprived of employment.

"In the present emergency every one is expected to do his share in furthering the national interest. Therefore it is repugnant to every principle of American democracy to bar any group of our citizens."

There is also the case of Westinghouse Electric, second largest monopoly in the electrical field in the world.

Two skilled carpenters, R. Elly and George Hicks, have been applying for jobs at Westinghouse very often.

Each time they are told to return. They are not told bluntly that Negro workers aren't hired; they are given the run-around. Finally, after four or five visits, they were told by the company police: "We don't want your kind around here."

The Westinghouse case has been taken to the President's Fair Practice Employment Committee and a hearing has been demanded.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

That Missing Freedom

Ever since papers not friendly to our national defense program raised the question about a certain freedom being left out at the famous Churchill-Roosevelt meeting somewhere in the Atlantic, it was evident that some request favoring religious freedom in behalf of the Russians was forthcoming.

OCT 28 1941

At a recent press conference the President made some remarks favorable to the granting of religious freedom to Russian subjects. Stalin of course if he is expecting help from the United States will give such a request for serious consideration. If he does not, then he will be heaping coals of fire on his back. He will be giving quarter to those isolation groups not only in the senate but all over the country who are opposed to the national defense policy.

Through this medium Stalin may be forced to grant to the people of Russia that missing freedom. In his extremity Stalin may make this move and the long suffering people of Russia may be the beneficiary of what thousands long have sought.

OCT 28 1941 OCT 28 1941

In our own country is a missing freedom. That freedom of political participation and economic security. There are millions of colored American citizens denied the right to vote in primaries of their faith. The lack of voting power has destroyed their educational, economic and civic enterprises. Under this system the non voters are ever in the breadlines of opportunity and educational activity, holding their hands as poor wards. This accounts to threatened marches on capitols, never ending protests to the President of the United States and half settled issues that do nobody good. If these people had full voting power they would not stand in the protest lines nor threaten to march anywhere but to the polls in seeking remedy for their ill's.

Under the old axiom of sweep before your own door before you ask others to sweep before theirs—and straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel somebody might raise the question of the political emancipation of millions of blacks in America struggling in poverty and suffering many partialities in the training camps where they are trying to prepart to defend a democracy that is seeking for foreign people that missing freedom.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

UAW-CIO HEADS TELL PLANTS "NO MORE DISCRIMINATION"

OCT 25 1941

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—It was reported to the N.A.A.C.P. last week that the International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers, CIO affiliate, unanimously adopted a resolution demanding an end to discrimination against Negroes in plants holding UAW-CIO contracts.

The resolution was passed after Negro members of the Detroit locals presented the problems of the colored worker to the board. The resolution states that curtailment of automobile production have seriously aggravated the problem of the Negro worker, and that it is hard for Negroes to get transferred from non-defense to defense work.

OCT 25 1941

The executive board resolved that all plant managements "covered by UAW-CIO contracts be immediately notified that any further racial discrimination will not be tolerated; that the International president appoint a committee to make available reports on the problems of Negro workers; that when dissension occurs among Negro and white workers, we recommend that the local union involved establish a joint committee to make a summary and investigation and report to the regional director and national committee."

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Ethridge and Cramer Prepare for Hearing on Defense Jim-Crow

Heads of FEC Committee Confer With Urban League and N.A.A.C.P on Investigation To Be Made

NEW YORK — (ANP) —Mark Ethridge, chairman, and Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practice committee, conferred here Wednesday afternoon with representatives of th various Urban League and NAA CP branches as well as the Governor's Committee Against Discrimination in Defense Industry in preparation for hearings that will be held in this area this fall on quality of compliance with the President's executive order barring bias in defense hiring.

While no specific date was announced for these hearings, they will not be undertaken until a study has been made elsewhere. It has already been announced that the first such hearings will be conducted in Los Angeles on Oct. 1 and 2.

Both Mr. Ethridge and Mr. Cramer were enroute to Hartford, Conn., when they stopped off here. At their request, Robert Washburn, executive secretary of the governor's committee hurriedly invited the various representatives to confer. They were Miss Frieda Miller, state industrial commissioner, and John Habberton, all for the governor's committee; Lester Granger, National Urban League; Charles Berkley, Brooklyn Urban League; Charles Collier, New York Urban League; Walter White, NAACP; and Richard Walker, United States Employment service.

The group informally discussed specific firms in the New York area which have refused to cooperate and a few which have given but reluctant copperation with regard to the executive order. In view of the fact that the committee is not yet prepared to hold hearings here, it was deemed advisable to withhold the names of these firms for the time being.

The talks, however, did reach out and include the broader aspects of the question of employment of Negroes by firms holding defense contracts. Consideration was given to the manner in which the hearings will be handled. So far as be determined, no specific conclusions were arrived at, nor was any official statement released.

SEP 19 1941

The two FEPC omcials left Thursday morning for Hartford where they intended to give their attention to the situation at the Colt Fire Arms company, a firm that has steadfastly refused to comply with the order. At least Mr Cramer was expected to return to New York for a Friday conference with another group which is seeking to coordinate the job-seeking activities of the various agencies locally.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Report Says There Is No Justification For Injustice to Negroes

Representatives of 32 Goverhment Agencies Make Study Preceeding Roosevelt's Recent Executive Order

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP).—Blasting discriminatory practices against Negroes in civil service, the report of the Council of Personnel Administrators is one of the "hottest" documents to reach President Roosevelt's desk recently, sources close to the administration declare.

Going into full detail on discriminations, it is reported the document states "there has been no justification for the cruel and unjust treatment accorded Negroes under present procedures."

The result of months of study by the personnel administrators of the 32 governmental agencies operating in the city, this report is one which has been eagerly awaited and as soon as it was submitted to the President, action was expected.

Nothing has been said of the report, nothing has been released, but it is known that it made the "boys' on the Hill strangely silent.

The report, laid on the President's desk sometime back, plus the urgency of the Fair Employment Practice committee, is believed responsible for the recent issuance of the executive order to the governmental agencies banning discrimination in the employ of Negroes under the civil service.

An inkling of what the report contained was bruited about town early in the week but it was discussed in whispers and in an 'off-the-record" manner.

However, one of the offshoots of the action of the President was recorded in a local daily as follows:

Five Negroes were sent to the war department to take positions as clerks or stenographers. The personnel director refused to accept them. They in turn notified someone, (believed to be Secretary McReynolds at the White House) and the order went back to the war department to place these applicants on the job, or else there would be a new personnel administrator in the war department the next morning. They went to work.

As far back as early spring, the Council of Personnel Administrators has been at work on this problem.

SEP 19 1941

Meeting with the various Negro department heads, they sought the advice of these officials and discussed at length the problem of integrating the workers into the regular set-ups or of establishing segregated units.

To the everlasting credit of the council, it went on record and so reported to the President that it was for complete integration of Negro workers along with the whites.

The report is one of the most important documents—even as important as the original executive order of June 25 to the industrial plants, since it gives Negroes an opportunity in the many bureaus of the government. And since there are over a million people on the payrolls of the government it is hardly going too far afield to expect that at least 10 per cent of these employes will be Negroes.

Profiting by the report, Negroes accepted under the civil service will be amenable to all the rules and regulations thereof, with regard to promotions and other benefits now enjoyed only by the whites.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

N. Carolina Ill Feeling Continues

Civilians and Soldiers of Both Races Conflict

KINSTON, N. C.—(ANP)— That there is much ill feeling between soldiers and civilians of both races in this state is apparent by the frequent outbursts and clashes. Many of these soldiers, both white and colored, are from the north, and with them comes the burning resentment for the southern white and colored persons. It is commonly known that white southerners do not like Negro soldiers, particularly from the north, as can be seen from recent happenings in southern camps; but white soldiers bear no good-will for southern white citizenry either, and frequently are at opposite ends in a struggle to ridicule and mistreat each other. Another side is revealed in the southern Negro civilians dislike for northern Negro soldiers.

Reports emanating from this city last week reveal that authorities have requested that the number of Negro soldiers permitted to visit here be curtailed, since they caused considerable disturbance while here. It is said that about 1,000 spent the week end here, and the police were kept quite bbusy. The disorders however, were blamed on a comparatively small number.

Among the incidents said to have occurred was the stabbing of Ralph Hicks, local Negro teacher, by a soldier, James Roberts, at Hillcrest, a suburban resort. Hicks was dangerously wounded and Roberts was arrested by a lone policeman who spirited him away from the crowd which protested his arrest.

Reports have it that several white women were "insulted" by Negroes in uniform, and the rumor is going around that a white girl had been slain by a soldier in an outlying district. The report was announced

untrue, however, but officials says that such reports can be exceedingly dangerous.

At a colored hotel, a civilian was knifed by a soldier when the citizen resented the attentions of the soldier to his girl friend. Two arrests were made, but six policemen were needed to remove the prisoners from the hotel. Although threats were made, the police did not draw their pistols.

James Canady, a white cab driver, was assaulted with a hammer and robbed by a soldier and a man who might have been a soldier in civilian attire. Canady was choked and beaten on the head, but escaped severe injury. Another cab was approaching and Canady managed to blow his horn. With the occupants stopping to investigate, his assailants fled into a field. He reported a loss of $15.

Authorities say that army officials did not ask for the return of soldiers picked up by police, but expected them to be dealt with by the police court.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

First Lady Cheered by 700 Women

Says All Have Vital Part to Play for U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— In simple straight-forward language Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told 700 Negro women leaders from forty states the District of Columbia, Cuba, the British West Indies, and the Virgin Islands that there will be no Jim Crow in the operating policy of the Civilian Defense Program, and they cheered her to the rafters.

Speaking in her capacity as assistant to Civilian Defense Director Fiorello LaGuardia, the First Lady addressed the opening meeting of the National Council of Negro Women's two-day conference held here in the auditorium of the Labor Department.

"As Negro women you have a vital part to play in the Civilian Defense program," she said. "You're going to defend your way of life more wholeheartedly than ever before. I hope that every one of you will go back to your community and take advantage of every contact that you have in order to make this program of civilian defense effective.

"We hope to have bureaus of information and placement in every community, and I hope that in no bureau will there be discrimination on account of race, creed or color. We are asking that all citizens be treated alike and I think we will succeed."

Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Office of Negro affairs in the National Youth Administration, and president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Praising the First Lady as a great woman who "comes here to learn from Negro women as well as to bring us a vital message," Mrs. Bethune characterized the Conference as the most important gathering of Negro women in America. "We have here leaders from every National Negro Women's organization in this country," she said, "And they represent the powerful influence of Negro women in every strata of our economic life."

Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she regarded the whole Civilian Defense program as an opportunity for the American people of all races and creeds to learn something more about what constitutes real democracy.

"I hope that this program is going to teach us to work together with anybody who wants to work," she declared. "Whatever our race or religion, we have got to remember that if we're going to make this a country where everybody has an equal chance to obtain those certain rights that go with freedom, we have got to work together.

Othe speakers on the program which was a symposiumon the role of the National Council in World affairs, were: Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, Miss Dorothy Height, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Miss Elsie Austin, and Miss Carita V. Roane.

Mrs. Roosevelt explained to the delegates that because of the large number she was unable to keep her original plan to have the first meeting of the Conference at the White House. Immediately, after the meeting she led the entire delegation in a bus motorcade to the White House, where they were her guests at tea.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Cops Hold Crowd At Bay As M. P.'s Beat Soldier

TAMPA, Fla. (ANP) -- While seven white military policemen stood guard with pistols drawn and deputy sheriffs forced the gathering crowd to move on, an unidentified soldier was severely beaten here Sunday by white M. P.'s from MacDill Field.

The trouble began when a soldier walked out of a local tavern with his shirt collar open and the lapel of his shirt pocket out of place. An M. P. approached and told him to arrange his clothing properly. When the soldier did not respond immediately the M. P. struck him across the head.

The soldier ran but was chased and caught by the M. P., as seven others rushed up. They drew their guns as a crowd, including other colored soldiers, gathered. The unarmed soldier meanwhile was being beaten unmercifully, and finally was placed in a car and carried away. The sheriff's force had been called to the scene and blocked off the area driving spectators on.

Conditions Bad

Colored soldiers say conditions are generally bad at MacDill Field, with M. P.'s assaulting troops with little or no provocation. A group of colored soldiers was shot at one night last week while returning to their quarters through the white area of the encampment. There is no other way to reach the colored section.

A few weeks ago, two were shot on a Tampa street by M. P.'s and local police. One of them, Sgt. Gilbert D. Wagoner, Jr., was taken to the county hospital and then to jail on charges of assault with intent to kill the city policeman, although witnesses and Wagoner say he was unarmed and never approached within ten feet of the officer who joined in the fray and shot Wagoner in the hip as he sought to protect himself from the M. P.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Bragg's First Pay Day After Tragedy, Peaceful

FORT BRAGG, N C — (ANP) —In the unusual manner, Negro troops stationed here were paid the fifth of the month which was exactly a month from the tragic incident involving the death of heroic Pvt. Ned Turman who was shot down by a white M. P. in the Fort Bragg bus. Only two large Negro units were on the post payday, September 5. These were the 16th btatalion, field artillery replacement center and the 76th coast artillery (AA). The others were out on maneuvers and firing problems.

In a plan to attempt to halt public criticism "temporary Negro military policemen" were selected to serve during the payday season. These temporary M. P.'s were stationed in the badlands where Negroes are settled heavily but none were seen in or around the bus station where a large percentage of trouble usually brews.

In an impromptu poll with the Negro M. P.'s it was noted that there was very little trouble paynight or afterwards. The Negro M. P.'s are not given the training as the whites are given and are usually told indirectly or directly not to arrest white soldiers. Since the recent inspection tour of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, it is believed that fully trained regular Negro military men for all time M. P. duty would be recommended.

The union bus station at Fayetteville is crowded nightly with Negro soldiers on pass or furlough visiting Raleigh, Durham, Wilmington, the Atlantic beach and other points. Most of them are forceed to stay in Fayetteville or in camp due to the cost of transportation. With the school season opening at the Fayetteville State Teachers' college, there will be many recreational affairs for soldiers and students of that institution arranged by army morale officers and school officials.

The Fayetteville city police authorities have just about cleaned up prostitutes who were operating in Fayetteville's notorious "Little Harlem." Women who are seen soliciting are arrested and taken to jail and are examined by public health authorities. If the examinations proves these women have any of the various social diseases, they are sentenced to terms of from 3 to 12 months at the state women's prison in Raleigh.

Army officials recommended a cleanup drive in Fayettebille's vice lands inasmuch as this fort has an extremely high percentage of social diseases among the enlisted men.

Sunday night taxicab owners and cafe operators were not near as busy as they had been in the past four weeks. There were numerous arrests made also of cab drivers who were caught contacting women for soldiers and "pad" operators. These "pads," as soldiers term them, are the ragged houses where usually five or six women are located. At this time, there are very few Negro or white prostitutes seen on Fayetteville streets.

47d-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OPINION

KEEPING 366th OUT OF DIXIE IS WISE

We have heard some complaint, but not a great deal, because the 366th Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass., was not sent into North Carolina for the war games.

Secretly, we are very glad that it was kept in New England, where it is in camp.

Any advantage gained from experience in war maneuvers would have been nullified by lowered morale resulting from clashing with Southern race prejudice.

Of course, the government ought to be able to protect its soldier defenders from unprovoked abuse and the attacks of prejudiced white civilians.

Of course, Southern communities must be taught to respect the uniform of the U.S. Army, whether worn by black or white men.

But the government isn't protecting them, and until it does, we say that Northern soldiers should be trained in the North.

All of us who are in the North and West are migrant fugitives from Southern oppression. In many cases we have sacrificed everything in order to seek freedom from jim crow, for the right to an education, and the right to vote.

No occasion, as we see it, is important enough to compel these men to go back into the "slavery of Egypt" once they have crossed the Red Sea."

Whether the War Department or the officers of the 366th themselves are responsible for the order which keeps this regiment out of Dixie, we think it wise.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

REFUSE TO SEND 366TH SOUTH FOR ARMY PRACTICE

OCT 12 1941

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Negro troops of the 366th regiment will not take part in the coming war maneuvers of the first and fourth armies in the south, Col. William H. Smith, announced Thursday without further comment. The regiment is stationed at Fort Devens, Mass.

Despite the fact that Col. Smith did not reveal the motive for holding the soldiers back from the normal and expected training in the south it is obvious that the persistent friction between Negro troops from the north and southerners was the chief and lone motivating factor.

It was a concession to the south and can not be a move calculated to increase either army morale or military efficiency.

To practice in the most modern of blitz battle the south is the scene of the "mock battlefields." Just how the men intend to obtain the best practice our country has devised in battlefield technique is more or less speculative. It is highly probable that the War Department was thinking less of battlefield technique and military efficiency than it was of the attitude of the south toward the presence of Negro soldiers.

It is a case of the Civil War being set in progress with the south still gaining concessions. It will be remembered that the Negro soldiers for the most part fought with the Union forces. Since that time the white south has had a bitter resentment to a Negro in army uniform. The World War days revealed the most caustic and malicious treatment of colored soldiers on the part of southerners.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Governor Stassen Faces Court Action By Minn. NAACP

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Because Governor Harold Stassen claims to be helpless to admit Negroes to Minnesota's Home Defense set-up, claiming that he is bound by the "military code of the federal army" and that this code excludes Negroes, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, plans action in the state courts against the governor and the adjutant general of the state.

OCT 11 1941

Negroes who voluntered were not accepted and attempts were made to set up a Jim Crow company. The Governor appeared before a mass meeting called by the branch and said he was in total disagreement with the discrimination. But he stated flatly that it was beyond his power to change the situation because he claimed the Adjuant General's office must operate according to the federal military code which excludes Negroes.

OCT 11 1941

The action planned by the NAACP in this case is the first of its kind.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Race Problem Stand Rapped

Insists Solution Lies In Disregarding Color Question

LITTLE ROCK—Taking to task Dr. J. B. Watson, president of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, for his position on the recent incidents between "Negro soldiers and white civilians in various southern communities," the Rev. J. C. Clay made public this week a copy of a letter he wrote the college president immediately following the appearance of his views published in a Little Rock daily paper under a Pine Bluff date line.

The purported views allegedly given out by Dr. Watson said among other things: "The Army has neglected to take the precaution to cultivate the local community to which the Negro should be brought, by sending in advance Army officers for preliminary conferences with the officials and leading citizens of the community.

"A conference with city and county officers and the ministers, for instance, of the community would help prepare the community for the unusual experience of having in their midst Negro soldiers with Army guns and Government uniforms. In the second place, the Government has not taken proper precaution to prepare Negro soldiers for an event all so unusual."

OCT 11 1941

The Rev. Mr. Clay, C. M. E. presiding elder, of the Forst Smith district, takes sharp difference with Dr. Watson's views, declaring:

"The way to avoid friction between whites and Negro soldiers is for every one to agree that an American is just a soldier regardless of his race, color or creed."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BAR NEGRO TROOPS FROM MOCK BATTLES

OCT 11 1941

Jim Crow 366th Left Out Of Southern War Maneuvers

47d

Valuable training in offensive and defensive tactics, lessons on the "must" list for any man who faces the possibility of having to help check a modern, highly mechanized blitz attacks, will be denied members of the jim crow 366th regiment stationed at Fort Devens, Mass.

The Negro regiment was informed that it would not be transferred to the South to participate in the war games of the 1st and 4th armies, by Col. William H. Smith, Thursday.

The jim crow outfit will remain in the cantonment for the duration of the maneuvers, after which, if called into actual combat, it will enter handicapped by lack of training.

Colonel Smith declined to state reasons why the Race troops will not be sent South along with other outfits at Fort Devens.

It could not be determined immediately whether the decision to keep the 366th out of the South was made in Washington. The decision, however, follows closely after agitation in some quarters to keep all Negro troops north of the Mason and Dixon line.

This point of view was vigorously opposed by the Chicago Defender, thousands of its readers, and others unwilling to have their government surrender to undemocratic sectional prejudices.

OCT 11 1941

The decision to bar Negro soldiers from participation in the war maneuvers because they are being held in the South means either that the government is unwilling to challenge a philosophy which may, if allowed to flower, destroy it, or that keeping the Negro troops out of the South is a simple way to dispose of a knotty problem, about which it is not too much concerned

anyway.

Already known attitudes of the War Department make it easy for one to lay at its door responsibility for any such action.

The Chicago Defender has charged without contradiction from any branch or officer of the government that the War Department is not concerned about the problems facing Negro soldiers unless they affect its routine or mar in any way army efficiency.

It was for this reason that the Chicago Defender failed to be impressed by the War Department's announcement that investigations were being made of numerous reports of brutality and injustices suffered by Race soldiers.

Investigating all reports of irregularities is a part of War Department routine. Investigations are not necessary to establish that Negro soldiers are not being treated like other soldiers.

The War Department knows it, because it has adopted a racial policy, the underlying factor of which is the belief that whites are superior.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Fruits of Protest

Last March when J. H. Kindelberger startled the country with his statement that the North American bomber plant in Kansas City, Kas., would not employ Negroes as aircraft workers no matter how skilled the might be, Negro citizens made a mass protest which resounded all over the country.

That protest had a far-reaching effect. It reached the ears of high officials in Washington. It started a nation-wide movement to eliminate discrimination against Negroes in defense industries. It influenced other cities to hold similar demonstrations against thoughtless un-Americanism. It led to the breaking down of age-old barriers against Negro skilled labor in the Kansas City community. It resulted in a successful fight for the training of Negro youth for defense industry.

All of these developments were by-products of the mammoth mass meeting which was held primarily to bring about a change in policy of the North American Aviation company.

This week, that primary purpose is about to be realized. Four young Negro men who have completed an aircraft sheet metal course were called Monday to begin a week's try-out at the bomber plant which has not yet begun full production. The four young men are skilled workers and if they pass the company's test they will be put to work as aircraft sheet metal workers.

Kindelberger never has publicly retracted the policy of "Negroes as janitors only" that he announced last March. He has not answered the hundreds of communications sent him by Negro citizens and organizations. He has not stated openly that he intends to follow the President's executive order and the policy of the Office of Production Management.

But the calling of Negro aircraft workers to the bomber plant is concrete evidence that Mr. Kindelberger and the North American Aviation company fully intend, as do all good Americans, to comply with the principles and policies laid down by the federal government. We can overlook the fact that Mr. Kindelberger has not publicly retracted his statement of last March if only he will continue to employ Negro skilled workers. That "actions speak louder than words" is an old axiom. It is as true now as when first spoken.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Bar Ass'n Attacks Army

OCT 11 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9—President Franklin D. Roosevelt is in receipt of a letter from the recent convention of the National Bar Association of America condemning the brutal treatment accorded soldiers in the Nation's Army and asking the President to exert all his influence behind a "square deal" for all races and creeds. OCT 11 1941

The National Bar Association, principal organization among lawyers of this country, said: "Jews, Gentiles, Negroes, Catholics and Protestants all make up this man's army. They are entitled to equal treatment under the laws and they must get it as a matter of right."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

LAWYER FLAYS NEGRO OFFICIALS; OXLEY LOST TEMPER, CRITICIZED

OCT 19 1941

By J. W. TATE for ANP

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16—More than 800 persons witnessed a heated controversy when they attended a citizen's mass meeting Sunday at Phyllis Wheatley Settlement house sponsored by the Minnesota Negro Defense committee. The principals in the verbal battle were Jonas Schwartz, white, and Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor of racial relations unit, U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, Washington.

Mr. Oxley gave a summary of the work of his department in the fight for Negro jobs in the defense program. He referred to the President's executive order against discrimination and the urgency of Negro training and made an appeal that Negroes not resent the many unpleasant obstacles that may be thrown in their path.

Atty. Schwartz, who is a liberal Jew, was invited by the chairman of the meeting to make a few remarks. He criticized the attitude of the Negro government officials and stated that Oxley knew that very little would be done because of the insincerity of those controlling the set-up. Schwartz further disagreed with Oxley in his praise of the Ford Motor company's hiring of Negroes on a percentage basis according to population.

He said, I believe if five jobs are open and there are five competent Negroes available, they should have the jobs irrespective of racial population.

Officials Not Sincere

He concluded his criticism by stating if these Negro government paid officials were sincere about this discrimination breakdown, they would resign from their jobs in two weeks after they were employed or force a change of condition.

Mr. Oxley apparently became angry as he interrupted Mr. Schwartz and challenged him to a debate, called him a demogogue, and exclaimed, "I know better Jews than you!"

47d-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

J. FINLEY WILSON RESIGNS FROM AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

ONE RESULT of Col, Charles A. Lindbergh's recent speech in which he blasted Jews as war-mongers, has been the resignation of J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the I. B. P. O. Elks of the World, from the America First Committee, under whose auspices Col. Lindbergh has been speaking. In a letter to M. R. Hufty, national organization director, Mr. Wilson wrote:

OCT 18 1941

"I am resigning from the committee because I cannot follow the views expressed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. As a great flier he once ruled the hearts of the American people. His recent expressions, however, in connection with his attitude toward the Jewish people, are not in keeping with the ideals of Americanism which I believe all patriotic Americans should hold to dearly . . . I cannot allow myself or my organization, the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, to be drawn into giving aid and comfort to the twin brutes of Europe, Hitler and Mussolini, by speaking disparagingly of another race of people."

The Grand Exalted Ruler takes high ground in recogniizng that no Negro, as a member of a minority group in this country, can afford to be party to the general condemnation of any racial group by an individual or organization which would hold that group as a whole accountable for the acts of its individual members.

Such an attitude only fosters racial intolerance and we have been a victim too long of such an attitude on the part of many whites in this country. OCT 18 1941

In making amends for his mis-leadership in allgning his order with the America First Committee Mr. Wilson has caused to be published a booklet, "The Colored Elks and National Defense," in which some valuable material has been presented to the antlered herd and an appeal to their pariotism is made.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Robert Weaver of OPM Lists Firms Which Are Opening Their Doors

OCT 17 1941

Curtiss-Wright Will Employ Negroes In All Capacities; Wright Company To Hire 1,500; Cites Training Need

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP).—Continuing the breaking down of jim-crowism in industry, the Office of Production Management adds to the report submitted two weeks ago, listing some additional organizations which have taken on Negroes and at the same time pointing out that the previously listed firms have greatly increased their Negro personnel.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver said the Curtiss Wright company at Beaver, Pa., just about ready to open, will employ Negroes in all capacities. Trainees are now being taught in the schools and the same policy will be followed as is in effect in the plants at Buffalo, Cincinnati and Columbus, O.

The Union Switch and Signal company of Pittsburgh, has 90 Negroes, employed as moulders, helpers, assistants, firemen, truckers and generally. The company plans to "up-grade" these men and hire additional Negroes. There is a definite need here for skilled men for foundry work.

The Hartsook Machine company in Cleveland, has employed two Negroes as machineshop trainees, and the Taylor Chemical company of the same city has also two Negro machineshop trainees. Both of these are rather small companies.

The Ford Instrument company of Brooklyn, has increased its Negro employes from 7 to 17. They are engaged in skilled and semi-skilled labor.

OCT 17 1941

Hire Negro Electrician

The Republican Aviation company, Long Island, has a Negro electrician who is also a tool and die maker. Negro trainees are in the Republic school, training for aircraft work.

The Remington Arms company at Bridgeport, Conn., has 40 Negroes as machine operators and semi-skilled workers. They formerly had two Negroes employed as janitors.

At the Seneca Amunition depot, New York, 250 Negroes, or about 20 per cent of the whole staff, are engaged in construction work and many will be hired upon completion of the plant.

The Curtiss Wright plant at Columbus, O., has 120 Negroes as machine tool operators, fabricators, sheet metal workers and 20 more are being trained to go into the factory immediately upon completion of their courses.

It is interesting to note that in connection with this the local Urban league maintains a revolving fund, allowing each trainee to borrow $10 for tool purchase. This is returned to the league when the trainees starts work .

The Otis Elevator company at Harrison, N. J., has taken on six Negro crane operators. More are scheduled to begin work this week and the company is calling for all the skilled and semi-skilled workers it can find.

The Brewster Aeronautic company of Newark has increased its Negro personnel from six to 22 of which three are machine operators and five paint sprayers. Ten Negroes are enrolled as sheet metal workers and being trained in the Bloomfield school for immediate employment ni the Newark plant.

The Kelco Chemical company of Plainfield, N. J., employs 150 Negroes as process workers and more are being added to the group.

The Crucible Steel company of Harrison, N. J., has 300 Negro workers skilled and unskilled laborers. They have asked the state employment office for as many skilled Negro workers as appear on the lists of that office.

The Western Electric company at Kearney, N. J., has employed six Negroes and is asking for Negro machinists.

OCT 17 1941

To Increase Negro Personnel

The Wright Aeronautical company at Cincinnati, has 23 Negroes out of 300 bench hands and plans to increase the Negro personnel to a total of 1,500.

The Kankakee Powder plant at Joliet, Ill., has 17 Negroes and will increase this to 125. One of these is in training as a "laundry operator" (a highly-specialized department.) Upon completion of his training, his salary will be $250 per month. Other workers are receiving from 65 to 72 cents per hour.

The Carbide and Carbon Chemical company at Texas City, Texas is constructing a new plant with less than 200 men on the payroll. Of this number 12 are Negroes and it is hoped that the same percentage will be maintained after the plant is in operation.

On the other hand, Dr. Weaver deplores the condition in Detroit where some 900 Negro trainees will be effected by the mass layoffs in the automobile industry. The same predicament was expected in Buffalo when the Chevrolet plant closed down, but the Negro trainees were so superior to the average worker they were retained, while the older workers were let out.

OCT 17 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Segregation In Defense Set-up Draws Protest

Resolutions Presented To Bishop Williams

OCT 20 1941

OMAHA, Neb.—(ANP)—The 66th annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal church, with Bishop Noah W. Williams presiding, went on record in ringing language in support of national defense but in opposition to discrimination against Negro workers in its meeting this past week. Among the resolutions which were passed was one pledging loyalty and another condemning un-American practices.

"Realizing that the church of the living God is the only heaven ordained institution for the bringing of peace on earth, we of the Kansas conference go on record as endorsing the national defense program of the President of the United States," the resolutions began.

We have, however, had our attention, through the Negro press and pulpit, called to the alarming practice of discrimination in the national defense setup. Negro carpenters, mechanics, and engineers of all sorts are denied the right of joining the ranks of organized labor. Because of the denial of the right of organization, black hands cannot help in the mighty industrial effort that will cause this nation to be so armed until no foe will dare put his feet upon our shores.

"The Kansas conference goes on record condemning such practice as unhealthy for our vaunted democracy. The Negro has shed his blood on every battlefield. Glorious has been the bravery and valor of the Negro soldier. The pages of American history are illuminated with the valiant deeds of men of color.

"Be it hereby resolved that since the Negro has played such a dominant role in the development of this nation, that our official heads of government take such action as necessary to see that discrimination, esgregation, and jim-crowism ceases in our industrial program .

"We say that if Uncle Sam will strike the chains that bind the hands of Negro labor, the Negro will man the tanks and artillery; he will take the wings of the eagle and fly the planes. He will navigate the battleships of our glorious nation that sail the seven seas; he will be willing to shed his blood and continue to be loyal that we may remain one nation, indivisible, with charity and justice for all." The resolutions were presented to Bishop Williams by the committee which included M. C. Knight, T. W. Green Jr., R. A. Adams, F. Jesse Peck, R. S. Everett, G. W. Reed, D. M. Cole, Mrs. Lottie White, Mrs. Freda Wilson and Mrs. Gertrude Clark.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REJECTED ON MORAL GROUNDS

OCT 11 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 9—What appears to be a consistent policy of the War Department to restrict Negro Army officers to certain branches of the service was revealed here last week when Major General J. O. Mauborgne, chief signal officer of the Army, summarily rejected the appointment of Ozzie H. Johnson to a commission in the Signal Corps.

For three months The Courier has been pushing the case of Mr. Johnson through the red tape maze of buck-passing in the War Department in an effort to break the unwritten law of keeping qualified race men out of certain branches of the armed services.

Johnson, holder of a doctorate and possessor of an enviable scholastic record from three major colleges and universities, applied for a Second Lieutenancy in the U. S. Signal Corps Reserve. He passed all physical and mental examinations and was called to Washington for a personal interview on last July 11th.

CASE RECONSIDERED

When The Courier learned Johnson was being given the "bum's rush" it intervened in the case and after several conferences between P. L. Prattis, executive editor, and War Department officials, a reconsideration was given the young man's application.

Last week in a very terse communication Johnson received the following notice: "Application unfavorably considered. Lacks requisite moral qualification."

Army officials based their action on the fact that Johnson was divorced by his wife in 1936 on a charge of desertion while he was doing graduate work at the University of Chicago. The Courier learned that Johnson had no knowledge of his wife's action and that the court had allowed $50 a month alimony fee in absentia.

MARRIED GIRL, 17

Investigation shows that Johnson consumated a youthful marriage with Esther Mae Staples, 17, at Fort Smith, Ark., on May 19, 1931. He was 19 years old at the time and a junior at Kansas State Teachers' College, Pittsburgh, Kan. The youth continued in school and did not live long with his wife who remained at her parents' home in Guthrie, Okla.

Johnson continued his studies by doing graduate work on a Rosenwald Fellowship at the University of Iowa and in 1936-37 he matriculated at the University of Chicago to get his Doctor of Philosophy degree. After receiving his doctorate Johnson returned to Oklahoma to accept a position at Langston university.

Shortly after accepting the position he was confronted with an alimony suit. An agreement was worked out with the court and the alimony demand was fully met. This the Army has used as a test of Mr. Johnson's moral character.

OCT 11 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Fort Bragg M. P. Tells Experiences

OCT 18 1941

Former Member of 24th Infantry Tells Ugly Story

It's hell to have a soldier in the South," declared Technical Sgt. William Brown, when he called at the Black Dispatch office Saturday. Sgt. Brown is in Oklahoma on leave from his military outfit, from Hattiesburg, Miss., attending the funeral of a relative.

"I had my wife moved away from Hattiesburg in order that I would not get in trouble regarding her," Brown delared. He said the reason why he knew he had better separate from his wife while in Mississippi resulted from poor whites meeting her up in the business part of the city, where she was shopping and telling her "Nigger, get on back down in your part of town."

"I have a car," said the sergeant, "but if you'll believe me the white folk don't want me to drive it. Twice whites have driven up beside me and told me to get off the highway," said Brown.

A former member of the 24th Infantry, Brown said he was now with a company of colored engineers.

"We build roads, bridges, airports, do drafting, surveying and study methods of water purification," said Brown. "We are also taught how to blow up bridges," said Brown, who alleges he can get rid of any bridge so quickly it would make one's head swim. The non-com said he had taken a course in engineering at Fort Belvior in a class of 250, seven of whom were colored.

OCT 18 1941

Brown said he was stationed at Fort Bragg shortly before the trouble which occurred there.

"I served as an MP for a long period," said Brown. "One night I had to work almost all night riding the buses to protect the colored soldiers. The white MP's were on the war path that night and several of them were attempting to herd the Negro soldiers with drawn guns.

"On one occasion when a cheap carnival came to town they made the Negro soldiers remain in camp for eight days when a white woman with the carnival alleged she had been insulted by a Negro.

"Shortly after this, while serving as an MP down in the Negro section I had to arrest two white sodiers for chasing Negro women; but nothing is ever done about this sort of thing," said Brown.

The soldier, who said his home is in Georgia, said he remained in the army 17 years before receiving a promotion.

OCT 18 1941

"We realy got it in the neck under Pat Hurley. From 1922 to 1936, there was no advancement for a black trooper in the 24th infantry, but since that time things have materialy changed. I think this war scare has benefitted the Negro soldier immensely. We are today creeping into branches of the army where we have never been before," Brown said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ethridge Raps Union Jim Crow

OCT 19 1941

SEATTLE, Washington—(SNS)—Race discrimination on the part of a union is an "unrelieved tragedy," Mark Ethridge, Louisville newspaper editor and chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as he made a plea that labor "abolish all the devices of constitution and ritual" which now bar Negroes and other minority groups from the opportunity to work.

Ethridge spoke as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee which was named by President Roosevelt some months ago to "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination" against potential defense workers because of thei race, creed, color, or national origin.

"Our committee has the means to bring recalcitrant manufacturers into line and undoubtedly means will be found to bring recalcitrant unions into line," he warned.

"But we do not want to do that," he added. "We want your full support and your full acceptance of the national policy."

After recalling the many efforts made to integrate minority groups into the defense program, climaxed by an executive order by the President on June 25, Ethridge continued:

OCT 18 1941

"Unfortunately, there are still many unions, and many locals of unions not all of them engaged directly in the defense effort, which bar their fellowmen because of color. I would not be frank at all with you if I did not say that most of them are yours."

Citing examples, Ethridge, who as general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, deals with 12 unions pointed out:

"We have a notorious case in which an employer subscribed in effect to Hitler's theory that Negroes are best fitted for slavery, or at the very best, for domestic work, but offsetting that, we have a notorious case in which a union, by hypocrisy and trickery, deprived Negroes who were already working of their right to employment."

On the eve of the first hearing of the committee on Fair Employment Practice to open Monday (October 20) in the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, Ethridge told the unionists that discrimination against workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin, is "a game that this country cannot afford to play in the light of all it has stood for and challenged; it is certainly a game that the union of the United States cannot afford to play unless they want to invite the destruction which has come to their fellow-unionists in Germany and Italy."

Ethridge will preside over the Los Angeles hearing which will be attended by the entire membership of the Fair Practice Committee, with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, represented by proxy.

47d-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The War Department Takes Action

FROM TWO authoritative sources last week came indications that the War Department has been firmly convinced that steps must be taken to prevent the recurrence of such racial disturbances as cropped up at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Camp Robinson in Arkansas.

The crux of the trouble was aired both by General B. O. Davis, Sr., whose report of an investigation into the Fort Bragg affair was handed the War Department last week and by Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War in delivering an address at the dedicatory exercises of the Anacostia Leave Camp near Washington, D. C.

General Davis took more than 600 pages to say it, but he did not mince words to express the sound opinion that the War Department is making a serious mistake in not giving military police "equal equipment and equal authority" with those of the opposite race.

Equally important was his second suggestion that "an experienced officer, trained in police work" be dispatched to Fort Bragg 'to be provost marshall at the camp and to train and organize a police force of white and colored military police."

Hardly had these proposals reached the War Department when Judge Hastie acting as spokesman for the Secretary of War announced that they would be carried out by the army without further delay.

This is encouraging news to those of us anxious to see Negro boys wearing the uniform of the United States Army accorded equal respect and treatment as those of any other race.

SEP 29 1941

A hopeful sign that the Fort Bragg incident will not be repeated is the announcement that those empowered as military police will be given training for these positions — that means white personnel as well as black.

A step further toward re-establishing amicable relations would be a more careful selection on the part of the War Department of the white officer and police personnel. A closer check on their beliefs and attitude on racial questions would not be time ill spent. It might well be the proverbial ounce of prevention that will be worth far more than the pound of cure.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Job Discrimination— Danger to U.S. Security

• One of the most important necessities for strengthening national defense is the elimination of job discrimination against the Negro people and other minorities.

President Roosevelt has issued two orders against this Hitler practice—one against discrimination in defense industries, the other against jim-crowism in federal employment. These orders followed energetic struggles by the Negro people, labor and other anti-fascist forces of the country.

A few days ago in a radio speech, Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti denounced this practice and declared that national defense industries will not be able to get away with job discrimination in New York State. Some progress has been made against this evil upon the initiative of Negro organizations working with trade unions, which are realizing more and more that their interests are vitally at stake. But far too little has been accomplished in giving effect to the policy urged by the nation's chief executive.

Those industrialists who maintain a policy of job discrimination are not only violating the rights of the Negro people, they are endangering the fight against Hitlerism. The nation needs to mobilize all its resources and, above all, to end the un-American bans which seriously hamper this objective. Stern and practical measures should be taken against every manifestation of discrimination in national defense in this and other states.

SEP 25 1941

In all phases of the defense effort, racial discrimination should be eliminated and full equality established in order that the country's maximum effort against Hitler can be realized.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army Bias Hit In Commonweal Magazine

NEW YORK—(SNS)—A stinging editorial scoring race prejudice in the army appears in the Commonweal, weekly magazine, for September 19. Outlining the friction at Fort Bragg, N. C., and at Camp Robinson, Ark, the editorial states "These incidents serve to dramatize in the U. S. Army conditions which, in the last war, led to the lamentable outbreak at Houston, Texas, when enraged colored troops seized arms and ammunition and invaded that city."

"Segregation produces a host of evils. It makes impossible that three-musketeers sort of solidarity which can act as a great protection against minor manifestations of race prejudice. It automatically encourages the giving of better quarters and facilities to white outfits. It encourages the fear of 'arming the Negroes,' and thereby themselves short of insurrection and desertion."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Substitute White For Colored Truck Drivers

FORT JACKSON, S. C., Sept. 18——(ANP)—Another act of discrimination recently came to light in this area with news of the dismissal of Negro truck drivers and the hiring of whites for that position.

Originally Negro soldiers were serving as truck drivers for the fort. The issuance of orders from headquarters that they be taken off and begin training as soldiers, brought about their replacement by Negro civilians, who received a pay of $21 a month. Later, when their wages were increased to $25 per week, white civilians summarily ousted the Negroes and took over the jobs themselves.

SEP 21 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Pilot Barred from British Ferry Service

NEW YORK—A protest to the British Government against the barring of Charles M. Ashe, Washington pilot, from service with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command, is being formulated by the NAACP, officials announced this week.

The association is in possession of photostatic records to prove that Ashe's rejection was based on his race.

He has about 2,400 flying hours to his credit and is licensed as a commercial pilot and instructor. Requirements for applicants call for a minimum of 400 hours.

"Must Be of White Race"

Investigation of Ashe's case has revealed that, among nine requirements for pilots and co-pilots set forth by the RAF unit, one states that "All applicants must be of the white race."

Ashe, who lives at 274 Division Avenue in Washington, told the NAACP that he applied, on the strength of a published appeal, to officials of the TWA airlines, which has contracted with the RAF to give three weeks' free training to applicants for the service of ferrying American-built planes from Montreal to England.

SEP 27 1941

Rejected at Montreal

He received a favorable reply from the TWA training center at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Ashe said; then forwarded his application to Montreal, as instructed, and called personally at the Brit-

ish Air Ministry in Washington.

Here, he said, he was given another application form, with the suggestion that he designate his race, although no space was provided on the form for such information.

Cause Confirmed

After waiting several weeks without a reply, Ashe said, he called Captain J. D. Mugford of the RAF Ferry Command, who relayed the advice from officials at Montreal that he could not be accepted.

At Ashe's request, Captain Mugford wrote confirmation of the statement that the rejection was based on race, enclosing a list of the qualifications containing the discriminatory provision.

BLANKET ORDER

The new regulation provides that "there shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color, national origin or political affiliations in the employment of persons qualified by training and experience for work in the development of defense housing or defense public works at the sites thereof."

The previous regulation had applied to defense housing projects only.

This regulation follows the recent enactment by Congress of legislation providing for the development of educational, health, recreational and other public facilities in defense areas.

EARNINGS HIGH

In a recent report on the operation of this non-discrimination regulation in the defense housing program it was disclosed that Negro skilled and unskilled workers employed on these projects had earned nearly a million and a half dollars.

A. J. Sarre, director of personnel of the Federal Works Agency and W. J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer in the Personnel Division, will give special attention to the enforcement of the regulation against discrimination.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New Order Issued Last Week

SEP 27 1941

Contractors Must Report Payrolls Every Four Weeks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Determination to end discrimination against colored workers in Federal Works Agency projects was further emphasized here last week when a regulation was issued to contractors (including sub contractors) engaged in the construction of all public defense works requiring stipulated percentages of their total payrolls be paid to colored skilled and unskilled workers as evidence of non-discrimination; such reports to be made at the end of each four-week period to the director of the Defense Public Works Division.

The order was announced by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody and signed by John N. Edy, acting federal works administrator.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LATIN AMERICA STILL COLD TO U.S.A.

The great drive of the United States to build goodwill in Latin America has so far been a dismal flop.

Latin America is still cold to this country despite our strenuous protestations of affection, the handouts from the Import Export Bank and the numerous ambassadors of goodwill we have dispatched to the lands below the Rio Grande.

The past aggressive activities of the United States in the furtherance of dollar diplomacy are still painfully fresh in the minds of Latin Americans, and intelligent people among them have not forgotten our vicious racial policies which long antedate those of Hitler.

The motion pictures we have been shipping southward to flatter the Latin Americans have merely confirmed their opinion of Yankee hypocrisy and Anglo-Saxon chauvinism.

It is illuminating that the Rockefeller committee with over a quarter billion dollars in hand to further hemisphere solidarity and goodwill has not been sufficiently intelligent to TRY to eliminate some of the hesitancy and suspicion of Latin Americans by refuting the charge of racial prejudice.

Obviously if the people we are trying to influence to love and trust us are dubious about our racial attitude, the smart thing would seem to be to attempt to remove this doubt by propaganda showing the progress of the allegedly oppressed minority under the Stars and Stripes.

American Negro ambassadors of good will—artists, writers and lecturers—could be sent to various Latin American seats of learning and culture.

American Negro labor leaders could be sent to meet labor officials in South American lands.

Latin American editions of Negro publications could be subsidized and many books by and about American Negroes, including belles lettres, could be reprinted in Spanish, Portuguese and French.

Educational films on Negro progress in the United States could easily be produced in technicolor with the advice of qualified Negroes.

But our government has done none of these things and apparently does not contemplate such a step.

No wonder Latin Americans continue to believe that our racial policy is as vicious as Hitler's and consequently question our motives. After all, the majority of them are what we call colored.

Much of the unwarranted reputation the French have borne concerning their racial liberality has been based on the propaganda they spread to create that impression. This reputation has always been an asset to the French.

Sometimes we wonder if our American white folks are really bright. Has traditional race prejudice numbed their intellect?

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn

GEN. DAVIS FILES REPORT ON FORT BRAGG SITUATION

Apointment of Negro M. P.'s Urged by Colored General

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, (ANP)—Gen. Davis' report on the situation at Fort Bragg, N. C., in its preliminary form, covers 600 pages and is in the hands of officials of the war department, it was reported last week.

Associated with the General in his investigation of conditions at the camp were Lt. Col. R. L. Hunter of the investigation division and Col. Edward Hanford of the chief inspectors division.

The three made a thorough investigation of the conditions bringing about the recent disturbances in the camp and among the recommendations are the following:

The dispatching of an experienced officer, trained in police work, to be provost marshal at the camp and to train and organize a police force of white and colored military police;

The establishment of a military police headquarters in the city of Fayetteville, separate and distinct from the civilian police;

A large number of military officers to supervise the military police in the city;

A unified force of military police to be established with Negro and white personnel, with the men having equal equipment and equal authority.

47d-1941

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 13, 1941

Democracy's Bar Sinister

SPEAKING as associate director of the Office of Production Management, SIDNEY HILLMAN urges all holders of defense contracts to employ available members of the Negro race. As vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, MR. HILLMAN is one of the leaders of the trade union movement in America which has itself been guilty of the racial prejudice which he deplores in the employers of industry—although the C. I. O. has been decidedly less culpable than the A. F. of L., and its constitution specifically forbids racial discrimination. If MR. HILLMAN can break down prejudice in the trade unions against the admission of skilled Negro workers to a membership that would entitle them to hold jobs for which they have trained themselves, we shall be over one of the most formidable barriers to Negro employment, and will have gone far toward breaking up a pattern of racial discrimination in American democracy which is a source of vital weakness. A thoroughgoing review of this whole matter is contained in *Black Workers and the New Unions*, by HORACE S. CAYTON and GEORGE S. MITCHELL.

It will be further discussed at the interesting meeting which the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation is to hold in Richmond next Friday. The program has been planned primarily to show the part that the Negro has in our employment situation and to demonstrate the role he must have in "the conservation, development, and use of our total regional resources." Prior to 1860, when the South occupied the most important position it has ever held in the life of the nation, the labor of the Negro was being fully utilized—not only in the fields, but in the skilled trades. Failure to use his labor to the best advantage was one of the major reasons for the many decades of progressive poverty that the South later endured, and from which it is still suffering.

That the unions are revealing now a more enlightened policy with respect to the granting of charters to Negro chapters, will, we think, be shown by a summary of the present Virginia situation which is to be made by WILEY A. HALL at the meeting on Friday to which we have referred. There is now a Negro carpenters' union in Richmond; there is another at Newport News, and there is a lathers' union at Norfolk. Virginia unions and employers seem to be changing their attitude toward Negro labor, and if the recent series of editorials which this newspaper carried on "Negroes and Our Defenses" helped to promote this development, THE TIMES-DISPATCH is glad.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Keep Trying To Enroll

With training a prerequisite to employment, the failure of Negroes to be trained will bar their getting work. We must break through and get ready! If we do not, no matter how much Washington insists that there be no discrimination in employment, nor how much the nation needs us, we cannot be put to work.

APR 25 1941

We must be practical! Prejudice is wrong. Its injustices creates sympathy for our unfortunate group. But however much we are wronged, nothing comes out of it which qualifies us to handle a tool. That we must learn. It is the key which opens to us the door of employment.

APR 25 1941

As a common sense measure, let's concentrate on getting training. No need to keep trying to establish the unfairness of prejudice. Prejudice or no prejudice we must first comply with the rules. Since that calls for investigation by the employment bureau of the state, let's stay all day, let's go back again and again, and never give up trying to get that agency's approval for the next step toward our goal. That persistency we have yet to show. We have been too busy complaining. We should fill up the offices of the state employment bureau to overflowing. The hundreds of places which we want, and which are our share, are not to be gotten unless we storm the public employment offices by the hundreds. The pitiful little handful now trying to get admitted to training are not enough.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP Continues Fight For S.R. 75

APR 29 1941

Association Urges Letters Requesting Favorable Action

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Following favorable report by the sub-committee and as similar action seemed about to be taken by the Senate committee on labor and education, the fight for equal participation by Negroes in the national defense program received a temporary set-back, Thursday, April 24.

After lengthy debate about Senate Resolution 75 which proposes investigation of discrimination in national defense, the Senate full committee voted to table the resolution until its next meeting and to consider including its aims under the work of the Truman committee already set up to investigate the letting of government defense contracts.

APR 29 1941

On receipt of information concerning the committee's action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is backing the resolution, made known that it had purposely refrained from submitting material to the Truman committee, after certain interested persons had requested it to do so, on grounds that the Senate would then minimize the importance of S. R. 75 and that the racial emphasis of the proposed investigation would be lost.

S. R. 75 is aimed specifically at showing up racial bias in the defense industries, the armed forces and vocational training while the Truman committee investigates general conditions surrounding the letting of government contracts.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, left New York immediately for Washington to attempt to repair the damage which at best can mean only further delay in getting the resolution passed.

WRITE SENATORS

All members of NAACP and other organizations interested in the passage of S. R. 75 are requested to write to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate committee on labor and education, Washington, D. C., strongly urging that the resolution get favorable action, and that it is not referred to the Truman committee.

APR 29 1941

Action on the resolution has been pending for several weeks waiting the return to Washington of Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming, chairman of the subcommittee. On April 23, NAACP learned from Senator Schwartz that all arrangements for favorable consideration of the resolution had been made, except for the vote of Senator Claude Pepper of Florida who was out of town.

Although this action came as a blow to swift passage of the resolution, the NAACP stated that it will double its efforts to have the measure brought before the Senate.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Conference Endorses Defense

A. M. E. Group Protests All Discrimination

OMAHA, Neb.—(ANP)—The sixty-sixth annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal church, with Bishop Noah W. Williams, presiding, went on record in ringing language in support of national defense but in opposition to discrimination against Negro workers in its meeting this past week. Among the resolutions which were passed was one pledging loyalty and another condemning un-American practices.

"Realizing that the church of the living God is the only heaven ordained institution for the bringing of peace on earth, we of the Kansas conference go on record as endorsing the national defense program of the President of the United States," the resolutions began.

"We have, however, had our attention, through the Negro press and pulpit, called to the alarming practice of discrimination in the national defense setup. Negro carpenters, mechanics, and engineers of all sorts are denied the right of joining the ranks of organized labor. Because of the denial of the right of cragnization, black hands cannot help in the mighty industrial escort that will cause this nation to be so armed no foe will dare put his feet upon our shores.

"The Kansas conference goes on record condemning such practices as unhealthy for our vaunted democracy. The Negro has shed his blood on every battlefield. Glorious has been the bravery and valor of the Negro soldier. The pages of American history are illuminated with the valiant deeds of men of color.

"Be it hereby resolved that since the Negro has played such a dominant role in the development of this nation, that our official heads of government take such action as necessary to see that discrimination, segregation, and jim-crowism ceases in our industrial program.

"We say that if Uncle Sam will strike the chains that bind the hands of Negro labor, the Negro will man the tanks and artillery; he will take the wings of the eagle and fly the planes. He will navigate the battleships of our glorious nation that sail the seven seas; he will be glad to shed his blood and continue to be loyal that we may remain one nation, indivisible, with charity and justice for all."

OCT 24 1941

The resolutions were presented to Bishop Williams by the committee which included M. C. Knight, T. W. Green Jr., R. A. Adams, F. Jesse Peck, R. S. Everett, G. W. Reed, D M. Cole, Mrs. Lottie White, Mrs. Freda Wilson and Mrs. Gertrude Clark.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

The Unprivileged One-Tenth

MAY 1 9 1941

The failure to give the Negro access to his rightful place in national defense is assuming the proportions of a scandal. Many defense plants will not hire Negroes at all, and others give them few or no opportunities beyond those of common labor. This tenth of our nation has much to offer. The National Urban League estimates that one-fifth of the Negro adult population is trained for skilled or white-collar work. Just as Jim Crowism in the armed services has produced an unhealthy atmosphere on both sides of the color line, so defense industries are creating psychological barriers to civil unity. It simply is not true that blame for this must be equally shared by industry and labor unions, an excuse which The New York Times is now repeating. Only a few AFL craft unions make color distinctions; the Urban League says that fewer than twenty-five out of two hundred major unions have constitutional bars to Negroes, and that in practice locals will admit to membership anyone they favor. The CIO has been friendly to the Negro, and its attitude in this regard has been highly praised by Negro leaders.

MAY 1 9 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Congress Claims 45,000 Workers Should Have Been Employed

WASHINGTON, D. S.—Unless the fight for jobs in the nation's aircraft industries is won speedily, 45,000 Negro skilled workers stand to lost $90,000,000 in wages during the next 12 months, the National Negro Congress said in a statement issued on Saturday.

The figures for shipbuilding and other industries, taken from Government data, reveal that already the total wages lost in the more than 200,000 jobs to which Negroes are entitled in defense industries is more than three-quarters of $1,000,000,000.

The statement was issued coincident with the organization's polling of every member of Congress, asking whether they favored two actions—passage of legislation prohibiting discrimination against Negroes in defense industries and the issuance of an executive order by President Roosevelt banning such discrimination.

MAY 2 9 1941

FEW JOBS

Emphasizing that less than 100 of the 193,000 new worker employed in the aircraft industry are Negroes, and that these received during the past ten months to a year roughly $190,000,000, the statement said the exclusion of the race in this industry alone has resulted in a loss to it of approximately $20,000,000 in wages.

Basing calculations on Government figures, it was estimated that the aircraft industry should be expected to employ upwards of 45,000 Negroes at average hourly rates of 80 cents, or about $2,000 annually.

In a poll of Congress by means of letters, the NNC cited the Glenn Martin and Vultee Aircraft Corporations as examples of the more than 100 industrial firms approached by the organizations who have refused to employ Negroes, despite the fact that Sidney Hillman, associate Office of Production Management, sent them a letter on April 11 requesting them to do so.

CAMPAIGN GOES ON

The campaign for jobs at Glen Martin Company, Middle River, Md., has been extended to Cumberland, Md., where a job registration campaign is under way, congress officials announced.

A delegation of job seekers, all students of Morgan State College, Baltimore, visited the Martin plant on Wednesday of last week. This brought to 115 the total number of persons turned away by the aircraft factory during the past month.

For the sixth time during the month, an NNC picket line marched in front of Sidney Hillman's offices on Thursday. It is located in the Social Security Building, Fourth and Independence avenue, Southwest.

SEEKING AIRCRAFT JOBS HELD "RED" MOVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The height of something or other was reached here at a hearing before the Dies committee last week when Miss Mary Spargo, investigator for the committee, testified that efforts to get 7,000 jobs for colored workers at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant was a plan by the American Peace Mobilization to sabotage production at the factory.

Miss Spargo charged that APM sought to accomplish this by the infiltration of Negro Communist workers. She told of a meeting where it was proposed that 30 to 100 colored workers with Communist sympathies apply at the Martin plant each day. By that method, she said, the APM hoped to get 7,000 colored workers into the plant.

MAY 2 9 1941

The campaign for jobs in the Martin plant for colored workers is being waged by the National Negro Congress. The company has steadfastly refused to hire any but white workers. More than 115 skilled workers, some ready to graduate in engineering courses, have been denied work by the officials within the past several weeks.

Charges of being "Reds" or having communistic leanings were hurled at three outstanding colored persons during the hearings last week. Those classified as such were: Dr. A. Hunton, Howard University instructor of English; Langston Hughes, author, and Paul Robeson, renowned baritone.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The Great Letter Writer

News Item: Sidney Hillman, director of the Office of Production Management, declined to ask President Roosevelt to issue a statement ending color discrimination in defense industries and U.S. arsenals. Instead he sent industrial leaders a letter begging their co-operation.

MAY 24 1941

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Cincinnati CIO Demands End Of Jim Crow in Defense Jobs

Council Resolution Calls for Immediate Reform Steps

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug 19. — Employer discrimination against Negroes in defense industries and in general industry was roundly assailed here this week by the Greater Cincinnati Industrial Council, CIO, which adopted a resolution introduced by a National Maritime Union delegate.

The action of the CIO body here is in line with a growing criticism by hundreds of locals and union organizations throughout the country against the apparently organized stand taken by big employrs, particularly in defense plants, to bar Negroes, regardless of the qualifications of many Negro workers to perform skilled jobs.

ASK IMMEDIATE ACTION

The CIO Council here, in its resolution urged "abolishing discrimination against Negro workers in industry and, where such discrimination is still in practice, we condemn it as a practice opposed to the defense of democracy and of our country and say that immediate reform must be made."

The council sent copies of the resolution to President Roosevelt, Associate Director of Office of Production Management Sidney Hillman, the Cincinnati daily newspapers, the CIO News, and presidents of all local unions affiliated with the council.

The delegates to the CIO Council also passed a resolution authored by the National Maritime Union, urging the reappointment of Edwin S. Smith to the National Labor Relations Board.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Fine Training

Member of Engineer Battalion Says No Jim-Crowism There

White and Negro Trainees Receive Same Training at Missouri Post; Plenty Recreational Activities

By WILBUR W. SEWELL

Private Sewell is a member of the 34th Engineer Training Battalion located at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. He was graduated from Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, in 1934 with an A.B. degree in social science. He spent seven years as athletic director and teacher of American history, civics and algebra at the Mexia, Texas, high school before joining the army. Private Sewell voluntarily submitted the following article to The Call:

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—The Negro trainees a Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., have read in Negro papers of so many evils Negroes suffer in army camps that we would like to put in a word, a good word, for this camp.

First, we might say we hope the Negro press is not overplaying minor incidents that might occur in any humanly-controlled organization. The times are too critical to feed that sort of propaganda to a group that feels that it is mistreated at every turn from the start.

We cannot confirm or deny the reports of these evils, but we do hope the Negro press is presenting pure facts and not accepting the words of some disgruntled soldier or some reporter's statement who can see no good in anything where the two races are concerned.

Most of the Negroes at Fort Leonard Wood are members of the enigneer branch of the service. We work, yes, but so do the white trainees who are in engineer battalions. It has been charged that in certain camps the whites train while the Negroes do the work; that's not true here at Fort Wood.

Every engineer here receives the same type of training, be he white or black. It's almost absurd to believe otherwise. Think how that makes our people feel at home to read that we are being made slaves instead of soldiers. It will lower the morale of the incoming Negro selectees. If we were not being trained we would not hesitate to howl, but we know we are getting the "real McCoy" at Fort Leonard Wood.

We have all forms of recreation —baseball, basketball, softball, volleyball, horseshoes, boxing, etc. We have recreation halls with radios, pianos and pool tables. We also have a post exchange where merchandise is sold just above cost, a post library, post theatres which are open every night. We have religious services each Sunday morning at 8:30. Weekend trips to Springfield and St. Louis tend to break the monotony of soldiering, too.

Our officers are very efficient and give us the highest type of training. They are firm but as kind as any man could be in or out of the army. There is a fine sense of understanding and loyalty between all groups, races, creeds and colors. We are Americans and want to do our part in any crisis.

We who are training at Fort Leonard Wood feel that we are getting the proper type of training, regardless of race, creed or color, which will enable us to do our part efficiently and willingly when and if the time comes.

WILBER W. SEWALL,
Co. B, 34th Engr. Trng. Bn.,
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

11,000 Negroes On Southern WPA Projects

Work Satisfactory On Vast Air Defense Program

The part which negro workers are taking in the $130,000,000 defense airport program of the Work Projects Administration is reflected in employment figures issued this week by Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser of the Federal WPA.

In every State except Delaware, an army of 71,000 men was employed at the beginning of the current fiscal year on 278 sites certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Navy as having military importance. In all Southern States, where 97 of the sites are located, there were 11,000 WPA negro workers on airport projects. The estimated completed cost of these airport construction and improvements projects in the South is $38,366,566 in WPA funds and contributions of the sponsor.

For the Southern region, negro workers in the defense airport program were about 49 per cent of the total. They ranged from 80 per cent in Louisiana, where a $2,644,941 program was under way, to 14 per cent in Texas, where funds for 15 airport sites reach the $5,000,000 mark.

Figures cited by Mr. Smith also reveal that Florida's 21 airport project sites lead all other States in this type of WPA defense construction. The 2,750 negro workers in Florida were approximately 38 per cent of the total number of workers employed at these sites on work to cost $15,000,000. Another large WPA airport construction program is in Alabama, where 57 per cent of the workers on 12 sites, valued at $5,743,-167 were negroes.

Other employment percentages reported by Mr. Smith for airport construction workers of the race and estimated completed cost of active projects in the Southern States were:

Arkansas, 55 per cent, $887,046; Georgia, 70.0, $2,641,729; Mississippi, 62.0, $2,520,251; North Carolina, 52.0, $1,979,999; South Carolina, 46.0, $530,-492; Tennessee, 27.0, $149,486; and Virginia, 49.2 per cent and $1,257,-223 the estimated completed cost.

Mr. Smith pointed out that for a year after the national defense program got under way, the WPA constantly increased its airport construction and improvement. Three times as many men were employed on such projects during the last week of June, 1941, as a year before. This was done, he emphasized because of the importance of the work although total WPA employment had been acutely reduced.

Many of the 860 airport and landing field sites which the WPA has already constructed or improved are included among the 278 sites and auxiliary fields. Many others are new fields being constructed on U. S. Army and Navy reservations or, at the request of the armed forces, on civilian sites now regarded as of strategic importance.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has been providing funds for non-labor expenditures at a number of the airports in the active WPA program. It has been announced that the two Federal agencies will continue to cooperate under the new airport construction program recently announced by the WPA. This program includes additional improvements at [illegible] of the sites in the current WPA program.

"The WPA workers on airport construction jobs who have been employed on airport construction have won the admiration of officials high in civilian and military aviation circles," Mr. Smith said. "Despite the drastic cut in appropriations which will reduce WPA employment during this fiscal year, the number and percentage of WPA workers of both races will remain high because of the importance of this work to our air defenses."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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AUG 25 1941

Tuskegee Air Training School Employing Hundreds

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Already severel hundred negroes have been recruited through the Tuskegee office and are now engaged in grading and other operations on the site of the training school.

Reports received from local offices of the Alabama State Employment Service indicate that negroes are being recruited for national defense jobs in many sections of Alabama. Between Jan. 1 and May 31 the Alabama State Employment Service found jobs for 11,850 negroes. This is 48.9 per cent of all placements made by the service in Alabama during the first five months of 1941. In the nation during the same period 20.4 per cent of the placements were negro workers.

President Roosevelt recently issued an executive order which prohibits discrimination against any segment of American citizens. However, investigations indicate that negroes, even before the order was issued, were given the opportunity to obtain defense jobs on the projects in Alabama.

Negro Contractors

Tuskegee is being watched by citizens of all sections of the United States. This is the first project in the national defense program that has been put into the hands of negro contractors. McKissick and McKissick of Nashville, negro building contractors, were awarded the contract to build the structures at the Tuskegee training base. They are using the Tuskegee office of the Alabama State Employment Service in recruiting the labor needed on the project. At the end of this week more than 550 persons had been referred to the job by the Tuskegee office. A large majority of the referrals were negro workers who live in Macon and adjoining counties. This is in line with the policy of the Employment Service and a large majority of the national defense contractors in Alabama. First consideration is given to local workers who are qualified for the particular jobs before an effort is made to obtain workers from other sections of the United States.

Although work on the Tuskegee project was started only about a month ago, temporary structures have been built for administrative and supply staffs and more than 500 workers are now engaged in grading, draining and preparing the grounds for the buildings.

Labor Needs Not Met

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JOB GROUPS SET UP NEW ORGANIZATION

'Clearing House' To Aid Jim Crow Fight By N. Y. Agencies

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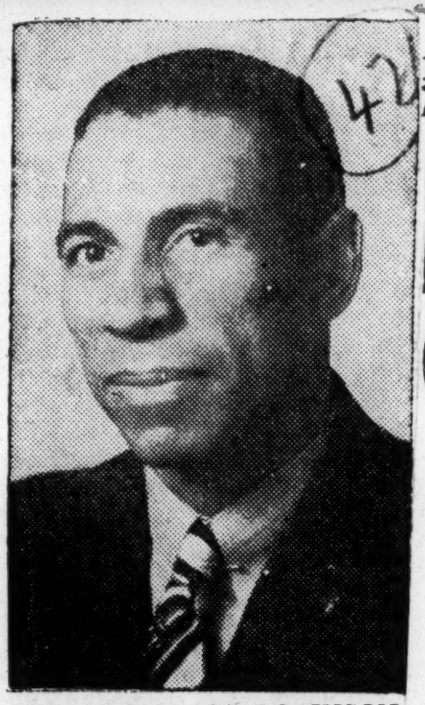
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

AUG 25 1941

Jim Crow Puts Ga. Chaplain in Lonesome Spot

CAMP WHEELER, Ga.—Lieutenant M. C. Faulkner, chaplain, is the only colored commissioned officer at Camp Wheeler, and in spite of his intense activity, he is a lonesome man.

He lives in one of the two-story officers' quarters, all by himself. In the officers' mess hall, they have boarded up a corner for his segregated area, so he usually makes the rounds of the mess halls, either eating in the kitchen or sitting down



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A native of Fort Worth, Texas, he attended Jarvis College, Hawkins, Texas, and studied for the ministry at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, later pastoring East Annie Street Christian Church, Fort Worth, and St. James Baptist Church.

The camp glee club is his pride and joy, the quartet, his big delight. He will take singing groups into [illegible] churches as often as twice on the same Sunday.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Just Haven't Applied, Officials Say

Only Whites Are Now Working At American Co.

By JOHNNY WILLIS

LORAIN, Ohio — (ANP) — American Shipyard officials here holders of huge government contracts for defense battleships, lake freighters, and boats for steel trade declared in a surprising announcement made here this week through a union official that "There is absolutely no discrimination against colored in our yards, and never has been."

The announcement came after company officials were approached by one of Lorain's militant councilmen, Alex Munro, who is also head of the local AFL grievance committee. The fact that no Negroes are now working in the Lorain plant has not only caused the company to be generally thought of as absolutely prejudiced, but has recently caused considerable speculation among local Negroes who have been contemplating seeking an organized method to have the company open its doors to colored because of its immense share of defense funds.

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NOT COMPANY POLICY

The local committee chairman was for reasons of color, race or creed further told by company officials that colored seemed not to apply at the time when men were being hired.

Munro continued his query to the head Superintendent, Joseph Conley, complaining that Negroes were not being given jobs and full benefits out of their taxes at the Lorain shipbuilding subsidiary.

According to Mr. Conley stated, a company spokesman, that it was not company policy to discriminate, and that he was certain that any Negro applicants would be given just consideration for jobs when hiring was underway at the plant. The superintendent further intimated, that the company was expecting more rush orders from the government and that the shipping season was fast drawing to a close (meaning that boats will be coming in for lay-up and ra
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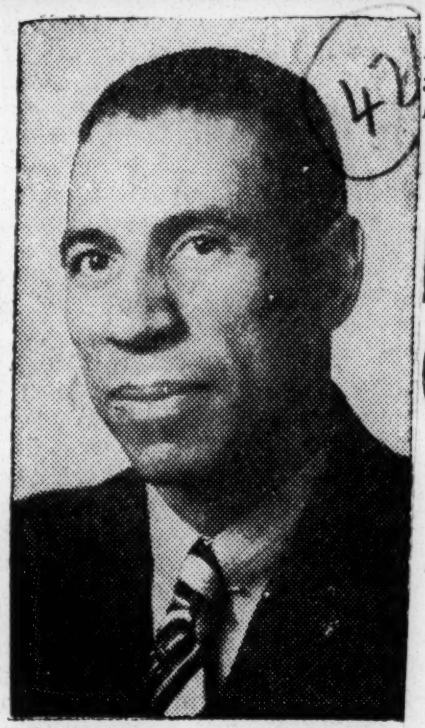

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Chicago, Illinois

Kill Plan To Bar Race Workers From Project

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the result of direct intervention of Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody, Negro carpenters are working on the 500-unit defense housing project which the Public Buildings Administration is developing in Mobile, Alabama, at a cost of $1,409,000.

Informed that the contractor had not employed the required percentage of Negro labor only because white carpenters threatened to walk off the job if Negro carpenters were employed, Mr. Carmody sent a telegram to the business agent of the white local citing the President's non-discrimination order and the non-discrimination policy of the Federal Works Agency, and called upon the union to state its position. Both Negro and white carpenters belong to the same [illegible] but are organized in separate locals.

Failing to receive a satisfactory answer to his telegram, Mr. Carmody sent an FWA labor relations representative into Mobile to effect a settlement. Meanwhile, William J. Trent, Jr., FWA Racial Relations Officer, was in contact with the business agent of the Negro local and with other leaders of the Negro community. These efforts resulted in the breakdown of racial discrimination on this job.

In accordance with the FWA regulation, the contractor was required to pay 22 per cent of the payroll for skilled workers and 74 per cent of the unskilled payroll to Negro workers as evidence of non-discrimination. While Negro cement finishers and other skilled workers had been employed in the construction of the project, Negro carpenters had been refused jobs until Mr. Carmody intervened.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

COMMITTEE URGED TO PROBE MOST FLAGRANT FIRMS IN DENIAL OF EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a memorandum to the new committee on fair practices created under the President's executive order banning racial discrimination in defense employment, it has been suggested by the N.A.A.C.P. that eight or ten firms known to be most flagrant in the discrimination against Negro workers be investigated at the outset.

Among the firms suggested in the N.A.A.C.P. memorandum are Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Cal.; Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md.; Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa.; North American Aviation, Inglewood, Cal.; General Motors Corporation; Sperry Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Colt Firearms Company, Hartford, Conn.; Vultee Aircraft Corporation; United Aircraft Corporation, Hartford, Conn.; Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash.; Spartan Aircraft Co., Tulsa, Okla.

The N.A.A.C.P memorandum declared "we believe that such an approach (to these firms) would be most salutary and that investigation of and corrective action against discrimination in these larger plants will dramatically affect employment policies of other concerns as well as the ones chosen for initial action."

The N.A.A.C.P. memorandum also urged that the newly-created committee use "moral suasion or other effective means of reaching discrimination in contracts let by the federal government prior to the issuance of the President's executive order."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Job Placement Discrimination Being Broken Down, N.A.A.C.P. Hears

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 14—After receiving notice from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of two cases in which employment qualifications discriminated against Negroes, Mrs. Lillian L. Poses, regional attorney for the New York State Employment Service, informed the New York office of the NAACP that the State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance is holding a series of meetings and continually training their interviewers on the question of discrimination.

Mrs. Poses stated that a fuller report on the matter is forthcoming.

The NAACP recently called upon Richard Brockway, director of the NYSES, to act upon a notice in the Yonkers office of the Service asking for laborers but "no Germans, Italians or Negroes," and upon application blanks for a defense industry which carried a racial distinction in the personal description of the applicant.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Boy Exposes How Florida Officials Aided Segregation

NEW YORK CITY — President Franklin D. Roosevelt received a report last week of a letter in which a young Brooklyn, N. Y. man enlisted in the United States Maritime Service in Florida, tells of the humiliation and segregation he suffered at the hands of an officer and some of the men in his company.

The letter was brought to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the boy's father and states that some of the Southern men called him "Nigger" in front of the captain and the rest of the men.

The letter also says, "I heard the captain tell one of his officials to get that Nigger out of the line and put me on the side. While I was looking for my bag, the captain was askin gone of his officials where he could place this 'Nigger.' He used that word quite often. Then he came over to me and told me to follow one of the boys he had picked. He said he would have plenty of work for me to do. I was then segregated from the bunch I came down with, I slept downstairs."

In writing to President Roosevelt, the NAACP enclosed a copy of the letter and stated the matter is being called to his attention not only because of this particular individual involved, but because of similar cases which have been brought to the N. A. A. C. P.,

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Discrimination Banned By Contracts: FBI Head

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Army, navy and maritime commission contracts now contain clauses binding the contractor against discriminations because of race, creed, color or national origin, Mark Ethridge, chairman of the Fair Employment Practice committee, disclosed last week.

Ethridge made this disclosure on announcing the appointment of Lawrence Cramer, former Virgin Islands governor, as executive secretary of the committee. Cramer will work out means of enforcing the anti-discrimination clause.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 15, 1941

Negro Troops, Police Clash

Incident Said Cleared After Conference At Arkansas Maneuvers

WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Second army headquarters said that "several incidents" between civilians and Negro troops of the Ninety-fourth Engineer Battalion from Fort Custer, Mich., climaxed in a "dispute" on the Prescott-Gurdon highway yesterday.

"The altercation was caused by a misunderstanding of authority between local state police and officers in control of the troops," second army officials declared in a prepared statement.

"In order to clarify this situation and obviate the possibility of further incidents," Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., in command of the seventh army corps, called a conference at army headquarters in Prescott with A. G. Albright, superintendent of Arkansas state police, who came from Little Rock.

"At this conference, all points of difference between military authorities and state police were satisfactorily settled and an agreement made that will obviate any difficulties due to presence of Negro troops in this vicinity."

The statement said one Negro was slightly injured during the altercation but gave no details. Witnesses at the scene said a state police car waved down a column of Negro troops marching on the highway and an argument followed. The report reaching the second army at Prescott declared a "race riot" was in progress and scores of military police rushed to the scene. Several citizens in Gurdon, hearing the same report, armed themselves to enter the argument, but did not leave town.

Chadbourn, N. C., News
August 14, 1941

CASE FOR DISCIPLINE

The News and Observer.

Acts of violence between Negro soldiers and military policemen occurring at Fayetteville and Wilmington are now under investigation by boards of inquiry.

The race angle in these incidents might easily be exaggerated. On the basis of the best available information that angle appears to be incidental rather than dominant. The real problem is one of discipline. With thousands of soldiers of any race turned loose on any community on pay day, deplorable incidents are to be expected. All that can be asked of any army is that such incidents be kept at a minimum.

Fortunately, such incidents have been rare in North Carolina cities adjacent to defense establishments. There is every reason to believe that such incidents will continue to be rare

Salisbury, N. C. Post
August 10, 1941

Denies Race Discrimination

Fort Bragg, N. C., Aug. 9 (AP)—Col. Charles B. Elliott, commander, said today that there was no evidence of race discrimination at Fort Bragg.

In commenting on the fight Wednesday in a bus containing Negro troops in which two persons were killed and five wounded he said:

"I do not consider it as an indication of race discrimination."

He added that in any area where so many persons were gathered there would be some "bad actors."

He said that there had been practically no trouble at Fort Bragg between Negro and white troops.

There are currently 46,000 white troops and 6,500 Negro troops at the post.

The Negroes consist of two regiments of the coast artillery anti-aircraft and two regiments of engineers situated in the same area and one battalion of artillery in another area.

He said that Fayetteville would not be declared off the limits for Negro troops, who would continue to go their way as previously.

He announced that Sergeant Russell Owen of Hartley, Ky., of the military police would face a court-martial in connection with the killing of Pvt. Ned Turman of Ashton, S. C., Negro member of the 76th Coast Artillery in connection with the melee Wednesday. He explained, however, that a court-martial always followed such things.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE CONSUMERS URGED TO AID IN NAT'L DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Practical ways in which Negro people may strengthen the living standards of families in their own communities and thereby aid total defense are given in "A Negro Community Works in Behalf of Its Families," a bulletin recently issued by the Consumer Divisian, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

"A Negro Community Works in Behalf of Its Families" is issued in pamphlet form and is the first in a series of American family stories designed to help consumers recognize the little things that will contribute to their community and its defense.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Equality of Treatment For Negro Ordered

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—(INS)—President Roosevelt today personally directed the heads of all government departments and agencies to give Negroes equal treatment when hiring workers for the national defense program.

The President instructed departmental heads to thoroughly examine their personnel policies so they would be able to assure him "the doors of employment are open to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of creed, race or national origin."

This round-robin letter formalized an executive order the President issued on June 25, deploring any possible discrimination and setting up a special committee to review all complaints and grievances.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MINISTERS FLAY TRUMAN PROBE

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4—In a formal statement issued Friday, August 29, the International Denominational Ministers Alliance of St. Louis, of which the Rev. J. M. Bracy, pastor of First Baptist Church is president and the Rev. Milton Thompson, pastor of Berea Presbyterian Church is secretary, lambasted a statement by Harry Vaughn, chairman of the Truman sub-committee to the effect that the labor conditions in defense industries here are not so bad.

At the same time the committee asserted that Chairman Vaughn had forgotten to report vital facts revealing discrimination against Negroes in this work as well as other federal projects.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stassen Refuses To Issue Orders Breaking Race Ban

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4—(ANP)—White and Negro citizens of the twin cities rubbed elbows at a mass meeting sponsored by the Minnesota Negro Defense committee, Tuesday night, in the Hallie Q Brown Community house, to hear Gov. Harold E. Stassen defend himself against charges of discriminating against Negroes in Minnesota's Home Defense force.

Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, pastor of Camphor Memorial Methodist church and publicity chairman of the defense committee, gave a brief review of the committee's fight to have Negroes enlisted in Minnesota's home defense program. Following this, Frank L. Alsup, chairman of the committee, in his introductory remarks ,told the governor that the people would not be interested in his speech if it were on any other subject than that which they had gathered together to hear.

DEFENDS RECORD

Gov. Stassen's address for the most part was given over to the citing of instances to show that he is not and never has been prejudiced nor ever done anything in his public career that could be labeled discriminatory to the Negro. He referred to his association with Negroes in the R. O. T. C. and as a Pullman conductor, saying "I am against discrimination and that has been my attitude from the cradle." He lauded the work of Attorney Raymond Cannon, Mill City, Minn., and Lawrence Tarver, St. Paul, in compiling a report for the inclusion of Negroes in the defense force of the state, and remarked that it was their suggestion that the organization of a jim-crow unit in the home defense program would be inadvisable.

Blame for discrimination of colored was placed upon the United States army officers in the force who are following the army code of placing Negroes in separate units.

To the charges of the governor that the committee had been unfair to him, J. Nathaniel Smith, St. Paul, defended the committee's action in asking that practices of discrimination be wiped out. Smith said that the committee had been informed by Rep. Melvin Mass that the U. S. government had nothing to do with the state militia, hence the committee requested Gov. Stassen to issue non-discrimination order.

STASSEN REFUSES TO ACT

In answer to the governor's statement that he would work with the committee to make a test case of the discriminatory army code, Cecil Newman, editor and publisher of the St. Paul Recorder and Minneapolis Spokesman, challenged the governer to strike the first blow in the fight by the issuance of an order to the effect that Negroes be inculcated in Minnesota's home defense, to which the governor replied that he could not do that.

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Youth Reared Among Whites Relates Experiences in South

SEP 26 1941

I was inducted into the U. S. army in Milwaukee, Wis. Immediately discrimination began. I, being the only colored included in that particular draft from my local board, was immediately called out and sent with a group of colored; while the rest of my white companions that I left home with took a different route.

After several days of processing I ended up in Texas; a state where from the evidence I gather the people are too illiterate or backward to realize that the Civil war has been ended for over 76 years, that's right near three quarters of a century!

I, mind you, a red blooded American, who grew up, attended school, fought and played with pale faces all my life. I had managed to live 23 years and in all those years I had gained the respect of all who knew me. I came to Texas, an "American citizen," wearing the olive drab that represents everything this government stands for. A uniform that I should be proud to don and one that each and every real American should show the utmost respect for if he could not find him self broad-minded enough to love it.

What respect am I shown? I pay my hard earned dollar, yes one of the 21 a month paid by my dear old "Uncle." I pay the same as any other soldier or citizen regardless of color or creed. Boarding the bus I seat myself comfortably, to be immediately accosted by the bus driver who in no polite manner whatsoever informs me that "all colored people" sit on the "back seat." Immediately I am angered because I didn't ask to be drafted into the army and be sent to Texas, I didn't ask to leave a nice home, a very good job, a job that had a very promising future. I, at my age, had practically reached a position so that I could call myself independent. A position where I could begin to realize dividends. I had my ideals and my plans for a future—a wife, home, security, and respect—what more could a man ask for Then to be accosted in such a manner you can easily see the position of a northern colored soldier serving his country in this the "beloved land of the south."

In one instance I happened to be loitering near the bus station and saw several colored soldiers board a bus comprised entirely of soldiers, the bus being filled to capacity left several white soldiers standing on the side—the colored soldiers were immeliately asked off the bus and their places filled with whites

Their motto is "colored on the back seat if there are no whites to fill it."

Our women are treated inhumanly and must above all take it because our men are so brow-beaten that they refuse to pursue tactics that will eventually put a stop to it. I do not believe that any of us thinking men would care to have our mothers, sisters, wives, or sweethearts ordered to sit "on the back seat" of anyone's bus.

I do believe that we should demand our rights. If it isn't worth fighting for it certainly isn't worth lying for!

Traveling with a soldier companion we ran out of matches; so we entered the Greyhound bus station at the next stop and a southern lady, or I would believe it more adequate to say "woman," (I say that because a woman must have respect for herself to be called a lady. You cannot have respect for yourself if you have none for your fellow man) accosted us and informed us that we must "get out" and she would give us matches if 'we came around to the kitchen." Do we have to succumb to such treatment? I say not! I should go down fighting such inhuman degradation than to go on living, or rather existing in such a submissive and passive manner!

Are we going to carve a niche in society for ourselves or are we going to be content with falling into the first crevice we come to? Have we courage to fight for our rights or shall we take whatever is put upon us and continue to pray for deliverance? The Bible says, "The Lord helps those who help themselves." If we must go down let's go down like men. Do we not desire social and economic equality?

Even we who are illiterate subconsciously desire recognition. Life isn't dished out to us on a silver platter; it must be attained through sugering and death. To live we must first be courageous enough to die!

Are we to continue existing upon the white man's promises Promises without any founlation whatsoever!

What I would like to impress upon you is that you must earn your place in society. Is our youth to continue entering this wicked old world without a clean birthright? Are we never to throw off the yoke and stigma of slavery? A pestilence that was overthrown 76 years ago? The gool Lord moved in '65, his wonders to perform." Doesn't it seem that we shoud have enough initiative in that number of years to stand on our own feet? Are we to give the cream of the American Negro youth in another war with no securitf whatsoever? Are we to continue letting ourselves be fooled by veiled promises or are we going to demand an open and above board showdown.

I say and I am expressing the views of all our boys who are capable of thinking: our fight for existence and equality is right here and not over there.!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Watson Has New Slant On Race Friction

Says Proper Precautions Were Not Taken

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (ANP) – "Referring to the incidents between Negro soldiers and civilians in various southern communities which have received and are still receiving much publicity through the press, these could have been avoided, or at least minimized, if the government had taken the proper precaution in the first place, according to President J. B. Watson of Arkansas State college located here, in an interview published in local white papers.

"The army has neglected to take the precaution" Dr. Watson declared, "to cultivate the local community to which the Negro soldiers should be brought, by sending in advance army officers for preliminary conferences with the officials and leading citizens of the community.

A conference with the city and county officers and the ministers, for instance, of the community would help prepare the community for unusual experience of having in their midst Negro soldiers with army guns and government uniforms. In the second place, the government has not taken proper precaution to prepare its Negro soldiers for an event so unusual.

SOLDIERS NOT COUNSELLED

"Regardless of the feeling of the people in a southern community they have not been accustomed to large bodies of Negro soldiers with uniforms and arms. In talking with some of the officers of the Negro units, I have asked them if they have counselled their soldiers and warned them to guard against possible difficulties growing out of their presence in a community and some have said to me frankly that the army had not done as much of that as it might have.

"The fact is, a large percent, and in some case a majority, of these Negro soldiers are from the south direct, or have spent most of their lives in the south and know all about conditions there. It would only take a word of serious precaution to prepare them against difficulties that might arise. I believe with proper steps by the army, al lof these difficulties could have been avoided or greatly minimized.

CASE OF PINE BLUFF

"We have had in Pine Bluff two outfits of soldiers. First came the 92nd battalion that moved in from Prescott and was followed by another group of 1,000 men direct from Fort Bragg. A week before any of them arrived here. Police Chief Met Galigher and Mayor Blickwell called a group of Negro and white citizens together. After brief conferences, we worked out plans for the entertainment of soldiers and complete care of the situation. The result was that both of these groups of Negro soldiers came and went almost without a noticeable incident.

"Three drunken soldiers went into a white waiting room at the Union station and had to be taken in hand by an officer. They were taken to headquarters and turned over to their M. P.'s. With that exception, there was not a single incident that came to the attention of the police headquarters or the sheriff's office.

"What occurred at other places might have occurred here, if precaution had not been taken in advance."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Marshall Plant To Hire Negroes

SEP 26 1941

Shoe Factory Listens to OPM

MARSHALL, Mo.— The International Shoe company factory here will employ Negroes, according to an announcement made by Lewis O. Clymer, field representative of the Negro Employment and Training branch of OPM, directed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

Last week the Saline County branch of N.A.A.C.P. reported that the employment manager of the company had said no colored would be hired.

After conferences with the OPM representative, the company decided to hire four Negroes within the next two weeks. They will work on the night shift doing "general work" such as handling materials. These men will replace four white men who will be given other duties. Later six more Negroes will be hired to do the same kind of work on the day shift. A Negro janitor and maid already are employed by the company.

It is estimated that there are now 700 persons working at the factory which is a branch of the main plant at St. Louis. When peak employment is reached, there will be about 900 workers, 15 of whom are expected to be Negroes.

The OPM representative told The Call that it is also planned to hire Negroes at the branch in Sweet Springs, Mo. Qualified persons are urged to get on the rolls of their local employment offices.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Soldiers Confined to Camp After Little Rock Shooting

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1—The members of Company A, Ninety-second Engineers, normally based at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., but headquartered at Camp Robinson, Ark., in connection with the recent maneuvers, were ordered confined to the camp area here for an indefinite period Wednesday, following a fight in the Negro business district in which three persons were shot and wounded. Six others suffered cuts and bruises.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

YANKEE OFFICER THREATENS SUIT AGAINST SO. STATE

GURDON, Ark., Sept. 18—(ANP)—The apparently prevalent opinion around this hill billy town that anything can be done to a black soldier in a United States uniform or to a Yankee officer in the same attire, may be due for something of a shock.

The entire country was appalled three weeks ago when a group of poor white citizens of this town took the law into their own hands, levelled guns and revolvers at Negro members of the 94th Engineers, down here to encamp for the army practice games, and forced the men off the highway into the ditch. The same cracker element slapped 2nd Lt. D. A. Curry, white, of the 94th, in the face when he resented the treatment accorded his men, protesting they had done no wrong. Lieut. Curry is the person who is contemplating the suit.

"A Just Claim"

"I would like to file suit against the state of Arkansas, for I feel I have a just legal claim," Lieut. Curry said this week. "I haven't the means at present to finance such an action and so far no help has been forthcoming, but I'm considering doing something about it."

Major Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding officer of the seventh army corps is the commander in this area, gave an explanation when he said the Negro soldiers cursed the people of Gurdon but he did not explain why he permitted U. S. soldiers to be driven about by civilians without giving them ammunition. It was quite evident that Gen. Richardson had read the riot act to the state police, however, because the white state trooper who struck Lt. Curry has already written him a letter of apology and been transferred to another state department.

It is the concensus of opinion among the men that Negro organizations ought to rally behind Lt. Curry and defray the expense of the suit he desires to bring. No Negro organization has come to the fore in the matter, however, and while there has been some talk of asking the Civil Liberties union to intervene, local leaders have felt abashed to ask a white organization to step in to finance a program which Negroes distinctly ought to handle for themselves.

Much praise has been showered upon the young white officers of the 94th Engineers for their efforts to protect their Negro enlisted men. First Lt. R. I. Brasaemle of Barberton, O., decribed how the state patrolmen displaying riot guns and using profane language, ordered his company off the road.

Pushed Off Road

"The men moved off but I didn't," said Lt. Brasaemle. "I called a halt and went to the rear to talk to the patrolmen.

"They claimed the men had been insulting motorists. At this moment, Lt. Curry came up to deny the charge. He was struck in the face, then we were both pushed off the road. Before anything further happened, military police came up and the violence started."

Lt. Curry, who is from Madison, Wis., and has been in the military service four months, told of the attack upon him.

"I approached Sergt. Frank McGibbony of the state police and began denying that our soldiers had been disorderly," he said. "A uniformed policeman whose name was Mason, was standing beside the sergeant. Mason snatched my glasses off and socked me in the face. Then Lt. Brasaemle and I were pushed into the ditch also."

The incident represents a fine opportunity for some of the civil rights groups among Negroes to support an effort on the part of young northern white men to protect their black comrades. Some of the men in the 94th Engineers had been school mates of the young white officers who commanded them. Unfortunately Arkansas appears to be very poorly organized among its Negro citizens to protect the rights of the group which perhaps is one of the reasons for the insolence of the state troopers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Steel Workers Rap Jim-Crow Of Soldiers

OCT 13 1941

Ask President Roosevelt To Take Action

OCT 13 1941

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — The regional conference of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing committee, meeting at the Knights of Columbus hall here Sunday, condemned in a sharply worded resolution, segregation and maltreatment of Negro soldiers in the U. S. Army, and called upon President Roosevelt and all CIO unions to take effective action to remedy the situation.

The resolution, sponsored by Rayfield Mooty of the Wilson & Bennett local of SWOC and Murray president of the Federated Metals locals of the American Smelting & Refining Company, was passed without a single dissenting vote from the 500 delegates representing 53 steel workers, locals in the Chicago area, according to reports from the Negro Labor Council.

After recounting the various forms of discrimination to which Negro troops are subjected in the army and in various local communities, the resolution warned that:

"Such abusive and unfair practices on the part of the citizens of a democracy tend not only to shatter the morale of the United States armed forces, but also rise to the very conditions that we pledge ourselves to crush."

Particular attention was attracted to a section of the resolution which called upon President Roosevelt to communicate with governors and local officials of all states, "urging them to use their influence and authority to obtain the proper respect and treatment for all American soldiers."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

WAR DEPT. FIRES NEGRO WHO PROTESTED DISCRIMINATION

JOHN EVANS, a local boy who was the first Negro assigned to Patterson Field, Fairfield O., as an aviation mechanic received a notice from the War Department that he would be dismissed October 17 at conclusion of his six months period of probation.

In the letter, which was signed by Col. M. G. Estabrook jr., commanding the Air Corps at the field, the charge was made:

OCT 25 1941

The specific reason for your dismissal from the service is due to the fact that since your employment at this station you have conducted a propaganda campaign which included the initiating of lying letters to the various presses and Negro Associations with the specific intention of stirring up agitation over the question of racial prejudice, which is to the detriment of the United States Government, and particularly the National Defense efforts.

When Evans arrived at Patterson Field, he had to wait from 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., before being interviewed and assigned work, although several white boys who went with him were given immediate assignments. Moreover, Evans was barried from the field cafeteria, and assigned to work in the maintenance department, not the work he was supposed to do. The reason given by the personnel department was that white workers resented a colored man among them.

The young Negro wrote a letter to the Editor of the Dayton Herald which ran an editorial on the matter and also contacted Judge William Hastie and these things incurred the wrath of his superiors.

Since receiving his dismissal notice, he has placed the matter before the President and called it to the attention of the N. A. A. C. P. It is hoped that President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson will see the wisdom of reversing the dismissal order of Col. Estabrooks, as it seems to us that Evans did only what anyone might have done in the face of such prejudice.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HITLERISM AT HOME

It is difficult to comment with calmness and restraint on the Nazi-like persecution of colored American soldiers in Fayetteville and Ft. Bragg, N.C.

Here were men serving their country in time of stress and in their country's uniform being baited, bullied, humiliated, beaten and, in one instance killed, with cruel, cold and sadistic calculation, by white men in that same uniform detailed to maintain law and order.

Here were soldiers who had committed no crime whatever (except the American "crime" of being colored), menaced with revolvers, clubbed, cursed and punched to bloodines; insulted, robbed and compelled to sit on the ground for hours with folded arms for no reason except that they were hated because of their so-called race.

Here were Negro military police stripped of their weapons, Negro noncommissioned officers bullied and insulted by inferiors who happened to be white, a Negro commissioned officer subjected to unparalleled indignities—all because, and only because, they were colored and therefore considered helpless prey for sadistic Negrophobes.

And now that this horror has happened amid hypocritical calls to defend democracy, it is time to fix the blame where it belongs; on the War Department.

With craven spirit the War Department has bowed from the beginning of the national emergency to the doctrine of white supremacy and racial separatism with a zeal that Dr. Joseph Goebbels would regard as commendable.

Far from insisting that Negro soldiers must be treated as other soldiers, it has cooperated with the traditional Ku Klux spirit of the unreconstructed South until discrimination and segregation have become military law.

This is Hitlerism and nothing but Hitlerism, and the War Department cannot avoid responsibility.

We Negroes demand, as we have every right to demand, that disgraced the U.S. Army over 20 years ago; that there those guilty of this crime against humanity and national unity be quickly and severely punished.

Nothing short of the most drastic punishment of officers and enlisted men among the white military police will satisfy a justifiably aroused Negro people.

American Negroes simply will not stand such intolerable terrorism directed against their sons, brothers and husbands conscripted against their will to fight for a democracy so flagrantly denied them.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Graduates Face 'No' in Hunt For 'Defense' Jobs

Trained Chicago Students Have Dismal Future as Negro Congress Survey Shows Widespread Jim-Crowism; 20,000 Negroes on Rolls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 29.—On Chicago's South Side hundreds of Negro boys will graduate from technical schools within the next few weeks as trained mechanics and engineers.

But will they find jobs at these trades? Will they be taken in by the firms which are crying about a "shortage" of skilled help?

Results of a survey conducted here by the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress indicated that the answer is "No."

DOORS CLOSED

"Our files are packed with case histories of highly trained Negro workers for whom the doors of industry, and particularly so-called 'defense' industry, are closed," declared Ishmael P. Florey, chairman of the council.

Thousands of Negro boys are attending trade classes at Tilden, Du Sable and Phillips High Schools on the South Side. Also there are several hundred attending industrial and shop classes at Crane Tech on the West Side and Lane Tech on the North Side. Many of these youths will graduate next month with training in architectural and mechanical drafting, auto mechanics, pattern-making, forge and foundry work, machine shop, printing, woodworking and electrical work.

According to signed statements from the personnel offices of thousands of aircraft, armament and "defense" factories received by the Negro Congress in reply to a questionnaire, a small percentage will hire Negroes for menial and unskilled jobs only. The bulk of them bar Negroes altogether.

20,000 DENIED JOBS

On the rolls of the Illinois State Employment Service are some 20,000 skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers who cannot be placed on jobs in spite of the need for them because of racial barriers.

Typical ads appearing in the Chicago Tribune say:

"Wanted for Factory Work—Men, white, 20 to 30 years old."

Florey cited one example of the National Defense Training School at Tilden High School, where a special 8-week training course is given.

CROWD OUT NEGROES

"Recently a representative of the Howard Aircraft Co. came to one class to hire help. In this class there are 15 Negro and 6 white students. The teacher of the class recommended five white students.

"When one white student said he couldn't accept because he intends to go to college, the teacher gave the application to the sixth white student, even though this is a boy who is known to be incompetent. He doesn't attend classes regularly and when he does he smells of liquor."

Florey further pointed out that one of the best draftsmen in the school was not placed because he is colored.

"Is there any wonder that Washington finds the Negro people 'suspicious' of the war drive?" said Florey.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Glenn Martin Cop Threatens Negro Cameraman

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Glenn L. Martin Aircraft officials, annoyed at the prospect of having pictures taken of the delegations of Negro job applicants which have been keeping up a steady beat to the plant twice weekly from the Baltimore and Washington Councils of the National Negro Congress for the past five weeks, threatened a cameraman, representing a weekly Negro newspaper with the loss of his plates if he took a photo of the delegation on the grounds of the plant.

The threat was made by the chief of the police guard at the plant. Demanding an explanation, Negro Congress officials in charge of the delegation were told by a public relations representative of the firm that permission to take any kind of photo at the plant would have to come from the War Department, because the plant was working on defense orders.

The plant is located at Middle River, Maryland. With delegations applying at the plant the total number of persons applying for jobs during the past five week period was increased to 135. Meantime the office of Sidney Hillman OPM labor official was picketed by the Congress for the eighth time in the past five weeks.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Poll Congress On Negro Job Discrimination

Issue of Jim Crow in Defense Industries Pushed in Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The National Negro Congress this week polled every member of Congress, asking representatives and senators how they stood on the question of discrimination in defense industry.

The legislators were specifically asked if they favored legislation prohibiting discrimination against Negroes in defense industry and the issuance of an executive order from the President banning such discrimination.

The Negro Congress pointed out that less than 100 of the 103,000 new workers employed in the aircraft industry were Negroes.

AIR PLANTS BIAS

A statement issued yesterday by the NNC revealed that the aircraft industry, according to calculations based upon government figures, should be expected to employ upwards of 45,000 Negro workers at average hourly rates of 80 cents an hour, or about $2,000 annually.

"Thus the exclusion of Negro workers from the aircraft industry alone has cost these workers $20,000,000 in wages during the past years," asserted the statement, "and will cost them $90,000,000 more during the next twelve months unless the fight for jobs in aircraft factories is won."

In polling members of the House and Senate upon their stand on discrimination, the Negro Congress cited the Glenn Martin and Vultee Aircraft Corporations as typical examples of the more than one hundred industrial firms approached by the organization who have refused to employ Negroes, despite the fact that even Sidney Hillman, associate OPM director in charge of labor, had sent them a letter asking them to do so.

Negro Congress officials announced that the campaign for jobs at Glenn Martin Aircraft Company, Middle River, Md., had been extended to Cumberland, Md., where a job-registration campaign was begun this week.

For the sixth time during the past month a Negro Congress picket line marched in front of Sidney Hillman's office last Thursday in protest against government contracts with firms which continue to practice discrimination.

Charlotte, N. C., Star of Zion
August 21, 1941

Negro Soldiers

The attitude of civilians and civil authorities, as well as Military Police, toward Negro soldiers in a number of communities presents a problem, which is already serious and freighted with grave consequences, but which threatens to flare at any moment into incidents which may result in great loss of life and very serious embarrassment to the government and the Negro people.

Any kind of soldiers is always a problem. Civilians and local law enforcement officials find it difficult to cope with the situations and often serious trouble arises from the presence of soldiers in a given community. But that difficulty is always heightened, when for any reason the element of race prejudice enters the equation which is almost always the case when there are Negro soldiers.

The recent trouble at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and in Arkansas gives evidence that the Military Police in one instance and the civil authorities in the other were actuated by race prejudice in their handling of situations which otherwise might have been adjusted with a minimum of friction and far less unfortunate results.

We want to be absolutely fair in the matter, and we do not deny that there are frequent problems of discipline, which tax the powers of the authorities, but what the law enforcement officials will have to learn, both in the army and out of it, is that they only aggravate the situation when for any reason they give the impression that they are prejudiced in their action, because the soldiers involved are Negroes.

Negro soldiers who are being trained to fight for the preservation of democracy are not going to stand for discrimination and mistreatment by narrow-minded and prejudiced white men, who, because of their ignorance, are bent upon trying to keep Negroes in what they arrogantly call "his place." Black men who fought in every war of this republic have come to the conclusion that they know what their place is and are determined to make this nation a "land of the free and the home of the brave." To them it will mean just as much to die for the cause of freedom at home as in some foreign war and for some vague and meaningless crusade which has no fruitage in their native clime.

It is the testimony of white military officers and civilians that Negro soldiers are usually orderly and behave themselves on par and frequently above that of white soldiers under similar circumstances, and it is, therefore, very difficult for us to believe that there is sufficient provocation for some of the things which have recently happened.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The New Leader Defends The Jim-Crow Reactionaries

Long ago Social Democracy revealed its advanced agency for the capitalist Red-baiters and war-mongers. But with regard to the Negro people it has tried to conceal its poisonous role behind a few demagogic words now and then on Negro rights.

In the June 21 issue of the New Leader, however, Social Democracy exposes its total and dangerous bankruptcy with respect to the Negro people. Commenting on the Job March to Washington scheduled for July 1, a New Leader editorial states:

"The obstacle to be overcome (by the Negro people—ed.) is not some specific policy of the Administration, not some rule of the army or navy, not some prejudice of employers or trade unionists. It is an attitude of the American people as a whole based deep in old habits and emotions."

This is a shameless whitewashing of the sinister anti-Negro capitalists who rule the country and want to plunge it into a shooting war. Who lynched Robert White, the innocent Negro worker in the Conroe, Texas, court room, "the American people" or a wealthy feudal landlord? Who issued the odrer officially upholding jim-crowism in the armed forces, "the American people" or President Roosevelt? Who continues to give contracts to "defense" employers, who arrogantly refuse to employ Negroes, "the American people" or President Roosevelt? Who refuses to enforce the constitutional rights of the Negro people, "the American people" or the President and the Department of Justice? To ask these questions is to answer them. Hitler too tries to place upon the German people the responsibility for his revolting crimes against the Jewish and other minority peoples.

By falsely imputing to the American people the sins of the war-mongering capitalist class, the New Leader is attempting to break the unity of Negro and white masses, attempts that lead to the "race riots" that the war-mongers want. The Negro people should not oppose the policies of the Administration and the Wall Street employers, according to the New Leader, they should oppose the white workers. It says:

"Ask an employer why he discriminates against Negroes. He will tell you that it is because he fears discontent in his labor force. . . . This alibi . . . contains enough truth to make it stick."

Despite the fact that more than a hundred thousand Negro workers are organized on a basis of equality in the CIO and many AFL unions, the New Leader provides the employers an "argument" for denying jobs to the Negro workers. In the name of "Negro rights" it is attacking the whole struggle of the Negro people for jobs and equality symbolized in the Job March.

The rotten policies of this Social Democratic organ, in supporting the war program, lead it into an alliance with the reactionaries against the Negro people and the white workers. It is clear that A. Phillip Randolph, Frank Crosswaithe and other Negro leaders who follow this policy are trying to lead the Negro people into the arms of their enemies. Undoubtedly the Negro masses will repudiate this Social Democratic poison, and make the job march the expression of their mass desire for Negro and white unity, job equality and peace

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

BANS DISCRIMINATION FROM DEFENSE HOUSING PROGRAM

JAN 17 1941

John B. Carmody, FWA Head, by Executive Order, Rules No Person May Be Denied Work Because of Race, Color

JAN 17 1941

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Discrimination against Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers on defense housing has been banned by an executive order of John B. Carmody, head of the FWA.

Said Carmody: "There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or political affiliations in the employment of persons qualified by training and experience for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof."

Machinery has been established to impliment the agency non-discriminatory policy to handle specific complaints growing out of possible violations of the order. Regulations have been sent to all contractors on defense housing and Carmody's order has been published in the federal register.

A. J. Sarre, director of personnel, and William Trent, racial relations officer, will give special attention to enforcement of the regulations against discrimination as it applies to the total defense housing program.

At the Urban league meeting Monday, Robert Weaver, commenting on the order, said that wider employment opportunities for colored citizens in federal service here should be attained before the government seeks to enforce such wider employment one contracts throughout the nation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Discrimination In Defense Program

JAN 11 1941

ALMOST daily there is some new revelation of narrow and undemocratic denial of economic opportunity to America's chief minority group in the program of national defense. No single section is guilty alone. A chance to work, to help gird this nation for its greater security, is refused workers of color in the North, South, Middle West, and Far West.

We are seeking to preserve in this nation especially, and in this hemisphere, a way of life that provides and guarantees initiatives and freedoms—"life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," a way of life in which every citizen is equal before the law and endowed with the right, among others, to work and thus provide at least shelter, food, and clothing for himself and his dependents.

There are and have been imperfections in our democracy, and to overcome them much recent federal legislation includes clauses designed to prevent discriminations against workers because of race or politics.

Not many months ago the Defense Commission has voiced its formal disapproval of job barriers of the nature now being erected against the Negro. In consultation with the commission the two great national labor organizations jointly pledged themselves to a policy of fairness in the distribution of jobs. It is, formally, the fixed policy of the present Administration and of labor, as well as the law of the land, that none who apply and are qualified for work shall be turned away. In this present crisis it is, in addition, merest common sense to harness all of our resources and use all of our manpower.

JAN 11 1941

BUT what is happening? In Norfolk a great addition to an aviation base, costing millions, is being constructed. Only a relatively few colored men, and those UNskilled, are hired. At Fort Eustis an urgent call has just been issued for 1,500 carpenters. Negro carpenters are turned down. "We cannot mix the races," the contractors explain.

Meanwhile, the defense program is far behind schedule. It is predicted by experts that the present program by 1942 will be severely handicapped by an acute shortage of all types of skilled craftsmen.

But, still, at Camp Lee near Petersburg, Va., our carpenters cannot ply their trade. Told they must be unionized, they joined—but gained nothing but the equivalent loss in cash of membership fees. In other places, if not at Camp Lee, the fees quoted our craftsmen are double or triple the normal ones.

At Fortress Monroe (Va.) only one painter and six carpenters of our race, out of hundreds, are at work. They got on with great difficulty, it is pretty well assumed.

In the East, Pacific Coast, and Tennessee Valley aircraft plants the same situation prevails. At Fort Dix, N. J., and at air fields in three Florida cities, BOTH unskilled and skilled workers are barred if they are of African descent.

* * *

IT is not because there are no qualified colored craftsmen. The federal-state employment offices in a large proportion may have only a few colored men listed in skilled capacities—but that results from a too general local policy of classifying all Negro applicants, regardless, as unskilled.

JAN 1 1941

However, the Newport News office of the Employment Service—with the assistance of this newspaper—had listed 162 carpenters and carpenters' helpers available for the Fort Eustis project involving an outlay of over 5 million dollars and planned to house 14,800 troops, including 800 colored soldiers. The contractors could, rather than deny all Negroes work, easily group them on individual building units if they insist on "no mixing" as a policy.

All of this accelerated defense program is stimulated by the threat of the totalitarian dictators under whose rule the non-Aryan peoples have suffered untold cruelties. Many of the offending officials, contractors, and other employers are of races which, were they under the heel of Hitler and his Gang of International hoodlums, would be subjected to similar refusals to work and hence to survive, to the atrocities of concentration camps, and to slow or sudden death. It is strange indeed that they can, that any freedom-loving American can, so easily forget this—and, of all times, during these troubled days.

* * *

IN a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, there was a carefully documented article on this same subject by Walter White. His concluding paragraph follows:

"It is the Negroes' hope that Mr. Roosevelt's recent declaration will have a remedial effect in this situation. The overwhelming majority of American Negroes regard the United States as a country which they helped to build, and which, rebuffed or not, they propose to help defend. Unsatisfactcory as conditions are, the average Negro, up to now, doesn't believe that either Hitler or Stalin has anything better to offer. He is, therefore, hanging on to his faith in democracy and going grimly ahead, determined to carry on his shoulders a fair share of the burden of its defense."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

We Can Help To Speed Up Defense

JAN 18 1941

PERIODICALLY, newspapers, leaders, defense directors, legislators, and even our President, all express great alarm over the slow progress being made in the nation's gigantic defense program. We are in agreement that there is, obviously, some delay in this program but we find it necessary to indict this entire staff of defense leaders, from Mr. Roosevelt down, for either purposely or by negligence ignoring an important factor in a possible solution of this problem.

There is the almost universal failure of the nation to completely utilize the trained manpower in the Negro race. This reservoir of skilled labor remains untouched while national leaders continue to make calls for more and more speed, more and more sacrifices, and for more and more work. JAN 18 1941

Last week the President made his annual address to the 77th Congress on the state of the nation. It was a splendid address. Unfortunately, in his justifiable appeal for more production by the nation's vast defense machinery, he failed to mention some of the hundreds of cases where defense progress is being shamefully slowed down to protect the anti-Negro policies of certain unions of skilled mechanics, employers, and even officials.

Perhaps our President didn't know about the situation in Newport News where the construction of defense workers homes was slowed up for lack of sufficient carpenters. There were carpenters to be had all right, but they had black skins. So a vital project is held up while the state is scoured for white carpenters and colored mechanics are forced to stand around or accept the most menial type of job in order to gain a livelihood.

We say that probably Mr. Roosevelt is not familiar with this case but surely the thousands of similar instances where labor unions, or federal employment offices, or employers—or all three—have collaborated to save all of the defense program earnings for the pockets of white workers with a subsequent loss to the immensely important national defense program, could not have entirely escaped the attention of a man who tries to be as generally well informed on "the state of the Union" as does our President.

And even if his duties have been so strenuous that he has given little consideration to isolated cases of discrimination against skilled workers of color, we are absolutely certain that some of the members of the national defense commission, who have expressed alarm and deep concern over defense "bottlenecks," know all about this neglected reservoir of trained mechanics.

(Since this editorial was written an important new regulation has been promulgated, designed to eliminate the objectionable conditions.)

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YOUTH MAKES ISSUE OF ARMY RACE POLICY

JAN 11 1941

Others Ready To Follow Lead Of Young Chicago Labor Official

The case of the Negro draftee was dramatically presented to Illinois Selective Service office last week in Chicago, when Ernest Calloway announced that he would not respond to Uncle Sam's call to arms if he has to serve in a jim crow army.

Calloway, who is educational director for the United Transport Workers of America, a labor organization made up of red caps, is rated by the draft board in classification A-1, which means that when they get around to calling up Negroes for service, he will be among the first summoned.

Indication that Calloway will not be the only Negro to refuse to serve came simultaneously with his announcement when J. G. St. Clair Drake Jr., secretary of the Conscientious Objectors Against Jim Crow, revealed that his organization had issued a call to Negro draftees in the Chicago area to join the fight for democratization of the nation's armed forces.

Drake came into the national picture during the draft lottery in October when he wired objections to discrimination in the army, navy and air force to President Roosevelt and Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, director of the selective service program.

The COAJC plans to establish the legal right of Negroes to claim exemption from military service on the grounds of conscientious objections because of the jim crow policy of the armed forces.

"We are ready, if it is necessary to do so, to go to jail or go to court to win our point," Drake said Monday. "We understand that quite a number of young men—some of them white—will flatly refuse to join any national defense program, be it military or civil, so long as discrimination exists."

Drake's reference to a civil program was taken as an answer to Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois director of the selective service. Armstrong Monday issued a statement declaring that conscientious objectors to military training will be sent to civilian camps and put to work on reforestation and soil conservation projects.

Calloway, who announced his determination to see the issue through regardless of what it might mean, said in a letter to draft officials setting forth his position: "I cannot accept the responsibility of taking the oath upon induction into military service under the present anti-democratic structure of the U. S. Army, and ask to be exempted from military training until such time that my contribution and participation in the defense of my country can be made on a basis of complete equality."

To date queries sent to state and national draft officials on the acceptability of objections to the jim crow policy of the army as grounds for exemption have gone unanswered. Provisions for such exemptions are not to be found in any selective service literature.

The practice of separating the races in the army is responsible for the deferment of Negroes throughout the country. Official announcements have naively explained that training camps for colored draftees are not yet ready.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
January 29, 1941

Men And Defense

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Army and navy officials, backed by administration leaders, have adopted as a guiding principle the slogan that the defense of America calls for a total national effort.

That fact is underlined in almost every report, memorandum or statement issued in Washington today. Regardless of what decisions are made it is said they are made for reasons of national defense.

Officials often do many things, of course, which have no relation to defense but are tagged "defense projects" in order to obtain congressional support or public approval.

* * *

There is one administration-supported project, however, which is related to the defense of America and deserves to be considered in the general emergency picture.

It is the rehabilitation and training program of countless thousands of Negro workers.

Someone may ask what relation this has to national defense. The answer is easy.

First, the problem of morale among minority groups is exceedingly important, particularly in a democracy that is on record as opposed to the criminal treatment of minorities in the Axis countries.

Second, every available worker is going to be needed if weapons of defense are to be manufactured in time to be of much aid in the struggle abroad now approaching the crisis stage. The Negro worker, skilled or unskilled, can be of real importance in this program of rearmament.

Third, problems of relief, housing, health and migration of workers can be reduced to a minimum if all available labor in every industrial locality is utilized to full advantage before additional workers are moved in.

* * *

Negro labor accomplished remarkable results in American shipyards during the World War, but in depression years white workers often were preferred, and the Negro lost many of the advantages he had gained.

With a surplus of labor always available after 1929, employers turned to white workers, making it necessary for many skilled Negroes to seek employment in whatever field work was available, whether a skill was required or not.

Studies have shown that the effects were in many instances disastrous. The nation as well as the Negro suffered, for his training was put to no good end and he often became a burden on the public relief rolls. Since the nation is the real loser whenever a trained worker is unable to use his skill we can get some idea of the importance to national defense of the administration's efforts to find places for skilled Negroes now unemployed or employed in unskilled trades.

* * *

Through the National Youth Administration and other educational groups, millions of dollars are being spent in the training of workers for defense industries. But the enemies of democracy abroad are not waiting for this training program to become effective.

It, therefore, becomes encumbent upon all employers to attempt to utilize to the greatest extent possible all available skilled labor. There have been reports in Washington of certain contractors who have refused to employ Negro carpenters but instead have sent to New York for white carpenters. The transportation of these carpenters naturally has helped create new housing and health problems as well as discontent and jealousy on the part of native labor.

In some instances the trade unions themselves have barred Negroes from defense projects, but Sidney Hillman, of the Defense Commission, has now obtained assurances from both the AFL and the CIO that discrimination will not be countenanced.

In still another instance it is said that a labor union with a contract admitted Negroes but could not persuade the employer to use them.

* * *

These difficulties are extremely complicated. It cannot be said that anyone is being necessarily vicious. It can be said that shortsightedness and ignorance have prevailed in some instances, and shortsightedness and ignorance are evils of first-rate importance; in this time of emergency they cannot be tolerated, however upsetting a sharp, bright light might be in some localities.

* * *

All elements of the population are needed if total defense is to be achieved and secured. Recognized trade unions have assured Washington that workers will not be "discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color." Congress has specifically stated that racial discriminations must not be tolerated in the defense of America.

It is not a harsh demand, but a demand that all the nation's human resources be utilized for the welfare of the American democracy.

47d-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

USO Can Help Break Down Jim-Crow in Army Service

Afro-American Reveals Lack of Camp Facilities for Negro Draftees; Recreational Aid Vital for Defense Unity

By Eugene Gordon

Subway trains and buses carry a United Service Organizations card, in colors, showing a handsome young soldier and a handsome young sailor. The printed caption asks that the reader of the card contribute to USO's support.

It is an excellent idea. For the United Service Organizations are intended to provide recreation for our boys in the army and the navy.

It will be recalled, however, that the soldier and the sailor portrayed on the card are white. If you notice certain Harlem windows you will observe that they carry USO placards showing two soldiers and a sailor. The second soldier, out of consideration for the feelings of the Negro people (and to win their support) is a Negro.

This failure to integrate the Negro draftee with the country's soldiers and sailors as a whole in the matter of recreation for the service man is typical of the country's failure to integrate the Negro soldier and sailor with the armed forces in general. It grows out of the same cause.

A staff correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American writes from Camp Shelby, Miss., that most of the men he talked to there wanted to be transferred to other camps. He says he tried to find out why the men's cry for a change had taken on the quality of a "theme song." He writes:

"Colored selectees at Shelby have no place to play. They are too confined. They have no recreational facilities."

"FACILITIES" FOR NEGRO

He adds that these Negro boys have "no band," "no service club," "no guest house for their relatives and girl friends," "no library," "no movie house," "no hostesses," "no recrational hall for ping-pong, cards and other games.' They once had a baseball field, he says, "but white soldiers came and saw and took over."

The Afro-American writer goes on:

"One baseball game has been played, and, I understand, volleyball, softball and basketball are scheduled for the near future. But many of these men have been in camp for months. They're getting mighty restless. They see white regiments with service clubs and recreational halls and movie theatres—and they want these things, too."

The Afro-American correspondent writes:

"Hattisburg, which is 14 miles from Camp Shelby, is no help at all in solving this very serious problem. This place of 28,000 inhabitants is a typical Mississippi town—with all too few pleasure spots for whites and none at all for colored.

He points out that the presence of Negro soldiers in uniform is "resented" thereabouts. But the men "can't get off the streets because there is no place for them inside anywhere." So they "crowd the walks in a short sector about two blocks long." On that brief stretch of sidewalk they are prey for domineering civilians and arrogant military police." Many of these boys have been beaten, the writer declares, "most of them threatened."

These draftees are native to that section. Not long ago there entered the camp a contingent of Negro troops from Illinois. These boys didn't know how to stay in "their place." The only way their Negro officers could prevent a flareup—and perhaps bloodshed—between the Negro troops and the Southerners was to forbid the soldiers' leaving camp at all.

Inside the camp there is the 'exchange," where men may buy soft drinks, candies, cigarettes and toilet articles. There also they may sit and talk. But when all that's over, there remains nothing for them but to cluster in groups and complain. And their complaint is undeniably just, in so far as it relates to the situation just described.

Here is a task for the United Service Organizations.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Army Jim-Crow Probe Asked After Fort Bragg Attack

Negro Congress Asks Appointment of Bi-Racial Committee to Study Anti-Negro Actions in Army; See Incidents Blow to Morale

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The National Negro Congress has requested President Roosevelt to direct appointment by the War Department of a bi-racial civilian investigating committee to study the numerous incidents of anti-Negro actions by white army officers and military police and to make remedial recommendations to the War Department.

This action was taken by Congress officials following the report of the killing of a Negro draftee, Ned Turman, by white military police at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Turman was one of a truckload of young Negro soldiers accused of "making too much noise."

In a telegram sent President Roosevelt, the Congress declared that unchecked occurrences similar to the Turman case would result in "another Brownsville, Texas, affair for which the War Department officials will bear the direct responsibility."

"Nothing could more disturb the development of a healthy national morale," continued the telegram, "in our all-out effort to halt Hitlerism than the continued belief of tens of thousands of Negro parents that their drafted sons have no rights which white army officers are bound to respect."

The text of the telegram follows:

"The killing of the Negro draftee, Ned Truman, by white military police in the vicinity of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has gravely shocked the Negro people. This incident serves to highlight a number of serious incidents between white military police and white army officers on one hand and both Negro draftees and Negro civilians on the other. Months ago our organization advised the War Department of serious attacks on the Negro civilian population by military police at Columbia, S. C. The only advices received have been that the matter is still being investigated. Meanwhile numerous reports are springing up all over the country of vicious anti-Negro attitudes by white army personnel. This is an intolerable state of affairs, which if permitted to continue will result in another Brownsville, Texas, affair for which the War Department officials will bear direct responsibility. Nothing could more disturb the development of a healthy national morale in our all-out effort to halt Hitlerism than the continued belief of tens of thousands of Negro parents that their drafted sons have no rights which white army officers are bound to respect. For this reason I respectfully urge in the name of my organization that you direct the War Department to appoint a civilian committee made up of both Negro and white persons with full power to make a complete investigation of Negro-white relations in the armed services and to make recommendations based on this investigation to the War Department.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OPM Committee And NAACP Can't Agree On Defense Bias Situation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM, this week made public the findings of an investigation by his office into the employment practices of the Brewster Aeronautical corporation in Long Island City, N. Y.

The investigation resulted from published charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that, contrary to announcements by Dr. Weaver's office, the New York aircraft firm had "made no steps to drop its color bars," and that the Office of Production Management "is attempting to paint a rosy picture of a dark situation."

The N.A.A.C.P. charged

(1) That Brewster Aircraft corporation hired five Negro workers as sheet-metal assistants and that "it is also rumored that one of these assistants was recently fired."

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(1) That, following a visit to the plant by representatives of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM on June 25, the Brewster corporation hired seven Negro defense trainees as sheet-metal workers. These seven youths were eight of a list of 25 Negro trainees offered employment by the OPM representatives through telegram and mail. The other 17 Negro graduates did not respond to the offer.

None of the seven youths, who, like all trainees, are classified as sheets metal helpers, has been fired. They are paid the same wages and have been assured the same promotions as all other persons accepted from defense training courses.

At present, 11 Negro trainee-graduates are employed as sheet-metal production workers in the Brewster plant. Seven of these were working on August 1 when the N.A.A.C.P. issued its release.

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(2) That during the week of July 23, Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y., "who has nine years of experience as a sheet-metal worker," was denied employment as a sheet-metal worker because of his racial identity.

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed

(2) That, on his application blank at the Brewster plant, Mr. Van Osten listed his experience as that of a tinsmith's helper and declared that he had been employed in that capacity from 1931-1939. He has been working on odd jobs since 1939. Tinsmithing is an allied occupation and not the most desirable type of experience for aluminum sheet-metal work in aircraft manufacture. Mr. Van Osten claimed no experience in the latter field.

A review of the application blanks of 50 white men rejected on the day of Mr. Van Osten's visit revealed that the majority of this group possessed more suitable experience for aircraft metal work. None of these men was hired however.

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(3) That John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, N. Y., "with 400 hours of special training in aircraft riveting," was denied employment at Brewster because of his racial identity.

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(3) That John J. Woods was one of the eight Negro youths originally taken to the plant by OPM representatives. While the seven others were hired as sheet-metal workers, Woods was told that there were no openings at that time for riveter-trainees.

Woods, however, has since been given employment by the company and is now one of the 11 Negro sheet-metal production workers there.

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(4) That Oliver Ming, 21, of New York City, who "has both training and experience," and who "worked for a year at LaGuardia field as junior aircraft assistant," was denied employment as a sheet-metal worker because of his racial identity.

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(4) That Mr. Ming's training in aircraft manufacture had been limited and was not comparable to that of youths hired on the date of his visit, and that his experience was in the operating rather than the manufacturing field of aviation.

Ming is now employed in an operating capacity at Wright Field in Ohio.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

War Department Bans Stories And Pictures Ridiculing Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to protests made by The New York Age against derogatory pictures and news releases about Negroes, the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department has issued the following instructions to all public relations officers in the field.

"Public Relations Officers are urged again to take every precaution against releasing stories or pictures which reflect on the dignity of the Army as a whole or of any group within the Army.

"Two recent incidents involving Negro troops have been brought to the attention of his office. One was a picture of Negro soldiers eating watermelon which was distributed to Negro newspapers and had the effect of making these soldiers appear ridiculous. In the other case a Negro soldier was quoted in dialect in a news story.

"Incidents of this type are destructive of morale among the troops and nullify the Army's attempt at building good will by causing justifiable resentment among the civilian populace. No group within the Army should be singled out for stories or pictures emphasizing racial or religious characteristics.'

The protest against the practices referred to above was forwarded to the War Department on July 7th by Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MAYOR KELLY BACKS FDR ANTI-JIM CROW ORDER

Pledging himself to see that President Roosevelt's executive order which banned discrimination in defense industries was carried out to the letter and in spirit, Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago issued a written appeal to defense industries in the Chicago area to make special efforts to provide jobs for Negroes.

This was Mayor Kelly's first act Wednesday following his appointment as United States Director of Civilian Defense for Chicago.

Mayor's Statement

"I believe," the mayor declared in a statement, "that it would be tragic from a standpoint of community welfare and also a definite handicap to any all-out defense program if the Negro citizens of Chicago have any well-founded reason to believe they are being discriminated against in employment opportunities in defense work. It is my hope that there is not any basis for a feeling that such discrimination actually exists.

MAYOR EDW. J. KELLY

"I feel that the industrialists in the Chicago area not only want to do the right thing in this matter, but are fully aware of the very real contributions to the success of the defense program that can be made by Negro workers.

"It is my firm opinion that drawing of the racial line in defense activity makes a mockery of the whole defense effort. Our defense program was undertaken to defend democracy. Opportunity for persons of all races and creeds to earn a living is a basic tenet of democracy.

"A successful defense program depends upon full co-operation by and among all classes of our people. Racial discrimination, whether in industry or any other field, is a dangerous impediment to our national defense program and cannot be tolerated."

Roosevelt Told Negro Soldiers Suffer Violence

Two Civilian Groups Say Arkansas Cops Blackjacked Troops

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Officers of two Negro organizations said today they had appealed to President Roosevelt to halt alleged discrimination and violence against Negro soldiers.

Euclid Louis Taylor, president of the National Bar Assn., and Howard Gould, head of the Chicago Urban League, wrote the President that numerous complaints of brutality and mistreatment had been received from Negro soldiers.

Most of the complaints, they said, came from Chicago youths en route to Southern maneuvers from Camp Custer, Mich. One was of an attack on Negro soldiers bivouacked near Gurdon, Ark., Aug. 11, in which several were said to have been beaten with blackjacks and fired upon by Arkansas state police officers.

Mr. Taylor asserted that treatment accorded Negro troops by police officers in the South was shattering morale. He also said that Negro soldiers were victims of discrimination in some army camps where recreational facilities were provided for white solders, but not for Negroes.

47d-1941

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Barred From Air Corps Sues War Department

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A suit to compel officials of the War Department to consider his application for enlistment in the United States army air corps as a "flying cadet," was filed here this week by Yancey Williams, student at Howard University.

The complaint which was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, names as defendents Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Chief of Staff Major General George C. Marshall, Adjutant General E. S. Adams, Chief of Air Corps Major General Henry H. Arnold, and Major General Walter S. Grant, commanding general of the third corps area. The suit is being brought not only in his own behalf, Williams says in the complaint, but also in behalf of all other colored citizens "similarly situated."

In his complaint, Williams, alleges that he has successfully completed the primary and secondary training courses of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and holds a private pilot's license. He passed the physical examination by army doctors at Bolling Field last July. Williams says he met all requirements for application for appointment as a flying cadet, made out his application and transmitted it with all required references and records, to the commanding officer of the third corps area on November 20, 1940. The Commanding General according to the complaint refused to consider the application because of the plaintiff's color.

Williams says he appealed to the Adjutant General and the Secretary of War, and on December 13, 1940 the appeal was refused on the s ame basis. The complaint also alleges that during that time and at the present time the defendant officials of the War Department have been advertising in newspapers and over the radio requesting qualified citizens to enlist as flying cadets in the Air Corps of the Army of the United States.

The complaint alleges further "That such conduct on the part of these defendants, who, in their officia capacity as officers of the Government and of the army of the United States and charged with the duty of preparation for national defense in a period when the Nation, according to its chief Executive, the President of the United States, faces the gravest emergency in its history, is a violation of the duty and obligation of these defendants to the citizens and government of the United States and contravenes the fundamental principles of American democracy."

The complaint asks for a declaratory judgment to establish the rights of Williams and others similarly situated, and for an injunction to require War Department officials to consider the application of Williams on its merits.

Wendell L. McConnell, of this city, is the student's attorney, McConnell requested the N.A.A.C.P. to furnish attorneys to cooperate with him on the case. The N.A.A.C.P. assigned Thurgood Marshall, its special counsel; and W. Robert Ming, Jr., and Leon A. Ransom, both members of the National Legal Committee to cooperate in the preparation and filing of the case.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Throwing the Light On A Grave Injustice

ALL thoughtful citizens of the State should be grateful to the Richmond Times-Dispatch for its searching editorial inquiry into the exclusion of skilled Negro mechanics from defense construction work. The subject is covered thoroughly by the Times-Dispatch, in two editorials entitled "Negroes and Our Defenses," which we are printing in full on the opposite side of this page.

This whole question calls for a thorough examination by the responsible citizenry of the State, because it undermines the foundation of any reasonable or decent living standard for Negroes. This serious situation has developed to its present appalling proportions during the past two decades, although it has been in the making during the past 50 years. It is due to a combination of circumstances which reflect discredit upon democracy. One factor involved has been the desire of organized labor to protect its interests by controlling apprenticeships.

The idea there has been to keep the skilled labor crafts from being overrun, and to insure competent workmen. The idea would have been reasonable had not the organized craft unions excluded Negroes both from unions and from apprentice schools. Such a practice has resulted in bringing about the acute problem confronting Negroes skillfully trained in many private and state technical schools, both on the college and high school level. When a Negro mechanic possessing all the skill required for the job at hand applies for employment he finds that the government work is controlled by a contractor, who, nine times out of ten is under contract with the unions, which by ritual, by-laws and practice, exclude Negroes from membership.

We are then under a government which legalizes the labor union and legislates it into a place of power in the nation; which gives it the right to bargain exclusively for work and wages, while the union at the same time excludes from either work or wages a whole segment of American citizens.

JAN 5 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Making a Farce of Defense

The type of excuses made for not putting Negroes to work as carpenters at Ft. Riley disclosed that the real reason is pure unwillingness. The contractor, spokesman of objectors, had "never heard" of Negro carpenters. The credentials of the carpenters union with which he was accustomed to deal left him no ground for opinion. He feared Negro carpenters "would find no place at Ft. Riley to eat and sleep." Negro laborers already at work there were eating and sleeping. Furthermore the contractor's responsibility does not extend to caring for his men. Next the contractor "feared a walk out of white carpenters if Negroes were employed." The organization of industry is such that he as employer, has nothing to do with the men employed. Only the union which sent these Negroes for him to employ, speaks for the worke

JAN 10 1941

Finally this contractor whose attitude is the new barrier to Negroes taking a part in defense work, said he had no plans for the employment of a force of Negro carpenters. We are amazed! From Washington comes word, the President, Knudsen of the defense council, and the war department's secretary that the need is haste. Yet this contractor with labor offered, and labor needed, has no plans for the employment of Negroes! He expects Hitler to adjust his attack on America to suit the progress of its defense!

If only this contractor's life and property were at stake, there would be some basis for letting him do as he pleases But he has been given the job of preparing part of the national defense! That he should not do as he chooses, but carry out as part of the general plan made in Washington. If this were 1917, it would be common knowledge that he would be paid "cost plus," and that his profits would be the larger the more his costs. This time Washington has started out to block profiteering. Contractors are expected to be as loyal, as patriotic, as selfless as the soldier in the ranks. Would a soldier holding a post in the battle line at the risk of his life, refuse the help of a black American who stepped up beside him? We are sure he would not, no matter what his thought about the races. Neither should this contractor refuse Negro aid.

Something is wrong when prejudice persists and dares delay national defense. We recommend that he and all like him heed what President Roosevelt said in his message on the state of the country, delivered to Congress Monday:

JAN 10 1941

"...I find it necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in

events far beyond our borders."

"In times like these it is immature—and incidentally untrue—for anybody to brag that an unprepared America, single-handed, and with one hand tied behind its back, can hold off the whole world."

"As long as the aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they—not we—will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack."

"That is why the future of all American republics is today in serious danger.

"...The immediate need is a swift and driving increase in our armament production."

"I am not satisfied with the progress thus far made. The men in charge of the program represent the best in training, ability and patriotism. They are not satisfied with the progress thus far made."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Charge Firms With Refusing To Hire Draftees

JAN 12 1941

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9—In line with the President's plea for the American people to give their united effort in the present national defense emergency, Paul G. Armstrong, state director of Selective Service, said this week that unfortunately certain business firms are deliberately and shortsightedly discharging and refusing to hire young men subject to the Selective Service law.

"Because the law requires a private employer to reemploy young men who have been called into the service for one year," said Mr. Armstrong, "a few employers whose patriotism has been submerged have allowed self-interest to subjugate ther primary responsibility, which is to the United States.

"Fortunately these employers are few. Our experience in the administration of the Selective Service Act has been a reassurance that the overwhelming majority of men engaged in business, industry and labor are thoroughly sound in their patriotism. I believe it is timely to sound this note of warning to those who are not. The warning is not a threat from the Selective Service administration, but a reminder of the fact that business, industry and labor depend for their existence upon the welfare of the American family. There are very few families today who are not directly or indirectly concerned with the success of America's present defense effort which includes every man who registered under the Selective Service Act.

"The Selective Service administration would consider it a most disagreeable duty should it become necessary to make public the names of any business, industrial or labor organization, or of any individual, who put self-interest above that of their country."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negroes and Our Defenses - II

JAN 11 1941

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE defense program in Virginia and the nation is being seriously hampered by the fact that Negroes are not being given an opportunity to do skilled work on defense projects, except in rare instances, and the further fact that, in this part of the country, at least apprenticeship training for Negroes is practically nonexistent. Facilities for vocational training, on the contrary, are much more satisfactory.

JAN 25 1941

High-grade apprenticeship training is offered at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's school, but no Negroes are admitted, although there are many Negro employees in the shipyard.

The same goes for the Norfolk Navy Yard and the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. In like manner, the apprenticeship offered by the Lynchburg Iron Foundry Company at its Lynchburg and Radford plants is for whites only.

FEB 25 1941

We have a situation, then, wherein a Negro who is skilled finds it extremely difficult to get a job in a defense industry where he can use his skill. Moreover, if he hasn't the skill he desires, he cannot acquire it in any apprenticeship school in the State, given the plan under which schools now are operated.

White employees in plants which have such schools are given the opportunity to improve themselves by taking the courses offered there, in connection with their jobs in the yard or factory, but not the colored employees.

Facilities for adult vocational training for Negroes in Virginia, as contrasted with apprenticeship training, are about as well developed as those for whites. Such training is offered at Negro high schools in Richmond, Roanoke, Danville, Norfolk and Bristol, and at the Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, and at Hampton Institute.

From 1,500 to 2,000 adult Negros are taking courses in such trades as woodworking in all its phases, mechanics and machine shop operation, welding, sheet metal working, pipe fitting, drafting, and so on. The number of Negroes tak-

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

23 States Protest Jim Crow Defense

JAN 31 1941

New York—Mass meetings protesting government-sponsored discrimination against Negro citizens under the national defense program will be held in twenty-three states on Sunday, January 26, according to reports received here at the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The nation-wide protest campaign which is sponsored by the NAACP through its branches will find outlets in the following cities according to a preliminary survey: New York City, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Jamaica and Peekskill, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Wilmington, Del.; Monroe, La.; Charlotte and Rocky Mount, N. C.; Montclaire, Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Newport R. I.; Pittsburg and Parsons, Kan.; Toledo, Newark and Akron, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Tulsa, Okla.; Paducah, Ky.; Waterloo, Ia.; Sheffield, Ala.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Denver, Colo.; Cairo Ga.; Omaha, Nebr.; Bakersfield, and San Diego, Calif.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Seek Congressional Probe Of Jim Crow In National Defense

JAN 25 1941

Introduction in Congress of a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of the status and treatment of the Negro in the national defense program will be sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here Saturday.

According to officials of the organization the name of the senator who will introduce the resolution will be made known within the next few days.

The resolution will call for public hearings, the announcement said, and the taking of testimony from officials of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, employers, leaders of trade unions and the submission of information gathered by the association as a result of two national surveys now nearing completion.

In the event that discrimination is not abolished after the investigation, the announcement said, the Association will seek the introduction of bills in Congress to require inclusion of Anti-discrimination clauses in all industrial defense contracts financed in whole or in part by the federal government, and to amend the National Labor Relations Act by denying the protection of this Act to unions which discriminate either directly or indirectly against Negroes.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Rejected by Air Corps, Youth Sues

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON

A suit to compel officials of the War Department to consider his application for enlistment in the United States Army Air Corps as a "flying cadet," was filed here last week by Yancey Williams, a student at Howard University.

The complaint, filed in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, names as defendants, Secretary of War Henry Stimson and other high officials of the War Department, and is brought in behalf of Williams and all other colored Americans "similarly situated."

Williams, who has completed two years of college work at Howard, alleges that he has successfully completed the primary and secondary training courses of the CAA and passed the physical examination by army doctors at Bolling Field, last July, but the commanding officer of the Third Corps Area on November 20 refused to consider his application on the ground that he is colored.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negroes Barred From 38,000 Aircraft Jobs

MAR 27 1941

BALTIMORE, Md.—With more than 221 million dollars in air defense contracts, representing nearly one and one-half per cent of the entire 17 billion being spent by the government for defense industry, tucked under their belt, officials of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company located near here, told the National Negro Congress Wednesday, March 4, that the firm had no intention of "pioneering" in the field of defense jobs for Negroes, as long as the government itself continues to bar them from defense projects.

MAR 27 1941

The attitude shown by Martin aircraft, the biggest plant of its kind in the East, parallels the position taken by Vultee aircraft in California, Congress officials said.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Negro Due More Defense Schools

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (ANP)—The need for more training in the industries clamoring for workers now is stated one of the things Negroes must look into and the sooner, the better.

The failure of certain qualifications to be shown in the applications of Negro workers is evident whenever they are called for employment, says one of the leading officials of the government, interested in this aspect of national defense.

47d-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Coast Youth Plan Draftee Aid; Fight Jim Crowism And Other Defense Policies

JAN 11 1941

Youth Councils Have Three-fold Objective In Their Attempt To Stop Discrimination

Don't Want Johnson Act Repealed

LOS ANGELES.—(Special to CNA)—California Youth Legislature workers will organize local youth councils to "meet the real needs of young people" in every section of Los Angeles.

Through recommendations of an all-day education session here, the youth councils will have a three fold objective:

1. Development of recreational centers near selective service camps for the benefit of draftees, augmenting a program to make draft camps sanitary and healthy before conscriptees are admitted.

2. Securing peace time jobs for all unemployed youth, irrespective of color, since war time employment programs have made but a "small dent" in unemployment rolls.

3. Elimination of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States Army and Navy and in national defense industries.

The youth will swing into action in every neighborhood, centering their campaign on opposition to repeal of the Johnson Act, which provides that no loans be given to World War debt defaulters.

Rap Jim Crow Apologists

Keynoting the conference was Youth Legislature State Chairman Charles Rosenthal, who termed the campaign for jobs a "real campaign for national defense."

"Harriet Elliot, of the National Defense Advisory Commission, has said there are 45,000,000 American people living below the danger line of malnutrition," Rosenthal told the conference.

"We are proud to take a position behind Jefferson, Lincoln and Susan B. Anthony and carry on the traditions of real democracy."

The 56 delegates and more than 125 observers applauded when Tom Cullen, executive secretary of the American Peace Mobilization, answered arguments of apologists for Jim Crowism that "Negroes would rather be by themselves," by declaring:

"The experience of the trade unions have shown that Negroes are willing to take their place beside their white brothers. Our job is to break down barriers which separate the conscripted army and the body of our civilian democracy so there can be a free interchange of the benefits of our democracy."

After recommending establishment of a youth advisory committee to work with NYA heads for the abolition of Jim Crowism, the conference delegates voted to send a telegram of protest to Navy officials on racial discrimination.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Jim Crow In U. S. Army

47d

Reprinted From "In Fact"
Issue December 30

JAN 11 1941

In March 1939 an Army Bill required the Army to set up a flying school to train Negro pilots, but since then in defiance of Congress no such flying school has been set up. Out of 62,200 licensed pilots in the country, 130 are Negroes. The Civil Aeronautics Board and the NYA are not training Negro pilots. Out of 180,000 men being trained as technicians, three are Negroes. One Negro aeronautical engineer, a graduate of MIT and Stanford, has been taken on as a "probationary employee" by Douglas Aircraft, but with that exception no Negroes work in the aircraft industry.

Negroes are not allowed to remain in ROTC units in Lake Universities for more than two years, for students get officers' commissions in their third and fourth year. The Red Cross does not hire Negro nurses. When the War Department sent Gold Star mothers on a junket to France several years ago, the Negro Gold Star mothers were sent on a Jim Crow freighter.

An amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill consisting of two phrases, "regardless of race, creed or color," and "including aviation units," was passed by the Senate in August over the opposition of poll-tax senators. It wasn't passed by the House and it was taken out by the House-Senate conference committee. The act now reads: "No Negroes, because of race, shall be excluded from enlistment in the Army for service with colored military units." Brigadier General Lewis Hershey, temporary administrator of the draft, told Negroes, "The act says there is to be no discrimination, but the act also says that no man may come into the Army who is not acceptable to the Army." Headquarters of the First Corps Army area in Boston issued quiet instructions to draft boards not to take any Negroes at all in the first draft, but after getting publicity in the Negro press the order was withdrawn.

JAN 11 1941

Present Army plans are for inclusion of 36,000 Negroes in the first 400,000 men drafted. Most of them will serve in labor battalions. In the last war only 40,000 out of 200,000 Negroes in France were in the fighting forces. Southern officers were chosen to command Negro troops. On August 17, 1918, a memorandum was issued to French civil and military authorities from American General Headquarters, entitled, "Secret Information Concerning Black American Troops." It contained these statements:

"The Negro is regarded by the white American as inferior. The vices of the Negro are a constant menace to the American, who has to repress them sternly.

"We must prevent the risk of any pronounced degree of intimacy between French officers and black officers. We must not commend too highly the black American.

"Make a point of keeping the native cantonment population from spoiling the Negroes."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SAYS DRAFT JIM CROWISM ON WAY OUT

JAN 17 1941

Major Campbell Johnson Defends Selective Service System

47c

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—When Ernest Calloway, educational director of the Red Cap's Union, and George Leon Paul Weaver requested exemption from the military service of the United States on the grounds of jim crow existing in the army and the undemocratic attitudes displayed to Negroes, the Chicago draft board rejected their pleas, but not before Calloway and Weaver had sent letters to Major Campbell C. Johnson, civilian aide to Dr. Dykstra in the selective service system, and to ex-judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war.

Both replied to the men, with Judge Hastie asking that the matter be referred to Major Johnson

In a statement given the Associated Negro Press on Wednesday morning, Major Johnson quoted from his reply to the letters as follows:

"The selective service system is making every effort to operate without discrimination toward any minority group. The war department has opened several new branches of the service to Negroes. Among them are the coast artillery, anti-aircraft, field artillery, engineers, signal corps and it has begun to call Negro reserve officers to active duty. Discussions are being held looking forward to further liberalization of the policies of our armed forces.

"These things are being done with much earnestness because it is realized that the greatest possible degree of democracy must exist in the country which stands before the world today as the hope of the democratic ideaology. The most important service which can be rendered by any of us at this time is to lend whatever aid we can to strengthening the arms of our nation without sacrificing for one moment the principles which we hold or giving up our constant struggle for the more complete democratization of our country."

Discussing the situation, one daily paper, liberal in intent, declared that the Chicago draft board tacitly admitted the jim-crow policies of the army in refusing the exemptions. However, officials say it was adjudged purely on the legal aspects and the exemptions as laid down by the selective service system and without any regard to color.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 14, 1941

Shall The Negro Get Work?

The president recently felt it necessary to protest against a Jim Crow line in employment in defense jobs in towns and cities. The Negro, for all the apparent progress of his race, seems now caught in a more desperate position than even he knew in the past between a land where there are few places for him and the towns where there are no jobs for him.

This is an American problem of special significance to the South. In recent years huge numbers of Southern Negroes have moved to the cities of the North. Indeed today the largest communities of Negroes in the world are north of the Mason and Dixon Line. But millions of Negroes remain in the South and always will remain. That means that when, on the land and in the town, he is progressively shut off from a chance to work, the burden of his dependency on the region will increase. This is tragedy for the Negro, but it is a tragedy from which his white neighbors do not escape.

Indeed, this increasing economic plight of the Negro is one which puts a growing load on the South's advance. No region can afford the luxury of carrying a race which in large degree is not allowed to work for itself. But the process, shown in census figures, moves in that direction. Discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the end comes to a white insistence that white men be allowed to support Negroes in idleness. If that makes sense this is a silly world. Yet that seems to be the direction in which discrimination against the Negro in town and country employment is leading.—The Raleigh News and Observer.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Protest War Department Segregation Plan Through Calling Up Whites Only

JAN 11 1941

Negro Draftees Will Have To Wait Until Special Quarters Are Ready For Them

Draft Board All White

NEW YORK.—A vigorous protest against the studied policy of carefully preparing the ground for complete segregation of Negro troops from white troops in training camps by selecting and inducting, only white draftees into the army until "camp facilities are available for Negro troops," was launched with the War Department on Monday, December 23, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The protest was made following the issuance of ai order to local draft boards here on Monday by New York City's selective service headquarters, advising board members that only white draftees will be selected and inducted into the army under the first 1941 draft call until sometime during February, when facilities for Negroas troops are expected to be ready. The order means that, regardless of number, Negro draftees will be passed over and only white draftees will be ordered to report for training during the present period.

Association officials said that they believed similar orders have gone out to draft boards in many sections of the country. The complete text of the type of order sent to local boards in New York City follows:

JAN 11 1941

"This is an order coming from the Selective Service Headquarters (in New York.) The Army has called for a total of 3,663 white men to be furnished from the city of New York in the initial call for January, 1941. Your quota for this call is 21 men. If any of the men whose order numbers bring them within your quota call are Negro they will not be directed to report at the induction station. Instead, notice of selection will be sent to these men and they will be called for induction as soon as camp facilities are available for Negro troops, probably during the month of February. For example, if the quota for your board is fifteen men and two out of the first fifteen men on the order list are Negroes, the two Negroes will be given only notice of selection, and the thirteen white men will be given notice of selection and also the order to report for induction."

Draft Boards All White

From reports that continue to come in from NAACP branches, as a result of the association's survey launched several weeks ago to determine conditions facing the Negro under the draft law, announcement was made today that no Negroes are serving on either local or advisory draft boards in St. Paul, Minn.; Newport, R. I.; Nashville, Tenn.; Fulton, Arkansas; and Charlestown, Mo.

Tacoma, Washigton, has one Negri serving on the local board, but none on the advisory board; New Bedford, Mass., reports none on the local and two on the advisory board. Bridgeport, Conn., has one serving on the local and one on the advisory board.

In none of the above named cities are Negres employed as paid workers on either local or advisory draft boards, it was reported. While ten Negro volunteer physicians work with local draft boards in Nashville, Tenn., they examine only Negro draftees. Negro physicians work with local draft boards in Nashville and in Saint Paul, Minn.

No Negro physicians work with

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

League Finds Job Discrimination In Defense Plants

JAN 18 1941

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Further indications that a long and continued fight must be waged to secure employment for Negroes in industries receiving defense contracts, were apparent in reports being received by the National Urban League from affiliated branches all over the country.

In one typical city—Cleveland Ohio—a survey made by the Associated Industries of Cleveland, at the request of the Cleveland Urban League, indicated that two-thirds of the defense program contractors of Cleveland hired no Negroes for skilled or semi-skilled work.

Those questioned, according to the report, were practically unanimous in excusing their admitted racial discrimination on the grounds that it was not due to their own opposition to Negro workers but rather to fear of resentment on the part of their white employees, 'which might lead to serious labor trouble, or at least sufficient ill will to interfere with efficient production.

The same survey indicated that even those companies employing Negroes, used only a small proportion of them in skilled or semi-skilled occupations. Practically all of the skilled Negro laborers were found in the foundry industry. Only six companies, in addition to those now employing Negroes, felt that it would be possible to hire colored workers as a regular policy under normal conditions, and only fifteen companies not now doing so felt that they could use Negro skilled labor for the production.

JAN 18 1941

ONLY 550 OUT OF 13,000 EMPLOYED

In Warren, Ohio, it was found that 550 colored workers were among the 13,000 men employed by nineteen factories—about five per cent of the total. The managers of all the firms not now employing Negroes were fonud to be adamant in their position not to use colored workers.

In the South the situation was found to be the same in many respects. The ommunity Welfare League of Memphis, Tenn., reported that although it could find no firms in the city holding a Government defense contract that did not employ Negroes, practically all of the colored perosns employed were working as common laborers.

In Pittsburgh, where firms have to date received more than $36,000,000 in defense contracts, a few nationally-known plants were fonud to employ Negroes as skilled workers.

On the other hand, a far larger number of firms holding defense contracts were found to employ Negroes only in a menial capacity, or not at all. All of these concerns have contractes amounting to at least $8,000,000; and some of the contracts are as high as $15,000,000

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

CHICAGOANS BACK FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION

Flay Establishment of Separate Squadron For Negro Airmen

FEB 1 1941

CHICAGO—Support of the National Airmen's Association's fight against the establishment of a segregated pursuit squadron for Negroes as a part of the United States Army Air Corps was voted by the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations here recently.

The council, made up of 78 business, civic, social, fraternal, and religious organizations, represents numerically approximately 80 per cent of Chicago's 269,000 Negroes. The council's action was taken after Enoc P. Waters, NAA advisor, explained the significance of the campaign launched by the association last week, following an announcement made by Undersecretary of War, Patterson.

According to Patterson, an all-Negro squadron consisting of a ground crew of 400 men, 33 pilots and 27 planes, will be set up at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama where a flying field and other facilities will be provided by the United States Army Air Corps.

White May Be in Charge

The ground crew, according to the announcement, will be trained at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for several months before going to the southern school. The squadron, it is understood, will be commanded by a white officer.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, prominent Chicago club woman and civic worker, who is president of the council, was pleased with the action taken by the council.

"This action," she said, "is in line with the policy of the council which is firmly opposed to all forms of segregation. We are especially concerned about the government's attitude on race questions because industry and private individuals as a rule adopt the government's policy where Negroes are concerned."

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
January 29, 1941

NEGROES WILL SEEK DEFENSE PLAN ROLES

ATLANTA, Jan. 29.—The committee on interracial cooperation will seek proportionate representation for Negroes in plans for defense activities.

At a weekend meeting here, the executive committee of the group projected a two-year program. Continution of its campaign against lynching was included. This campaign will be directed through the association of Southern women for the prevention of lynching.

Dr. R. L. Russell of Griffin, Ga., was elected to the executive committee.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop Ransom Is Named On Civilian Defense Body

AUG 25 1941

WILBERFORCE, Aug. 14 (ANP)—Bishop R. C. Ransom of Wilberforce has been appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the Citizens Civilian Defense committee, it was announced last week.

The A. M. E. prelate is one of the committee of 45 that covers the nation and represents the Fifth Corps area consisting of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and part of West Virginia. Mayor LaGuardia of New York is national director of civilian defense.

47d-1941
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WANT TO WORK FOR GOVERNMENT?

Uncle Sam Past Master At Racial Run-Around

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—While the government has made provisions for the stoppage of discrimination against Negroes in its defense program and is setting up committees to see what can be done, the wrongs done Negroes in its own departments are shown by the copies of telegrams and correspondence on several cases which have come to light since June 1.

Miss Marguerite Adams of Washington, D. C., says she was notified of an appointment for three months as tabulator in the Social Security department, Baltimore. She reported for an interview but says her interviewer displayed a nasty attitude and almost refused to talk with her. He asked, she says, why she didn't stay in Washington since she was now employed at the census department.

She explained that she had discussed the possibility of an appointment in Baltimore and had received permission from her present employer to investigate such. He then told her, she states in her complaint, to wait in the back of the room for a while. Later he told another man to talk with her. This second person asked Miss Adams if she would accept an appointment for one month. She told him she would.

He then said he was sure the job would only last two weeks. Miss Adams informed him that her notice of appointment had stated that the job would last at least three months, whereby he assured her that it would last only two weeks.

CERTIFIED—BUT NO JOB

Miss Lucille L. Waters of Washington received the following wire:

"You have been certified for temporary appointment not exceeding three months as junior clerk typist at 1440 per annum, this service, Washington. If interested call for personal interview at 308 Hutchings building, Tenth and D streets, Northwest. Immigration and Naturalization service."

Miss Waters declares she reported for the personal interview at the Immigration and Naturalization service. The interviewer asked her any number of questions, mostly personal ones, such as why wasn't she satisfied with the work she is doing, which happened to be an NYA job; finally she was allowed to fill out the necessary blanks.

She was then told to have the statements notarized. In the meantime, a white girl was interviewed, received her certification and was told to report to work. Miss Waters was told to go home, she would be notified by telephone when a vacancy existed.

When she got home, she called the Civil Service Commission read the telegram to the information clerk and was told that it was one of appointment. Miss Waters then related what had happened and the information clerk said it was because she was colored that she did not get the job, and further informed that the department had a right to say whether they wanted white or colored workers.

"NO NEGROES HERE"

Miss Odeal Clark, of Washington, D. C., went to the Federal Housing Authority to ask for an application blank for a typist. She spoke with an assistant in the Federal Housing Administration. She was asked if she had an appointment, and when she said no, she was told:

"Oh, I see. Well, I'm sorry, but we don't hire any colored typists in this building. In fact, we have no colored people for any kind of work except charwomen. I'm sure you wouldn't be interested in that. Sorry you had to wait all this time just to hear that."

PITTSBURGHER CALLED

Robert H. Thompson of Pittsburgh received the following wire:

"If interested in temporary appointment at $1440 as junior photographer for a period of three months with privilege of extension of three months, please report for personal interview with Mr. Love, 815 Pennsylvania avenue, not later than July 3, at 4 p. m.

"Donald R. Perry, Acting Director of Alien Registration."

Mr. Thompson came to Washington for the interview and was politely told that he would have to wait about two weeks since the jobs hadn't "come through" as yet. At the end of two weeks, he went back. He filled out the Civil Service blank, enclosed his photograph as requested.

When he went back on July 21, he was advised that there had been no change in the positions, they weren't ready as yet, but the interviewer suggested that it would be best for Mr. Thompson to go back to Pittsburgh.

NOTHING IN AERONAUTICS

Mrs. Martha G. Young, Washington, was wired to report for a position as clerk-typist in the Civil Aeronautics administration, the telegram being signed by Dick Carlson, personnel director. When she reported for the interview, she talked with a Miss Rogers who is reported to have said the positions hadn't come through as yet and she had just sent the telegrams for interviews, they didn't mean positions, however, in case a position was open, she would contact Mrs. Young.

Prior to this call, Mrs. Young had received a letter from the state department in which she was told:

"If you wish to be considered for this vacancy, please fill out the enclosed application fform and bring it to Room 1000, Department of State Building," and was signed, "B. F. Allen, chief, recruiting and selection section."

"ALL FILLED"

Mrs. Young went for the interview on July 21 and talked with Mr. Allen who said people had been coming in since the day before, which happened to be Sunday, and early that morning, and due to the limited number of positions, they all had been filled. However, they all had been filled. if a vacancy occurred, she would be notified.

All of the cases have been filed with the local NAACP in the hope that they may be brought to light and something done to stop the vicious practice of barring Negroes from positions through the flimsy excuses usually offered.

This has been a common practice in the departments and hundreds of Negroes have been turned down on account of these procedures.

It is reported again, that the 13 colored girls supposed to be in the stenographic pool in the War Department, Munitions building, haven't been furnished with typewriters to date and they are merely herded together in one room, with no work to do and nothing to work with in the event some brass hat decided to give them a tryout.

——A Colored Judge——

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPLAINTS BASED ON SURVEY MADE BY CARTER W. WESLEY

Ted Berry, Co-ordinator of Allied Councils for National Defense, Calls Government's Attention to Conditions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7—Complaints of discrimination in the national defense program in Texas on account of race or color were brought to the attention of Government officials here last Wednesday.

These complaints were based on a report from Theodore M. Berry, of Cincinnati, Ohio, co-ordinator of the Allied Councils for National Defense, affiliated with The Pittsburgh Courier and the Committee on the Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

BERRY'S REPORT FOLLOWED SURVEY

The basis of Mr. Berry's report was a survey of the national defense situation in Texas as it relates to the training and employment of colored persons. This survey was made by Carter W. Wesley, State Director of the Texas Allied Councils for Defense.

Attention of William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, was invited to the fact that at Camp Wolters, Texas, the entire medical corps personnel, "saving maids, cooks and porters," is white. He was also told that there is only one colored chaplain at Camp Wolters, although there are 1,685 colored troops stationed at this replacement center.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. McSherry, director of defense training, Federal Security Agency, was asked to direct the establishment of defense vocational training courses for colored persons at Tyler, Texas. It was reported that while no industries in the region of Tyler have defense contracts, the public school system there has set up a $20,000 vocational training school for white trainees under the act making available Federal funds for vocational training in trades essential to national defense.

COMPLAINT ALSO MADE TO DR. WEAVER

Complaint about training and employment of colored persons under the defense program at Dallas, Texas, was made to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Section, Labor Division, Office of Production Management.

Dr. Weaver was told that in the Dallas area colored persons are denied equality of training for essential defense industries. Certain classes in non-essential defense activities, such as cooking, shoemaking and the like, he was advised, are being given colored persons, while white trainees are being given refresher and introductory courses in welding, sheet metal work, radio work, engineering and airplane mechanics.

The Avivon Village Defense Housing Project at Grand Prairie, Texas, through the Central Construction Company, contractors, is discriminating against colored skilled workers, Dr. Weaver was also advised.

CONTRACTOR REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE RACE LOCAL

The usual excuse given, he was told, is that workers are furnished by the Dallas Building and Trades Council, that colored workers are not members of the craft unions, and they cannot be permitted to have employment opportunities in the skilled trades.

There is said to be a colored carpenters' local, No. 774, American Federation of Labor, in Dallas, but the contractor refuses to recognize the colored local because of a protest from the white carpenters' local, which also has an American Federation of Labor charter.

North American Aviation Corporation, Grand Prairie, Texas, refuses to employ colored workmen in any capacities except that of janitorial and service work, Dr. Weaver was advised. A total of 42 colored workers are said to be employed at that plant in those capacities and receiving the minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY HEAD TAKES DRASTIC ACTION TO END JOB BIAS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 7—Negro applicants for clerical, stenographic and typing jobs in the War Department—if they are properly eligible under civil service—will hereafter be put to work in all bureaus, and if the white workers don't like the presence of Negro employes, they can get out, according to a well-informed source. This is the substance of a non-publicized order, said to have been issued by Secretary of War Stimson last Thursday.

This action is said to have followed long-standing complaints registered by colored civil service eligibles against personnel chiefs in the War Department. They have been sent to clerical, stenographic and typing pools in the War Department, but when bureau chiefs have sent for help, the colored applicants have been "looked over" in favor of whites and left with nothing to do for days and weeks at a time.

BANS RESTRICTION

Chief instances in which Negro applicants have been considered have been those involving so-called bureaus in the department, such as that of Judge William Hastie.

Stimson's new order to said to specifically state that the colored workers are not to be restricted to colored bureaus, but are to be used throughout the department where their services are necessary.

This action on the part of the Secretary of War, if reported correctly, is doubtless an indirect product of the creation of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, one of the first attacks on job Jim Crow made before the committee was leveled at discrimination in the War Department.

These charges, as published in The Courier, are said to have been placed on Stimson's desk.

Persons who claim to have seen the Stimson order asserted that it is the most drastic and direct ever issued in the department.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Why President Roosevelt Issued His Order Denouncing The Non-Employment Of Negroes In Defense Plants

Washington, D. C.—Ray Tucker, veteran Washington correspondent and noted columnist, in a recent issue of his syndicated column, "The National Whirligig," told the complete story of the clever wire-pulling employed by high officialdom to call off the projected March on Washington to protest against the discriminations against Negroes being employed in defense plants holding BILLIONS OF DOLLARS of Government contracts.

Here is the story as Mr. Tucker tells it:

How the March on Washington Was Stopped.

President Roosevelt's order forbidding discrimination against Negroes in defense factories was literally prized out of him by threat of a "March on Washington" by members of that race. The prospect of such a demonstration at this time threw the Administration into panic. They manipulated every lever in sight to prevent the affair.

The director of the threatened march, A. Philip Randolph, wrote to the President several weeks ago, asking if he would address the group when it reached the capital on July 1. There was no reply for two weeks. Then Mr. Randolph, who heads the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, received a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt. She said she had discussed the matter with her husband, and that he was sternly opposed to the idea. Last week Negro leaders were invited to New York by Mayor LaGuardia in his capacity as Civilian Defense Director. He begged them to call off the demonstration, but they refused. President Roosevelt subsequently summoned the sponsors to the White House, and personally asked them to leave the matter to him. Again they declined.

Mr. LaGuardia and Aubrey Williams, NYA Director, attended the session. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was at Campobello off New Brunswick, tried by telephone to persuade them to listen to her and her husband's arguments. Still the Negro representatives, supported by the most prominent members of their race, refused to abandon the scheme.

The Showdown

The climax came dramatically at a White House conference early this week. The dramatis personae reveal the President's intense desire to avert a spectacle which inevitably would have political, social and economic repercussions.

Besides Mayor LaGuardia, Mr. Williams and Social Security Coordinator Anna Rosenberg, F. D. R. called the OPM-ers Knudsen, Knox, Stimson and Hillman.

The President opened the discussion by reiterating his firm opposition to the proposed "march." He declared that problems affecting the Negro race cannot be settled in that manner. He asked: "What would happen if the Irish and Jewish people staged a march on Washington? It would be resented by the American people because such a march would be considered as an effort to coerce the Government and make it do certain things."

Mr. Randolph replied that the Irish and Jewish people have no grievances while the Negroes do, and added that all other forms of protest have proved ineffective. When Mr. Roosevelt refused to address the group on the ground that he does not speak to such assemblages, he was reminded that he once spoke before the American Youth Congress, which booed him when he denounced the Communists. F. D. R. soon left the room.

The practical Mayor LaGuardia then suggested issuance of a Presidential order against discrimination on defense jobs. Both Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman opposed this because so many other factors are involved in the defense program. Both agreed, however, to use their "influence" to insure the hiring of Negroes. Mr. Randolph and Walter White, of the NAACP, replied that "education" and "persuasion" have been tried and failed. Then it was that the President agreed to issue his mandate.

Butler, Ga., Herald
July 24, 1941

MARK ETHERIDGE, FORMERLY WITH MACON TELEGRAPH, HEAD OF RACIAL COMMITTEE

Washington—Mark F. Etheridge vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal was appointed by President Roosevelt Saturday as chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against negroes seeking work in defense industries and the government. Mr Ethridge was formerly managing editor of The Macon Telegraph.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEFENSE FACTORY TRAINS WORKERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—A signal victory for the Pittsburgh Courier's nation-wide campaign for the inclusion of Negroes in the National Defense Program was won today, when the United States Cartridge Company announced that more than 3,000 Negroes will be employed in its new plant here.

The colored defense workers will be hired in all departments, from laborers up to supervisors. According to H. L. Gardiner, director of industrial relations, the St. Louis Ordnance Plant will hire approximately 300 truck drivers, material handlers, yard employes and maintenance men during the first two weeks of September.

BEGIN TRAINING SOON

Training classes for colored supervisory workers are scheduled to begin within the next few weeks. Applications are being received at the St. Louis Urban League offices and the 400 chosen for the courses will receive pay at the rate of 55 cents per hour while in training.

Arnold Walker, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, has been instrumental in getting the plant's consent to use colored workers and he has arranged a conference with officials of the Cartridge Company for August 21, to work out details of the hiring and training program.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Refused Job As A Typist At Air Camp

Because of his color, Ben McNeal's appointment as junior typist to the air corps at Rantoul, Ill., was recently turned down by Lt. Walter W. Suckow, employment officer. This week the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress filed a strong protest with the Secretary of War.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Discrimination Is Checked

(From Trenton State Gazette)

A short time ago President Roosevelt created a committee to pass on cases of discrimination in defense jobs. As characterized by Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, who is one of the good patriots of the country, this action will remain as one of the important public documents of our history. While the executive order was directed along the solid front of discrimination, it was aimed particularly toward the discrimination against the Negro in national defense projects.

The reason is obvious. In a time of national emergency, when manpower becomes a problem and it is essential to maintain a steady supply of skilled labor, it is folly to ignore the millions of Negroes in this country who are not only capable of holding down vital jobs, but who have shown skill and aptitude wherever they have been placed.

The Negro has taken his place in the Army of the United States and has proved himself to be a good soldier. If he is good enough to fight for his country and possibly to die for it, surely he has merited a place in our national industry. Discrimination has always been a bad thing, creating a sort of bi-nationalism which has resulted in a certain amount of weakness. In our present crisis there is no place for this breeder of hatred.—(Reprinted from the Trenton State Gazette.)

When McNeal reported at Rantoul on an "indefinite probational appointment," Lieutenant Suckow evinced surprise. He then declared himself willing to work with Negroes but doubted "others" would feel the same way. He pointed out that Negroes were not allowed to live in Rantoul and that the job meant that McNeal must commute from Champaign daily.

After advising McNeal to refuse the appointment, which the appointee refused to do, the employment officer offered him a place in the storeroom rather than a clerkship. McNeal accepted this offer.

However, on returning here, McNeal received a letter from Lieutenant Suckow telling him that "due to unforeseen events," it had become impossible for him (Suckow) to retain McNeal. "Once you report at this station you are subject to immediate transfer...I would consider acceptance unwise...," the letter read in part.

47d-1941

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

The Blight of Jim Crow

AUG 26 1941

A TERRIBLE danger stalks the land, and its ugliness is fed by stupidity and the blindness of bigotry. Millions of men and women in our population who happen to have black skins are treated as second-class Americans. They are discriminated against, treated with contempt and ridicule, terrorized, murdered. And still, these people are asked, and are eager, to take their places in the armed forces, to give their loyalty and devotion that the nation can preserve its safety. Their sons and husbands and brothers make fine soldiers, imbued with the hate of fascism. But is there not a danger that they may well ask their fellow citizens, "What meaning can all this have for us?"

Look at the record—not for the past years, but for the past month. Negroes have been drafted into the army. Yet they are forbidden to become pilots—except in Jim Crow squadrons that exist only on paper. In the navy, they can serve only as mess-boys or in similar menial positions. They are segregated in separate—and inferior—living quarters. They are given no recreational facilities in the camps—no bands, no ball fields, no hostesses, no places to meet or bring their families, no libraries. They can become officers only in very limited numbers—and then they can aspire at most to low ranks.

In Mississippi race hatred was stirred up by southern bourbons in a town near an army camp. To prevent bloodshed, Negro soldiers were forbidden to leave camp at all, and their leaves were canceled. An editorial reporting conditions at Camp Upton, N. Y., was headed with the insulting title, "Don't Shake a Nigger's Hand," and white draftees were told not to mingle with Negroes. At Prescott, Ark., the press reports forty-three Negro soldiers were so hounded by white police and nearby townspeople, that they tried to run away from their misery. To "cure" the intolerable persecution that had led young Negroes to attempt to escape to their homes, the commanding officer, Major-Gen. Robert Richardson, moved the battalion away from the outskirts of town "to a densely wooded area on the Little Missouri River."

Worst of all, white military police, selected for their prejudices against the Negro people, patrol the streets of little towns, insulting colored draftees, abusing them, provoking friction between white and black. Such approved procedure led to the atrocity at Fort Bragg, N. C. Into a bus marked "Colored Troops," the MPs swaggered, and with drawn guns ordered all the occupants to raise their arms. Then they began to beat a soldier who, they claimed, was drunk. In the melee that followed, a young Negro and an MP were killed, and several others in the bus suffered bullet wounds. The MP was buried with full military pomp; the body of the Negro lad was thrown unceremoniously into the morgue, where it remains.

AUG 26 1941

Segregation, discrimination—these policies of the War Department and of officers in charge of army camps have made for violence and hatred and misery. And what is true of the armed forces is also true of civilian life. Look again at the record for the last two weeks. Two Negro brothers, Joseph and Edward Cobb, were murdered in cold blood by police in Washington, D. C. Lawrence Reed, Negro, accused of stealing an automobile, was shot by Baltimore police before he had time to raise his arms in the air as he had been ordered to do. In California Lewis Colman was railroaded to jail, sentenced to sixty-five years in the penitentiary for robbery and "rape." Reputable, informed defense committees insist that Colman was framed. In Alabama Frank Bass was sentenced to the electric chair because he was found guilty of burglary. Reginald Thomas was taken to Sing Sing for two to four years for a crime he never committed: five years ago a policeman was stabbed by what eye-witnesses described as "a slight, frail boy about seventeen years old," and five years later thirty-four-year-old Thomas, broad-shouldered, huskily built, was suddenly prosecuted and convicted because once he had been an organizer for the International Labor Defense.

But these examples still do not picture the day-by-day oppression of miserable, crowded living conditions at exorbitant rents, the undernourishment, the never-forgotten, continual fear of lynching in the South, the gnawing insecurity, below-average wage scales, lack of medical care and job opportunity, the meager chances for recreation and relaxation. The latest tragedy at a Harlem pier, when three Negro women were trampled to death and many others were injured as they waited for an excursion boat, only points up the disgraceful social conditions which form a background of this disaster.

These are but a few of the more flagrant instances. What more can those who are attempting to disrupt America desire? Small wonder the appeasers are so eagerly anti-Negro and anti-Semitic. The fifth column has as its aim to sabotage, to destroy from within, to undermine morale. Jim Crow tears at American unity. Our country's safety, our most decisive needs demand that this shame be ended.

AUG 26 1941

Now is the time for action. Discrimination against Negroes in defense jobs, in all occupations, must be ended. Police brutality can be checked by raising the demand for immediate investigation into beatings and murders, and the severest punishment for the guilty. Local USO boards can be forced to provide recreation for Negro draftees. The sooner the War Department and Secretary Stimson are inundated with letters demanding investigation of the army camps, the sooner conditions there will show improvement. The first step against intolerable abuses will be taken when in every community committees of Negro and white citizens, with the support of organized labor, make it their business to guard the democracy of all the people.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE NEGRO SOLDIER

AUG 30 1941

The wave of beating and killing of Negro soldiers encamped in southern communities should be checked without delay and the guilty persons brought to trial. The War Department should have taken stern measures long ago to prevent the recurrence of these monstrous incidents. A week seldom passes that a Negro soldier is not assaulted or killed by southern white morons.

If the Negro who is undergoing rigid military training for the eventual defense of his country cannot be protected by the government from the fury of an enraged mob, what incentive is there for him to shoulder a gun and repel an invasion? What hope does an indifferent attitude of the government raise in the souls of our civilian population?

In order to make costly sacrifice of blood on the altar of patriotism, the Negro must be convinced that the community which requires of him such sacrifice is worth defending and dying for. If he is subjected to insults and foul acts by the very people whose freedom and security he is pledged to protect and preserve, then he must be realistic enough to realize that his real enemy is right here, and not far fom the compound of his training camp.

Unless the War Department steps in at once, the cumulative weight of these weekly incidents may cause race riots of devastating and embarrassing proportions. A country engaged in preparation for defense and in forging national unity cannot afford the ugly implications and consequences of racial strife. It is bad enough for the Negro soldier to be Jim-Crowed. He should not have to endure insults, humiliation, and death at the hands of irresponsible and prejudiced white trash.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Minnesota Blacks Ask Full Equality in Home Defense Plan

AUG 30 1941

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—Saturday, August 9, saw plans laid for the continuance of the fight to secure full equality for Negroes in Minnesota home defense forces by the Minnesota Negro Defense Committee, with the naming of a committee to contact personnel directors of local firms with defense contracts, seeking to secure employment for Negroes.

At the same time, Governor Harold E. Stassen received an invitation to speak at a mass meeting given Sunday, August 17, in the Hallie Q. Brown house, on his position in regards to Negroes enlisting in Minnesota's home defense program. Discussion held on the matter of obtaining jobs in various defense industries, drew several hundred white and Negro citizens of the twin cities.

The Minnesota state fair board's attention was directed, in a letter, to acts of discrimination practiced at the state fair last year, wherein a Minneapolis minister was charged 75 cents for a hamburger at one of the concessions there, informing the board that such would not be tolerated this year.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Jim Crow Joins The Navy

AUG 16 1941

The News Index is no opponent of the Jim Crow law. Constitutional or not, we believe the races should be segregated.

We believe such an arrangement is better for Negroes, better for Whites.

We believe Negroes should have their own schools, own restaurants, own churches, own bathing beaches, own railway cars from which Whites are barred.

We believe Whites should have the same privilege.

But we are opposed—and violently—to any enforcement of the Jim Crow law that denies to Negroes the enjoyment of creature neccessities that are the right of every man regardless of race or creed or previous condition.

There is, for instance, the elementary right to quench one's thirst.

AUG 16 1941

Such a right, we are informed, was denied some 73 Negroes stevedores aboard the Navy cargo ship Polaris in Hampton Roads last Thursday afternoon.

* * * *

It was hot last Thursday.

The sun beat down from a cloudless sky. The air was freighted with humidity. It was the kind of day that makes men thirsty, especially those engaged in strenuous physical effort.

At 3:30 in the afternoon 80 stevedores—seven White and 73 Negroes—boarded a Navy tug to go out to the Polaris that rode at anchor in the stream.

Every man had been ordered to leave his lunch-basket, his water bottle ashore. He was to take nothing aboard. It is a sensible order. Enforced for months, it is designed to keep saboteurs from taking bombs aboard in innocent-looking lunch-baskets.

The men swarmed aboard the Polaris, began their job of rigging the ship preparatory to taking aboard cargo. Sweat streamed off their bodies as they removed the hatch-covers, rigged up the booms.

The Polaris upped anchcor and started moving slowly toward the dock.

The sweating men became thirsty.

On deck was a drinking fountain. A few men walked over, pressed a button and took deep draughts of the ice-cold water. It was the kind of fountain that, absolutely sanitary, shoots up a stream of water.

AUG 16 1941

The officer of the deck saw the men drinking. A few minutes later a sailor placed a canvas cover over the fountain.

The White stevedores, when thirsty, went to the wardroom or elsewhere below for a drink. The thirsty Negroes were denied that privilege.

* * * *

One of the Negroes saw an empty quart milk bottle, picked it up, asked a sailor if he would get him a drink of water.

The sailor came back a few minutes later with the bottle full of cold water. The man drank it, thanked the sailor.

"Some of the other men are very thirsty, too," the longshoreman said. "Could you get them a drink?"

"I'm sorry," the sailor said. "I can't get any more."

The 73 Negro stevedores went without a drink until the Polaris docked at 5:30 and they swarmed ashore with their dry palates.

* * * *

The three stevedores who brought the News Index the story of their treatment aboard the Polaris were not angry.

They were, however, a bit bewildered.

They were intelligent, hard-working men.

"We have been treated like this on some other ships before," they said. "There was an ammunition ship . . ."

The officers of some naval ships, we learned, are more considerate of the men who labor on the decks and in the holds. They see that they have drinking water available.

"But there are some others—the ones that are commanded by officers from the South—that are not so considerate, we were told. "After all, a man should be allowed the privilege of getting a drink of water somewhere. . ."

The News Index thoroughly agrees with the three stevedores.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

North American Aircraft Changes Racial Policies

AUG 28 1941

AUG 28 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y. (SNS) — Negro skilled workers will be employed at the North American Aviation Corporation's plant in Kansas City, Kansas, the Urban League of Kansas City, Missouri, announced in a report received today at the offices of the National Urban League. Negro citizens all over the country were aroused last winter by a public statement issued by J. H Kindelberger, president of North American Aviation to the effect that there was no place in his Corporation's plants for Negroes except as janitors, even though some of the Company's plants were erected through defense funds.

In a statement issued this week, H. W. Schwallenberger, Factory Manager of the Corporation's Kansas City plant, has given guarantee that this policy has been reversed, at least for that subsidiary. The Kansas City plant will give a week's entrance examination test to all applicants regardless of race, creed or color. Those who complete this test successfully will be hired in any capacity for which their training fits them. Of the first 12 persons to be hired by the plant, Mr. Schwallenberger states, one is to be a Negro employed as a shop assistant, shipping clerk, and custodian. The Factory Manager further expressed belief that gradual mixing of Negro with white mechanics will produce better race relationships that will not only improve labor conditions but will also speed up production in the interest of national defense.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Immediate Action Asked Of LaGuardia

Change In Philosophy Emphasized

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — Civilian Defense Administrator Morella LaGuardia has received requests that the President instruct the army to issue a directive abolishing all racial segregation in army camps and other places in control of the army; that Negro military policemen be placed on equal footing and equipped as are all other military police; that orders be issued assuring protection for Negro troops stationed in southern areas and that law enforcement agencies should attend the illegal actions of state police and peace officers at Gurdon, Arkansas.

Mr. LaGuardia received the requests from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People along with four affidavits from members of the 94th Engineers division stationed at Camp Robinson, Ark., who went AWOL rather than submit to intimidation by state patrolmen and civilians there.

DETROIT PROTEST MEET

The affidavits were made after the protest mass meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, by the local branch NAACP last Sunday. The four men had made their way back to Michigan by hitch-hiking and riding freight cars, and their sworn statements underscored the vile treatment to which they were subjected.

The men testified that not only were colored troops forced off the highway at machine gun-point by bands of whites, but their commanding officers were insulted and one white lietuenant, Donald Curry, was slapped by a patrolman. Protesting against the imperious demands of the southerners to "get those damn niggers off the highway," the white officers were called "nigger lovers" and "damn Yankees."

The NAACP placed the responsibility for race clashes in and around military camps on the government's policy of segregation. It stated that the episodes in Arkansas and North Carolina are the direct outgrowth of the philosophy of the War Department which caters to southern segregation tradition. The NAACP emphasized the imperative need for a change in this philosophy.

The basic fact, the Association said, is "that the army has apparently not decided what it intends to do in utilizing Negro soldiers. It would appear that the present plan is to assign most, if not all, Negro troops to labor battalions. Practically none of the Negro units are as yet part of the army divisions. It would appear to be imperative that the army make up its mind definitely as to whether or not it is going to use Negro troops on the same basis as other troops or to excuse Negroes from military service."

47d-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Flay Randolph for Calling Off Job March to Capital

NAACP Delegates Protest Move As Against Vital Interests of Negro People; Assail Army Jim-Crow; Laud CIO

JUN 27 1941

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas, June 26.—Undivided opposition to anti-Negro discrimination in "national defense" was expressed here today as many NACP delegates began to voice their disapproval of the calling off of the "job march to Washington" by A. Phillip Randolph, Negro Social Democrat.

Speaking at the mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night, Randolph announced that the march has been "postponed" by him and Walter White, NAACP Secretary, after numerous conferences with President Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia, Mrs. Roosevelt, Hillman, Knudsen, Knox and Stimson.

W. Robert Ming, Jr., of the NAACP legal staff, was vigorously applauded last night after recounting the discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces.

PROTEST RANDOLPH MOVE

One could hear a pin drop in the packed Good Hope Baptist Church as Randolph made the announcement of the march postponement. There was no possibility of immediate discussion of Randolph's action, but after the meeting a score or more delegates congregated in groups declared their opposition to calling off the march.

"Just at the moment when we Negroes are in a position to go to Washington in a body and express our protests against discrimination in 'industry' and every other phase of national life, Randolph calls off action by the people," said one delegate. "How can you put any faith in that kind of Negro leadership?"

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Randolph stated that the reason the march has been postponed was because he had secured an executive order from the White House against job discrimination and setting up a board of five members to hear complaints where discrimination existed. He did not even produce the order, nor did he give any evidence of jim-crow defense employers hiring Negro workers. He talked vaguely of "thousands of Negro workers being hired."

But one delegate declared:

"We Negroes have been hearing such 'executive orders' and promises before and they have come to naught. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment is even a part of the Constitution, and the President doesn't enforce it, how can we expect an 'executive order,' which no one has seen, to bring fruit?"

EXPRESSES DISTRUST

Still another delegate:

"Randolph says the march is postponed and that the people should remain mobilized, but how do the people know that Randolph and White won't call off the march again? Clearly the Negro people will have to stop putting their faith in leaders who call things on and off, when it suits their pleasure, instead of these leaders representing the wishes of the Negro masses. Besides, what about marching for passage of the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills?"

It is not clear to what extent the sentiment of the delegates will be expressed during the panel discussion on "defense," which is yet to take place. Incidentally, Randolph mentioned not one word of labor's rights, nor of the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, which the administration is blocking.

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"The Negro people regard the organization of the CIO under the leadership of John L. Lewis as one of the greatest things for Negro rights since the Civil War."

Speakers from the floor urged "joint struggles" between Negro and white workers, scored the discrimination against Negro workers by the AFL leaders in numerous trade unions, especially in the railroad industry.

"It is the NAACP's duty to cooperate with labor in helping to organize Negro workers," one speaker asserted, "and in making it impossible for the industrialists to use white against black and vice versa."

Speakers at the morning panel included Horace Cayton, Negro labor writer of Chicago, and Carl Johnson, Negro leader of Kansas City, Mo.

One of the highlights of the panel session was when delegates voiced sharp disapproval of C. W. Rice, of Houston, a Negro who has organized a so-called "independent union," to fight both CIO and AFL unions. The consensus of opinion was that Rice was playing into the hands of the anti-Negro employers who are enemies of both the Negro people and labor.

LAUD NMU

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Showing the desire of the NAACP membership that the organization focus its attention more on the problems of the common people, one delegate said:

"The only way to build our branches is to take up the needs of the man farthest down, the Negro workers."

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

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Victory Spurs Fight for Defense Jobs; Push Issue at Hearing

JUN 15 1941

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

41 LEADERS AGAINST JIM CROW ARMY

NOV 2 1941

Repudiate Browns Request

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The statement came after a check-up on a broadcast by newscaster Fulton Lewis, Jr., on October 20 over the Mutual Broadcasting system, during which he said, "A large group of the most responsible Negro leaders in the country has appealed to President Roosevelt in a formal official letter opposing the present policy of the Army whereby Negro officers are being trained in the same schools as white officers."

Blame Edgar Brown

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Anti-Negro forces in Washington and particularly in the War Department are reported to be delighted at the request of Edgar Brown for Jim Crow officers' training camps since it permits them to justify segregation on the camps be changed and that Negroes themselves have asked for it.

The statement opposing separate training schools officers' training schools. Segregation has always led to discrimination and widening of the chasm between races which menaces our country in this hour of peril. We petition you as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to resist any backward step and to push forward in the national defense program toward the truest democracy without distinction of race, creed, color or national origin."

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

URGE UAW PARLEY TO ACT ON NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

White Delegates Support Negroes in Call for Immediate Drive to Wipe Out Jim-Crow in Plants, Report on North American Issue

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Urgent pleas that the United Automobile Workers Union engage more vigorously in the campaign of opposition to Jim Crow discrimination against Negroes in aircraft and other defense industries featured today's session of the sixth convention of that organization.

Negro and white delegates joined in making the pleas, which accompanied the passage of a resolution pledging the international union to work for equal rights for Negroes in employment and enjoined all local unions to see that Negroes are protected in transferring to the aircraft and other defense set-ups.

In a discussion which was the most extended and intense that any convention of this union has ever held on the question of discrimination, Negro delegates made their first appearance in any number on the convention floor. Their position, as expressed by Johnson Buchanan, of Flint, was **that "resolutions are not enough. There must be real action on this matter."**

URGES REAL ACTION

There have been resolutions adopted against discrimination in past conventions of the UAW, Johnson said, but they have been almost as fruitless as though "they had been thrown in the waste basket." He urged that the convention instruct the international officers to carry out the resolution in detail, after the convention.

Shelton Tapps, of Ford Local 600 emphasized the attitude of the Negro delegates on this question when he said: **"This is a problem of labor. It is labor that should take this problem in its own hands. Labor should see that all workers—not only Negroes, but the members of all minorities — should be protected. As it is today, we Negroes have second-class citizenship in defense work. I hope that this resolution will not only be passed, but carried out with all the resources of the UAW-CIO."**

In answer to some delegates who had said that this was a "problem of education," Victor Ford, Negro delegate from the west side local, declared that the Negroes cannot wait for "one thousand years for education to be carried through" He stated that discrimination in defense industries was a problem faced by the Negro workers now, and should be taken up by the UAW immediately and effectively

WHITES BACK NEGRO PLEA

This attitude was supported by a number of white delegates, one representative of Local 51 stating that "the question of Negro discrimination will not be solved until our international executive board takes a positive stand on the matter."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier's Protest Removes Bragg's 'Colored' Fountain

Dispenser in Post Headquarters Was Insult to Colored Medical Officers—Commander Cited North Carolina Law.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 18—Fort Bragg's jim-crow headquarters drinking fountain has gone the way of all flesh, according to a report to The Courier made by a War Department spokesman Thursday.

This report states in part: ". . . there is now a single water dispenser, with paper cups, for the use of all visitors to the post headquarters; there are no signs restricting its use in any manner."

At the time of the bus outbreak at Fort Bragg a month ago, the Jim Crow drinking fountain for Negroes in the post headquarters was on the way to becoming a "cause celebre."

INSULT TO MEDICAL OFFICERS

Early in the summer, a first-class, modern, porcelain drinking fountain had been installed in the hall of post headquarters. From it ran a pipe to a dingy secondary fountain or spout. The first fountain was labeled "Whites." The dingy spout was labeled "Colored."

Negro officers at Fort Bragg were specially insulted by this inferior provision for them. They said that practically the only Negro visitors at post headquarters were officers and that, therefore, the insult was directed at them.

Most of these Negro officers belong to the medical corps. They were required to pass rigid health examinations. They insisted that the reason for the separate fountain could not be therefore based on health or disease. They insisted that they were thus being discriminated against because of their color.

POST COMMANDER DEFENDED FOUNTAIN

When Courier representatives visited Fort Bragg shortly after the outbreak there, they questioned the commanding officer of the post, Col. Charles Elliott, about the presence of the Jim Crow drinking fountain. Col. Elliott stated that such an arrangement was required by North Carolina state law and intimated that that was binding at Fort Bragg.

His attention was called to the fact that Courier representatives visiting other camps in the South had not found such an arrangement at any of these camps.

When Col. Elliott did not indicate that he would take any action to remove the Jim Crow fountain, The Courier took the matter to the War Department in a general report which it made of the Fort Bragg "Night of Terror."

War Department officials stated that they would take action.

The report made last Thursday to The Courier is the result of work done since the pledge was made.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAYS 'COLT FIRE ARMS WOULDN'T HIRE HIM'

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The N. A. A. C. P. has requested an investigation of the alleged refusal of the Colt Firearms Company, Hartford, Conn., to accept for employment a highly qualified Negro metallurgist last week.

Horace G. MacKerrow reported to the Association in a letter dated October 9 that, after reading that the FEPC had "cracked" the Colt plant, he applied there for work a second time. He said the first time he went he was told the company was building a new plant and would not hire any men until that was completed. MacKerrow charges that Colt is not building a new plant and that there are not enough men to staff the present one.

WELL QUALIFIED

MacKerrow stated that the employment manager seemed embarrassed at his second appearance and bluntly told him he could do nothing for him.

MacKerrow states that he is a graduate of Northeastern university, Boston, Mass., with a degree in chemistry and that last year he successfully completed a course in physical metallurgy at Tufts college, Medford, Mass., offered by the Engineering Defense Training Bureau. The course was announced as being for the training of chemists and engineers for the national defense program.

47d-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Executive Order Outlaws Jim Crow in Defense Work

When President Roosevelt affixed his signature, Wednesday morning to an executive order halting discrimination against workers in defense industries because of "race, creed, color or national origin," that document took its place alongside the historic Emancipation Proclamation.

JUN 28 1941

As a result of this far-reaching executive order, A. Philip Randolph, director of the Negro March on Washington, immediately announced the postponement of the march of 50,000 Negroes scheduled for July 1 as a protest of job discrimination in defense industries and in the federal government itself.

The rally at the Lincoln Memorial originally scheduled following the march will be held, however, with Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York, director of Civilian Defense, as principal speaker.

Eight-Hour Conference

The President's order to industry came as a result of an eight-hour conference between Mr. Randolph, Eugene Davidson, Dr. Rayford Logan, Thurman L. Dodson, Mayor LaGuardia and Aubrey Williams, NYA director, Tuesday.

When agreement was reached between the conferees that the President would implement last week's memo to Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman with an executive order with teeth in it the representatives of the March for Jobs Committee agreed to postpone the march on July 1.

Capitol Hill didn't want that march to materialize and high government officials from President Roosevelt on down were ready to make any compromise to halt that march of 50,000 Negroes from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

JUN 28 1941

The order further points out that it is the duty of both employers and labor unions not to discriminate. All new contracts with defense industries will contain non-discrimiation clauses. The Chief Executive will appoint a committee of five to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to take appropriate steps to redress valid greviances.

Randolph's Statement

Mr. Randolph's statement follows:

"While the Negro-March-on-Washington-Committee wishes publicly to express its appreciation and gratitude to the President for his statesmanlike action in realistically facing this grave question of discrimination in defense jobs arising out of race, color, creed and national origin, and for his promulgation of the executive order, it cannot too strongly emphasize and stress the fact that this act of the President does not meet the vital and serious issue of discrimination against persons on a basis of race, color, creed and national origin in various departments of the federal government itself."

JUN 28 1941

It is the firm and reasoned judgment of the Negro March-on-Washington-Committee that the inexcusable practice of discrimination against persons because of race, color, creed and national origin, by the government itself serves as a cue to and pattern for, private employers to commit un-American and un-democratic offenses of discrimination also.

"The Committee states that the Negro-March-on-Washington-Committee considers as a part of its unfinished task the business of continuing the fight to wipe out all forms of discrimination in all departments of the Federal government, including the Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Corps.

JUN 28 1941

To this end I, in the name of the committee, call upon the Negro-March-on-Washington-Committees in various sections of the country to remain intact in order to watch and check how industries are observing the executive order the President has issued."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PATTERN OF SEGREGATION

The program of integrating Negroes into national defense has so far been defeated.

There are scores of Negro units in the United States Army now, but they are all segregated units.

No headway whatever has been made by Negroes in the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps because these services do not lend themselves to segregation like the Army.

The policy of the government regarding the Negro is a segregated policy, and in this respect there has been no New Deal.

This explains the "difficulty" in defense industry where neither the government nor private business has shown any marked disposition to hire colored people as citizens on terms of equality, despite the increasing volume of protest from Negroes and liberal whites.

In the meantime, Negro workers are being ground between the millstones of defense jim crow and work relief reduction, and a sober estimate compels us to reluctantly admit that there seems to be no immediate solution.

The President has spoken out sharply against this policy of discrimination that cruelly penalizes Negro workers in defense industry, and he has ordered the Office of Production Management to do something about it.

We sincerely hope that something WILL be done very soon, but the conviction persists that as long as the Administration itself encourages and condones, yes, compels Negro segregation in its various departments, thus solidifying the color caste system, discrimination against Negroes elsewhere will certainly continue.

Many Negroes believe that a policy of segregation is not an unmixed evil if opportunities are "separate but equal," but our present experience bolsters our conviction that under segregation there is always discrimination.

If there were any real disposition to grant Negroes equality of opportunity in the armed forces and defense industry, there would be no segregation of Negroes.

With the concentration of tremendous dictatorial powers in the hands of the Executive it should be a simple matter to enforce democracy here in order to bring it about abroad.

Granting that the desire exists, it can never be realized by segregation.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Strength In Numbers

JUL 6 1941

LAST week President Roosevelt issued an executive order Making more effective his announcement to the Office of Production Management that defense industries must cease and desist from discrimination against persons on account of race, color or religion. This order was in keeping with the emergency powers of the President and with the imperative necessity of spreading democracy to all citizens of this country.

It can not be successfully disputed that the occasion for the order grew out of the mass protests that have come from Negroes and whites throughout the country concerning mass discrimination that has been directed against colored employees seeking work in the defense industries.

Negroes got together once on a common cause. They reached an almost unanimity of opinion that there is something malignant about this wholesale discrimination and it can be remedied by the White House. Sentiment reached the boiling point. It demanded action, action that would shock the nation's leaders into a realization that this thing was beginning to get serious with Negroes and they were treating it as such. This gave President Roosevelt an opportunity to use unparalleled action to satisfy America's largest minority group. The chief executive of the nation has acted. He has met our demands with respect to employment. It now remains for the industries producing materials for national defense to comply with his orders. If they do not, Negroes will continue to demand action.

One thing that is interesting to observe in our mass protests which cannot be overlooked; that is, the effective power that we can produce when all agree.

If Negroes can demand that the President recognize them as an important segment of this country and eradicate discrimination in defense industries they can demand that the respective city governments give the jobs and appointments consistent with their numbers. And in these regards the Negroes of this city might well begin a campaign to ask for a few colored judges on the bench. If their protests are loud enough to be heard and strong enough to be felt they will be answered with, not one but, several judgeships.

JUL 6 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Text of FDR Order . . .

Reaffirming Policy of Full Participation in the Defense Program by All Persons, Regardless of Race, Creed, Color, or National Origin, and Directing Certain Action in Futherance of Said Policy.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of consideration of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The Committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 25, 1941.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

EXECUTIVE ORDER AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN DEFENSE WORK

The Fifteen Million Negroes throughout America welcomed the Executive Order coming from the President of the United States calling for a ban on discrimination against the employment of Negroes in defense industries. The order is the first issued concerning the Negro problems alone since the immortal Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the Negro slaves.

Much of the credit for the President's decision to speak out for the Negro worker is due to the untiring efforts and wisdom of a group of militant race leaders headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This committee had planned a march on Washington July 1 and held several conferences with President Roosevelt and other leaders at the White House.

The opportunity for Negroes, weakest of minorities in this country, who only a few years ago were slaves, to present their cause before the ruling powers of this nation and get action, should encourage the race to appreciate democracies more. In no other land would such an opportunity come to a minority group. The Jews in Germany nor peasants of Russia would be permitted to do so.

In view of the circumstances that surround the Negro job situation the government's hook-up with labor unions, the closed shop agreement with defense industries and unions, it is hard to believe that a mere Executive Order from the President will remedy the situation any more than his order to stop strikes in defense industries did.

Reference to the Negro in many instances, even the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments are ignored.

The quickest and safest way to settle the question of discrimination against Negroes in defense industries and to really get the job done is that the National Labor Relations Board withdraw from unions the sole bargaining rights which discriminate against workers on account of race; that the Office of Production Management withhold and abrogate contracts from industries that refuse to hire workers on account of color.

It is our opinion that Negro leaders should center upon this point without fear or favors from employers, politicians and labor unions.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Text of FDR Order . . .

Reaffirming Policy of Full Participation in the Defense Program by All Persons, Regardless of Race, Creed, Color, or National Origin, and Directing Certain Action in Futherance of Said Policy.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of consideration of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The Committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 25, 1941.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

EXECUTIVE ORDER AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN DEFENSE WORK

The Fifteen Million Negroes throughout America welcomed the Executive Order coming from the President of the United States calling for a ban on discrimination against the employment of Negroes in defense industries. The order is the first issued concerning the Negro problems alone since the immortal Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the Negro slaves.

Much of the credit for the President's decision to speak out for the Negro worker is due to the untiring efforts and wisdom of a group of militant race leaders headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This committee had planned a march on Washington July 1 and held several conferences with President Roosevelt and other leaders at the White House.

The opportunity for Negroes, weakest of minorities in this country, who only a few years ago were slaves, to present their cause before the ruling powers of this nation and get action, should encourage the race to appreciate democracies more. In no other land would such an opportunity come to a minority group. The Jews in Germany nor peasants of Russia would be permitted to do so.

In view of the circumstances that surround the Negro job situation the government's hook-up with labor unions, the closed shop agreement with defense industries and unions, it is hard to believe that a mere Executive Order from the President will remedy the situation any more than his order to stop strikes in defense industries did.

Reference to the Negro in many instances, even the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments are ignored.

The quickest and safest way to settle the question of discrimination against Negroes in defense industries and to really get the job done is that the National Labor Relations Board withdraw from unions the sole bargaining rights which discriminate against workers on account of race; that the Office of Production Management withhold and abrogate contracts from industries that refuse to hire workers on account of color.

It is our opinion that Negro leaders should center upon this point without fear or favors from employers, politicians and labor unions.

47 d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

28,000 Race Selectees Ignored In Draft Call

Courier Exposes Attempt to Circumvent Draft Law As Negro Selectees Are "Passed Over" — Service Restriction Policies Defeat Program.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 2—Because of the segregated set-up in the United States Army, which requires the creation of special units for Negro soldiers, nearly 28,000 Negro selectees have been "passed over" in the calls for the diferent states and the District of Columbia.

Negroes have been "passed over" in direct desregard of the President's order that Negroes were to constitute nine per cent of those inducted through selective service.

The figure, 27,992, representing Negro selectees who have been officially "passed over" may be much larger because, in some instances, the official figures do not reflect the true state of affairs.

In a report to the Selective Service Bureau, the District of Columbia branch of Selective Service reported that no Negroes had been "passed over" although it is definitetly known that 600 Negroes in the District of Columbia have been "passed over."

RESTRICTIONS DEFEAT PROGRAM

The chances are that 50,000 Negroes have been passed over. While these Negroes are being denied training, Negro citizens are being restricted to the messmen branch of the United States Navy and are being strictly excluded from the Marine Corps.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Barred Because Of Race

Jersey Interne Passed Written, Physical Tests

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The United States Navy does not want Dr. Harold J. Franklin of Jersey City, N. J., as assistant surgeon with the rank of junior lieutenant even though he has passed all examinations - written, oral and physical -- necessary for that post.

Dr. Franklin, who is now an interne at Medical Center in Jersey City, brought all the documents in his case to the office of the N. A. A. C. P. here including the final word from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department: "You did not meet physical qualifications for appointment."

Dr. Franklin wrote to the Navy May 25, 1941, and on May 27, he received a letter containing a circular, instructions for filing his application, and information that the next examination for appointment in the medical corps of the Navy would be held August 11 to 15, inclusive.

Proof that the Navy is anxious to secure surgeons may be seen in the cordial tone of the letter, whose salutation was "Dear Dr. Franklin," and whose ending contained the phrase "With kind regards."

Under date of July 21, Dr. Franklin was notified to report to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9 a.m. August 11 for the examination.

On the back of that letter is an official endorsement from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by P. P. Maher, which states "examined and found physically qualified for appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade)."

Later in August, Dr. Franklin found that he had passed both the written and oral examinations, and, since he had been certified as physically fit, he awaited notice of his appointment. When no notice was received, he finally wired the Navy department in Washington, and on September 11 received a telegram stating "You did not meet physical qualifications for appointment."

Puzzled by this apparent contradiction, Dr. Franklin wrote the Bureau a letter immediately, and on September 15 received a letter which added no information to that contained in the telegram. The letter merely states "A review of the report of physical examination conducted on August 11, 1941, shows that you do not meet the physical requirements for appointment as Assistant Surgeon."

In contrast to the cordial tone of the first letter received by Dr. Franklin on May 25, the letter of September 15 is strictly business-like, beginning "Dear Sir."

Dr. Franklin, who is light in complexion, told the N. A. A. C. P. that the only possible reason he could imagine for the reversal of opinion by the Navy department on his fitness was that somewhere in going over his record the Navy found out that he was actually a Negro.

By its actions in the case, the Navy once more demonstrates that it is determined to prevent the enlistment of any Negro above the rank of mess attendant.

A protest on the Franklin case has been sent Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy by the N. A. A. C. P.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Declare Brown, Others Would Split Schools

Anti-Negro Forces Reported Delighted in D. C.

NEW YORK (SNS) Emphatically repudiating the appeal allegedly made to President Roosevelt expressing opposition to the Army's present system of training Negro churchmen, editors, lawyers, business and professional men signed a statement to the President today, urging him to resist any "backward step."

The statement came after a checkup on a broadcast by newscaster Fulton Lewis, Jr., on October 20 over the Mutual Broadcasting system, during which he said "A large group of the most responsible Negro leaders in the country has appealed to President Roosevelt in a formal, official letter opposing the present policy of the Army whereby Negro officers are being trained in the same schools as white officers.

The newscaster's assistant, David Stick, in answer to an inquiry from the NAACP about the source of his information, replied: "Information from Edgar G. Brown, Employees," and others.

Anti-Negro forces in Washington and particularly in the War Department are reported to be delighted at the request of Edgar Brown for Jim Crow officers' training camps since it permits them to justify segregation on the grounds that Negroes themselves have asked for it.

SIGNED BY LEADERS

The statement opposing separate officers' training schools reads: "We repudiate any and all request that the present successful methodist of training white and Negro officers in the same camps be changed and that Negro officers be sent to segregated officers' training schools. Segregation has always led to discrimination and widening of the chasm between races which menaces our country in this hour of peril. We petition you as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to resist any backward step and to push forward in the national defense program toward the truest democracy without distinction of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Among the signers of the statement are: A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Perebee, president, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Washington, D. C.; T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va., fraternal leader and former West Virginia state legislator; Euclid L. Taylor, president, National Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.; Rayford W. Logan, president, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Insurance Association, Louisville, Ky.

Also, Bishop John A. Gregg, presiding bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal church, Kansas City, Kans.; Bishop W. J. Walls, of the Chicago District, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta U., Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Spaulding, president, National Negro Insurance Association, N. C.; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. Robert Ming, Jr., professor, University law school, Washington, D. C.; Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court, New York City; the Rev. Frank R. Crosswaith, president, Labortist Church, New York City; Fred R. Moore, editor, the New York City; Dr. George E. Haynes, race relations committee the Philadelphia, Pa. Tribune; C. MacNeal, editor, the Chicago, Ill. Defender; Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court, New York City; Ira F. Lewis, publisher, the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis magazine; Murphy, publisher, the Afro-American, Baltimore. Md.; Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis magazine; New York City.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Soldiers Forced to Give Up Bus Seats

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Private Fred Croston and Randall Wilson were absent without leave Monday morning when the roll was called in their units at Fort Bragg. The reason was that every Fayetteville bound bus that left the union station here was loaded with whites and these two soldiers and several civilians were ordered to wait for the next bus. This happened four times. The group waited and waited but were unable to get a bus until 8 o'clock Monday.

Upon arriving at their units the two soldiers, Auston and Randall, were met by their battery commander with a menu of two weeks extra duty for being A. W. O. L.

Their explanation was not accepted. The two were unable to get the bus concern to explain over the telephone that Negroes were not allowed to get on a bus going to Fayetteville as long as there were white people who could use the back seat.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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Others are Ira F. Lewis, publisher, the Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier; E. Washington Rhodes, publisher the Philadelphia, Pa. Tribune; C A. Franklin, ditor, the Kansas City, Mo. Call; C. A. Scott, editor Atlanta, Ga. Daily World; Carl Murphy, publisher, the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis magazine; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta U., Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. MacNeal, editor, the Chicago, Ill Defender; Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court.

Among the signers of the statement opposing the present policy of the Army whereby Negro officers are being trained in the same schools as white officers, New York City; Dr. Dorothy Stick, in answer to an inquiry from the NAACP about the source of his information, replied: 'In Charleston, W. Va., fraternal formation from Edgar G. Brown, leader and former West Virginia Employees," and others.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro and white Soldiers Fraternize in Deep South

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—There is a feeling here that the boys in uniform, on the whole, did much, during maneuvers in this area, to create wholesome respect for inter-racial unity on the part of some prejudiced whites.

It is in the record that a number of restaurants which had never before served Negroes were forced to break their jim-crow rule during the field exercises of the Third Army.

In Shreveport, for instance, a group of Negro and white soldiers entered a swanky restaurant. Dumfounded at the unprecedented sight of Negroes in his place, the manager blew up and ordered the black Americans out. It was then that he learned the Negroes and the whites were in one party.

This fact however, only served to highten his rage. He ordered the whole bunch to "get to hell out." They did get out, but in such a demonstrative fashion that he will probably remember the incident for a long time. One reason he will probably remember it is that the whites didn't pay for the food they had already eaten. The bill was $10.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Place For Everybody In Defense Planning

By GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Crystal Bird Fauset is an excellent example of the calm, alert and efficient type of women who surround Director Fiorello LaGuardia and his assistants Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the National Office of Civilian Defense here.

If you haven't yet felt the urgency of the crucial situation in which our country finds itself today; if you don't yet understand how important it is for all our citizens to become mobilized as a working unit if we are to destroy the paralyzing slavery that is Hitler, I suggest you talk with Mrs. Fauset.

She understands what this problem is She knows what needs to be done, and what is more important she has absolute faith in the ability of Negro people to do their full share of the job once they get the proper direction.

PLACE FOR ALL

When she tells you that the important thing to remember about the Civilian Defense Program is that it is an agency that "offers a place for every citizen of our country, no matter what his background or training, to volunteer full service somewhere along the line," you get some idea how big and all-inclusive this program of civilian defense is.

Mrs Fauset is a special assistant to Mayor LaGuardia, whose special duties have to do with giving force and direction to the full integration of Negro citizens in civilian defense. She has an office on the ninth floor of what was formerly the DuFont Circle Apartments.

When I walked into her office unannounced a little before 9 a.m. I expected to have to wait for her to show up. Instead I found this professional looking Negro woman, the first woman of her race to sit in the Pennsylvania legislature, busy at her desk She had had her breakfast, arrived at her office at 8 and participated in two conferences before I got there.

She didn't want to go into all phases of the program just yet, she told me, when I began asking a lot of questions, because every phase of the work hasn't been worked out completely yet. But here's her view on what needs to be done now:

MUST ENROLL FIRST

"We've got to get our people to understand, and quickly too, that they must enroll at once at the volunteer defense office in their community. All of them may not be eligible to become air-raid wardens, because everybody can't do this type of work. It takes a careful selection of personnel, considerable training, etc. But everybody can enroll in one of the units in civilian protection, community activity programs, consumer services, recreation divisions, health, nutrition, informal education, child care or anyone of the scores of such services offered in civilian defense.

"The important thing at the moment is for all of our organizations to get busy, exert their initiative, go out to the civilian defense office and enroll. We want our people to serve on local, state and regional councils.

"It is my belief that Negro citizens must take advantage of every normal opportunity to make normal community contacts. This is the sort of thing that makes for normal relationships, and this is the type of relationship that we'll need to draw on a great deal during this and the coming period."

NEW YORK IS MODEL

New York City, Mrs. Fauset says, is the model for the country. "There we have the air-raid warden service already beginning to function," she said. "Judge James S Watson, for instance is a Zone Warden, who has charge of an area comprising fifty thousand people, Negro and white in Harlem. In Brooklyn Mr. George Wibecan occupies a similar post. These men carry an important responsibility for the protection of all these people, their health and their general welfare."

The air-raid warden service is set up according to police precincts, she says, with the commanding officer in the precinct as the chief warden. Next comes the Zone Warden and then the basic unit officer, the sector warden, who with his assistants, has charge of an area housing five hundred persons.

There were a lot of things that Mrs. Fauset wanted to talk about, plans still in their formative stages, but she resolutely held them back, looked at her watch and said pleasantly but finally, "I'm sure that I'll have more to tell you when you come in to see me again, because we want all of our people to understand this program so well that they make it a definite part of their every-day thinking, just as they would, let us say, in rearing their children."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Employment Gains, OPM Says

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Negro employment in certain defense projects is definitely on the increase, says the office of OPM, pointing out that at Edgewood arsenal, some 16 miles north of Baltimore, Md., is one of the spots where the percentage of Negroes employed has reached a high point.

Negro civil service employes comprise 12.5 percent of the total skilled and unskilled workers.

In the gas assembly plant, some 106 Negro women are employed. Eleven chemical plant operators, mixers handling machines with liquid chemicals are included in this total with a number of machinists helpers, carpenters, blue print operators, electrical helpers, spray paint brush operators, with a grand total of some 724 persons employed.

200 LABORERS

Of this number only 200 are listed as laborers.

At the same spot, the construction quartermaster supervising the erection of new additions to the plants shows 17.5 per cent of the total workers Negroes. For the most part these 54 workers are chauffeurs and truck drivers. Recently a truck drivers' strike was attempted here, but the army stepped in, put all of the work under the supervision of the quartermaster and hired Negroes, who are rendering efficient service.

Two construction companies are engaged in the development of the plant. One of them, the Cummings Construction company employs some 1,224 Negroes out of a total of 2,223 employes and the Riggs Construction company has 500 Negroes out of the total of 1,600 men engaged in constructing the plant and its additions.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Most of the Negroes in the larger unit are cement finishers and skilled workers while the other group is chiefly concerned with construction of water mains and similar work.

Seventy-five percent of the Negro workers commute daily from Baltimore, using their own cars vintage of 1918 and upwards.

Since the government originally allotted some $20,000,000 for construction at this spot, an dan additional $7,000,000 more recently the work here shows signs of developing into an almost permanen situation by which the colorec workers will profit.

This plant is engaged in making explosives for the army and gas masks.

47d-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PLAN TO PUNISH VIOLATORS OF RECENT EXECUTIVE ORDER

NEW YORK, July 24—(ANP)—That greasing operation on machinery intended to handle expected complaints of violation of President Roosevelt's executive order barring racial discrimination in employment policies and practices of holders of defense contracts, which has been quietly going on for several weeks was officially confirmed here early last week at the district office of the bureau of employment security, Federal Security agency. This information was disclosed exclusively to the ANP.

Within three days after the issue of the order on June 25, and in spite of the delay in naming the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Office of Production Management, charged with administering the order, instructions were forwarded to all regional offices of the United States Employment Service covering methods to be used to give effectiveness to the announced policy of the administration.

In addition to those instructions it was learned an in-service training course for employes of the New York State Employment service, cooperating agency of the USES, will be instituted in a week or two designed to "adjust the thinking" of the workers and give "implementation" and meaning to the order to the end that its terms and intentions may be successfully carried out.

On Thursday, Dr. Warren Brown, secretary to the National March on Washington committee, conferred here for one hour on the subject of procedure with D. J. Hoose, in charge of in-service training within industry, OPM; and S. Parks Harman, officer in charge, bureau of employment security, FSA. By virtue of his heading up the regional office for this bureau, Mr. Harman is also chairman of the labor supply bureau of the division of labor supply, OPM, for the same area. It is in the latter capacity that he will function as the representative of the fair practice committee.

Points Covered

The basic points covered in the discussions were boiled down to the following method:

1. Any complaint of racial discrimination is to be reported to the local office of the state employment service. A field worker will be directed to ascertain the facts of the case from the side of both applicant and employer.

2. In the event the employer is found at fault, he will be informed of the President's executive order and immediate adjustment will be sought.

3. Failure to reach a solution through these preliminary efforts will result ni a referral of the case to the office of Mr. Harman for review and adjustment.

4. If satisfaction is not then obtained, the entire case is to be referred to Washington for the consideration of and adjudication by the six-mar· committee.

Mr. Harman, who confirmed the authoritativeness of the moves already made, explained it as the desire of his office and that of OUM, to get and settle the complaints as close to their sources as is possible and just as quickly.

Same Procedure for All States

The procedure outlined here was said to be the same as that which will be followed in the 48 states and three territories. In this way the necessity for establishing new machinery is expected to be obviated inasmuch as each state is similarly organized as New York in order to participate in the benefits of social security.

"There will be a concerted effort," Mr. Harman stated, "to use all resources available to implement the national policy as stated in the President's executive order and dealing with problems of labor supply in national defense industries. The more clearly we all see the problems involved and the reasons for the policy, the less our problems are going to be."

Difficulties are definitely anticipated both by government officials and representatives of the march on Washington. One difficulty identified is expected to arise out of the action of "prejudiced groups of younger white employees" who are seeking to keep out the Negro worker in spite of a probable willingness on the part of employers to hire them.

In the conversation of July 10, Dr. Brown was informed that industry prefers to employ "greenhorns" rather than graduates of trade schools. The reason is that that firms engaged in the performance of intricate operations find it easier to acquaint the unmoulded worker from the start with the way they want a thing done than to have to undo what has been taught in the schools, which can only give a fundamental insight into plant operations.

Dr. Brown nevertheless emphasized the importance of Negroes continuing to register for vocational courses wherever it is possible.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. NAVY DEFENDS JIM-CROW POLICY

47d

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24— Representatives of six national organizations financed and officered by white people got "exactly nowhere" in a recent interview with representatives of the United States Navy when they protested a strong protest against the virtual exclusion of Negro Americans from the Navy.

The delegation, which called upon both Army and Navy officials, was composed of representatives of the Union for Democratic Action, Friends of Democracy, Council for Democracy, Student Defenders of Democracy, and the Committee to Defend America By Aiding the Allies. Not represented in person, but 10 percent in support of the protest, was the Fight for Freedom Committee. The Navy interview is reported as follows:

NAVY DEFENDS POLICY

"Compared with the satisfactory and friendly character of the interview with representatives of the War department, our interview with the representatives of the Navy department got exactly nowhere. They admitted the existence of discrimination, defended it, and insisted that they would continue the policy. Despite a long and sometimes slightly heated interview, the only thing we could get from them was a grudging statement that they might reconsider their policy in view of the President's proclamation against discrimination in employment in the defense industries. We pointed out specifically that continuation of discrimination in the Navy meant that the President as commander-in-chief of the Navy was setting a bad example to the employers in the defense industries, but even that argument did not change their attitude."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUMAN PROBERS ASKED TO STATE SCOPE OF PLANS

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31—The special Senate committee investigating the National Defense program was asked last Monday to disclose its program for its inquiry into racial discrimination.

In a letter to Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, chairman of the committee, the Committee on the Participation of Negroes invited attention to published reports that the projected inquiry into racial bias in the National Defense program is intended to be a whitewash.

It asked Senator Truman to make known the scope of the projected inquiry and the names of persons who are likely to be invited or subpoened to appear.

WHITE OPPOSES HEARING

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spent two days here last week conferring with Senate leaders in an effort to get the N.A.A.C.P. resolution reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, where it has been blocked for sometime.

While emphasizing that he was speaking only for himself and his views were not officially those of the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. White said he believes that if hearings are held by the Truman committee, they will mean the end of more thorough hearings under the N.A.A.C.P. resolution.

TEXT OF LETTER

The text of the letter of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense program, addressed to Senator Truman, follows:

"As you doubtless have noted, reports have appeared in the press to the effect that the projected hearing by your committee so far as it affects Negroes in the defense effort is intended to be a whitewash and a means of preventing a full hearing under other auspices.

"Quite naturally this committee would not wish to risk being regarded as a party to any such procedure. Its course must be evident to you.

"Accordingly, we would appreciate very much a statement of the general program indicating the persons who will appear and what limitations, if any, there will be upon the scope of subject matter pertinent to the problems under consideration by your committee."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The President's Anti-Jim Crow Committee

After ten days of struggle, two colored and four white men were named on a committee to carry out President Roosevelt's executive order banning racial discrimination in defense industries.

Originally, the committee was to be composed of five persons, two of whom were to be colored. Both labor and management jockeyed for power to nominate the members and opposition developed to naming more than one colored member. In the compromise effected, the committee was increased to six, divided equally between labor and management, and two are colored.

Now that this is out of the way, it is to be hoped that the committee will get down to work.

The general feeling is that it was a mistake to call off the march on Washington, but the majority of people are willing to give the President a chance to work out a program for settling jim crow in industry without a labor demonstration.

If the President's executive order can do it, this new committee has a chance to demonstrate its effectiveness.

If the committee and OPM fail in their task, and defense industries continue to bar colored workers or appear to comply by hiring a few colored persons in menial capacities, the march on Washington should take place before the snow flies.

We have heard promises before. Nothing will be satisfactory now except that which will quickly bear fruit.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

THE OPM APPOINTMENTS

President Roosevelt named Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, to serve on a committee along with whites to investigate discrimination against Negroes seeking work in National Defense industries. The President made these appointments following requests and demands made by the Negro press and Negro leaders. That is as it should be. And we see nothing to be alarmed or to rejoice over as a result of members of our race being on this committee because this is America and America is supposed to be a Democracy and the home of the brave and the land of the free. But we do feel that with members of our group on the committee there will be little chance for white-washed investigations. We do have confidence in the men selected that they will not betray their people. Both men are capable and regardless to who suggested them to the President it is of little importance at this particular time when the thirteen million Negroes are fighting for freedom.

Last week the Pittsburgh Courier mentioned in an editorial under the caption, "The OPM Committee Appointments" that two or three newspapers had taken the lead in this fight along with the Negro Press. That is true. The Negro press has been united with a solid front in fighting to break down defense discrimination and segregation existing in the defense program. The fight has been so obvious and so general on the part of the Negro press until it can hardly be pointed out that any one or two newspapers took the lead. The Negro press as a whole has taken the lead and not the Kansas City Call, the Black Dispatch or the Pittsburgh Courier. The entire Negro press has mobilized national opinion and awakened the consciousness of the Negro to demand his rights as an American citizen. And in the midst of a great united fight to do away with defense discrimination no single newspaper or individual leader should take out time to pat himself or herself or the newspaper on the back. Such action indicates selfishness. The big program is the advancement of thirteen million Negroes in this country. As to who takes the lead and who does the most is insignificant. It is all right to toot your own horn but sometimes it is better to let somebody else play the music while you dance.

The OPM committee is very much needed. And we sincerely hope that it will function and not serve as a rubber stamp to appease the thirteen million Negroes for the present administration. There will be plenty of investigating for them to do. So the committee will not have much time for loafing. It won't be hard for them to find segregation and discrimination against Negroes. We will be looking forward to more favorable conditions on the part of American industry toward the Negro laborers, especially since William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor is on the committee. If the committee can straighten out discrimination in Mr. Green's organization which has on every occasion side tracked and evaded the problem of discrimination against the Negro, that alone will be sufficient for the existence of the committee.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

LET'S HOPE IT WORKS

Following a promise made last month, President Roosevelt has named a committee which will handle complaints against firms discriminating against Negroes in defense industries. The personnel of the group is listed elsewhere in these columns.

The president selected representatives of capital and labor for as the white members while a lawyer and a newspaper men represent the Negro. At least the committee is influential and if its hands are not tied, it is in a position to do a great amount of good.

Of course a great deal will depend upon the aggressiveness, persistency and diplomacy of the Negro members; much will depend upon William Green of the A. F. of L. who, though often expressing a willingness to give the Negro equal opportunity in industry, heads an organization many of whose units exclude Negroes from membership.

There never existed a better reason why Negroes should be permitted to participate freely in industry as today; there never was a better chance to break down some of the long standing barriers that have prevented them from enjoying full economic opportunity. The machinery seems to be set to make things work. And it will if those in authority do their share of the job.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"Don't Shake A Nigger's Hand"

Quoting from an editorial in PM which told how army officers at Camp Upton, New York, in speaking to draftees about to be sent to Camp Croft, South Carolina, warned them 'not to drink with niggers,' and that 'down there you don't shake a Negro's hand when he says goodby," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that the action on the part of "responsible officers of the United States Army is viciously anti-democratic."

The editorial was based on a letter written by a white soldier who was among the group warned against fraternizing with colored soldiers. The men were also told that if they got into trouble while with Negroes 'it's you men who're going to be locked up, not the nigger.'

The NAACP called for an investigation at Camp Upton to determine which officers were guilty and asked that prompt action be taken. It was also suggested that the War Department issue a memorandum to all officers of the Army on the subject.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Chicago Mayor Urges Negroes Be Employed

CHICAGO, Aug 14 (ANP)—An appeal was made to industries in the Chicago area this week by Mayor Edward J. Kelly in which he urged such firms to employ Negro workers. The mayor said that "drawing a racial line in defense work made a mocker of the whole defense effort." The mayor said he believed industry should have a policy of hiring a fair proportion of Negro workers. Mayor Kelly recently was appointed chairman of civilian defense activities in Chicago by Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, who is commissioner of Civilian Defense, nationally.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

NIMITZ AGAIN DECLARES NEGROES "TOO BRILLIANT" FOR SERVICE IN NAVY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a recent interview with a committee composed of representatives of interventionist organizations, largely white, Admiral Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, repeated once more his statement of some months ago that Negroes are "extremely brilliant" and would win promotion so fast in the Navy that they would cause resentment and discord among white sailors.

The remarks, made in a conference in Washington on June 30 is reported by H. M. Finck, Director of the American League for Tolerance Committee as follows:

"Negroes are extremely brilliant and in the very short space of a year are able to rise to the rank of chief petty officer and that is very much resented by white sailors causing much discord within the ranks."

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEP Seeks Negro Training School Near Southern Shipbuilding Yards

Alabama Officials Show Considerable Opposition to Plan But FEP Insists on Policy Being Carried Out—Some Yards Refuse to Hire Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—(ANP)—The Fair Employment Practice committee's attention is occupied with the development of high-grade vocational training schools for Negroes in the vicinity of shipbuilding yards along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, it was announced last Tuesday. Considerable progress toward the desired objective has been made in some yards, particularly in the Carolinas, but in Alabama, officials report strong resistance both from State vocational leaders and labor unions.

Negro workmen have been employed in great numbers at Hog Island shipbuilding yards ever since the last World war,, and particular pride is taken in their accomplishments in ship construction.

DEC 13 1941

At Mobile, one shipbuilding company holding a contract with the AFL Metal Trades council employs no Negro workmen, while another company holding a CIO contract has about 20 per cent Negroes employed in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Equal treatment is given Negro workers at Pascagoula, Miss., and Charleston, S. C., according to the FEPC. Training schools will soon be established at Wilmington and Charleston.

Officials are distressed over resistance shown by Alabama officials to the organization of a vocational school for Negroes, since defense contracts now specify that there shall be no discrimination against any person because of "race, creed, color or national origin." However, the committee has let it be known that it expects Alabama's State Board of Vocational Education to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Plants Deny Job Jim Crow At F. E. P. C. Hearings on W. Coast

NOV 1 1941

LOS ANGELES, ANP.—Defense industry personnel chiefs, Tuesday testified that no racial barriers exist at their plants but admitted that only a decimal percentage of "minority races" are on their payrolls.

The testimony was given at the first day's session of the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate charges of racial discrimination in the hiring of workers for national defense industries.

NOV 1 1941

Personnel officers of aircraft and shipbuilding stands accounted for the scarcity of Negro workers on their payrolls in several ways.

One executive said his company hired through union hiring halls and that no Negroes were sent when his company called for men.

Another testified that white workmen had threatened to go on strike if Negroes or Mexicans were promoted from lower labor brackets.

DEC 13 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Return To Jobs After Union OK's Colored Worker

NOV 29 1941

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Aircraft workers in the tool and die division of Curtis-Wright plant here walked out Wednesday because of the appointment of a Negro to the staff. An entire shift of 225 men refused to work after local union officials were reported to have stated that Negroes should be segregated. The strike ended Saturday when the workers voted to return to work after Richard Frankensteen, national director of the CIO Aircraft Division, repudiated the local leaders.

The strikers are affiliated with the United Automobile Workers. They began the strike after it was reported that, in accordance with the recent order of the President, the plan officials had hired a colored man.

Ties Up Production

The walkout spread and affected almost 500 men in both day and night shifts, besides tying up production in virtually every department of the plant.

Focal points of the matter seem to be William Gibson and Carl Copeland, organizers for the union. Both men were frequently quoted in the newspapers as to their stand on the issue of a Negro being employed at the plant.

NOV 29 1941

According to reports Copeland said that someone in the plant, "must be in the pay of Hitler because a Negro was hired."

The organizer is also supposed to have made the statement that, "in Washington Negroes work in separate places and in the Army and Navy they are segregated, so why not here?"

He announced that he had asked FBI officials to check on the plant because he had never seen a Negro die or tool worker in his travels all over the country and wasn't sure that the man hired was really a Negro.

Matter Of Contract

NOV 29 1941

Other union officers said that the question wasn't raised over the hiring of a Negro but over negotiations with the company in regard to the number of colored workers hired.

The union wants to exercise some control over the number of Negroes employed and the departments in which they are employed. Consequently they have asked the company to sign an agreement, which request they claim has been refused.

The president of the union is R. J.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Are Americans, Too!

An Editorial

DEC 1 3 1941 DEC 1 3 1941

The United States of America is at war with the Empire of Japan. Events of the past days...momentous events which are being written on the pages of world history in the red ink of human blood...thrust upon the American people a war which they did not welcome nor desire.

* * *

But since war has come, a United Nation of United Americans . . . 130,000,000 strong. . . is moving forward to meet the enemy with every weapon and resource at our command.

* * *

The United States did not ask for this war. It was forced upon us in one of the most dastardly, cunning and deceptive fashions ever recorded on the infamous pages of human crimes.

* * *

Colored America, among the most loyal segment of this heterogeneous population which is America, stands solidly phalanxed, hands joined in this titantic struggle to defeat a common enemy.

* * *

We are Americans, too ! From 1619 to the present day, we've worked to make America ours. Our sweat and our blood, our hopes and our ambitions, our successes and our failures, are intangibly wrapped up in these forty-eight States which today present a united front...The United States of America !

DEC 1 3 1941

From Bunker Hill to Metz, our life's blood has flowed; co-mingling with the life blood of other Americans.

* * *

From the cotton-fields and cane-breaks of Dixie, our sweat and our toil has made of impenetrable wildernesses, fertile fields which made this beloved country of ours the most precious gift we have.

* * *

From the industrial centers of the East, from the open plains of the mid-west and from the far-reaches of the Pacific, the Negro has played his role in pushing America ahead.

* * *

Through slavery and with the shackles of bondage removed . . . the Negro has fought to move ahead. He's fought persecution and segregation. He's fought proscription and abuse. He's fought to become an integral part of this country which he loves and for which he's sacrificed his life.

DEC 1 3 1941

There is no other country for the American Negro. He's fought for what he feels he so justly and richly deserves. But he's fought clean.

America knows the unswerving loyalty of its 13,000,000 Negroes. No spies, no saboteurs habitate our ranks. There are no Benedict Arnolds among us.

* * *

And now that OUR country is at war, forgotten are the differences under which we have labored. Buried deep in the recesses of our minds are the injustices to which we have been subjected.

* * *

The Army of the United States is OUR ARMY !
The Navy of the United States is OUR NAVY !
In striking at the United States, Japan strikes a blow at us. This soil belongs to the 13,000,000 Black Americans as certainly and securely as it does to any white Southerner, any white Northerner, any white Westerner.

This is our native land. . . OUR COUNTRY!

The need is here, and Black Americans will be found defending it with all their strength, with all their hearts, with all their courage.

* * * DEC 1 3 1941

Let the German-American fall away from its defenses; let the Japanese-American desert its ramparts; let the Italian or other Americans sabotage its vital interests... but let us...NEGRO AMERICANS...cling to and protect that which is ours...THIS AMERICA !

* * *

Colored Americans have no kinship. . . of any kind. . . no common interest, with the yellow Japanese. Japan's alignment with the Axis powers and her diabolical attack on our islands bases has stamped her as belonging to the forces of bigotry, hatred and oppression.

* * * DEC 1 3 1941

Japan has had her full share of opportunism and even of racial arrogance. She has not treated the Chinese as brothers. She has not been the liberator of the Koreans. Her alliance with Germany is unholy. As a matter of easy conjecture, it can be said that Hitler dictated the Japanese declaration of war. Japan is gambling, not planning.

* * *

Our duty is to continue the fight within, as well as without, against our enemies. We have felt all along that this war was inevitable. We do not deplore it. Perhaps it will be the chastening rod to whip America into a real democracy.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Courier knows that the American Negro is going to go "all-out" to win this war !

* * *

The Pittsburgh Courier solemnly pledges its "all-out" effort to keep the banners of liberty, justice and equality flying over our ramparts.

* * * DEC 1 3 1941

The Pittsburgh Courier, however, also pledges to continue unrelenting warfare against the enemies within our gates.

* * *

Racial prejudice within the United States must be dealt a knockout blow. We feel that this knockout blow must be delivered to unite all the people in a common defense.

* * *

Racial barriers in the Army, the Navy, in Defense, must be destroyed. That is one of the great tasks which confront all of us.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Courier calls upon American Negroes in every part of this vast country of ours, to support the President and the Congress that America may be victorious.

* * *

We call upon the President and the Congress to declare war on Japan and against racial prejudice in our country.

* * * DEC 1 3 1941

Certainly, we should be strong enough to whip both of them.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Boeing Aircraft Barring Negroes

DEC 1 1 1941 DEC 1 1 1941 DEC 1 1 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP—The Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, holders of extensive contracts to manufacture aircraft for the army and navy, "has no place for Negro workers" in its plant. Saturday, their representatives sent here to interview workers because of a scarcity of available labor in the northwest, flatly refused the application of Robert L. Weaver, a qualified engineering draftsman of this city, because of his color, or because of his race for Mr. Weaver is quite as light in complexion as the swarthy Boeing representative who turned him down.

Weaver, who completed his year's enlistment with the 184th field artillery Nov. 24, receiving a transfer to inactive service, was advised by the Michigan Employment service to whom he applied for work that Boeing was in need of men and was sending a representative to Chicago Dec. 4, to hire all available skilled men. Weaver's discharge papers cite the fact that he is draftsman and grade him as excellent.

When Weaver kept an appointment made with the Boeing representative, whose name was Jones, at the Illinois Employment service offices at 20 North Wacker Drive, Jones was quite cordial until he asked Weaver his race and was told "American Negro". Jones reddened and then produced a book which said that "only Caucasians could be hired".

47d-1941

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES AND THE ARMY.

Two youths who stole an airplane the other day and ended a joyride with a crackup on the Outer drive were not pioneers in that type of escapade. Neither was the fact, disclosed by reports of the affair, that the plane belonged to a colored flying instructor, exactly unique.

Others of his race have met the exacting tests required for an air instructor's license. In time, it is to be hoped, these demonstrations that color is no bar to flying skill will result in widening the present tiny opening by which Negroes may enter the war service. The army is to be congratulated on making the present opening. Racial complications are not to be dismissed lightly, and a great deal of prejudice had to be overcome to get to the present point.

Max Schmeling's appearance among the Nazi parachutists in Crete was not unexpected. They are an élite corps and get the most athletic of the German personnel. The man who some years ago whipped Schmeling and sent him to a hospital is subject to the draft. If he is called, Joe Louis and other colored athletes should have the opportunity to volunteer, if they wish, for the parachute or air corps.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NO TIME FOR PREJUDICE

Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity." It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of either workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group. The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world, with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and a willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 23 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportionately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called upon to sacrifice for, is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like, the sowers of hatred and prejudice.

If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their life for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must determine fitness to serve.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

NATION'S LARGE AIR TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED TO NEGROES

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— From the office of OPM comes the announcement that the Bell Aircraft factory of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has engaged 14 Negroes the first to be hired, in the fabricating division of their plant and has opened its training school for Negroes.

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The Cheney Silk Company, manufacturers of parachutes at Hartford, Conn., has employed a number of colored girls in its factory and plans further use of additional colored help.

Out in Kansas City, the OPM reports that the Lake City Ammunition Company, which is building a huge plant, has taken on Negro bricklayers and plans to use some 50 in the construction of their huge building. This is the third A. F. of L. union that has been entered in this area where heretofore Negroes were not wanted nor usd and within a short time it is expected that the painters union will give employment to many colored workers in that region.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Discrimination Is Hit Hard By Roosevelt

Practice Must Stop, Chief Warns Leaders

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—President Roosevelt Sunday called upon the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to deal effectively with the grave situation of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in National Defense industries.

The President said "complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned away from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities."

Mr. Roosevelt's memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of OPM, said that "no nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries.

"It is even more important for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.'

The practice of discrimination against colored persons in the defense industry must be stopped, the President declared.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

EMPLOY NEGROES IN ARMS PLANTS, F. D. R. TELLS OPM

President Cites Reports of Discrimination.

Washington, D. C., June 15 (A).—Asserting that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in preparedness industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management tonight to take immediate steps to deal "effectively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of OPM, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important," he added, "for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Nation-wide, He Says.

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he declared, "that available and much needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when production. Industry must take the labor stringencies are appearing in initiative in opening the doors of many areas, fully qualified workers ployment to all loyal citizens in are being turned from the gates of workers regardless of race, national industry on specifications entirely un- origin, religion or color. American related to efficiency and productivity. workers, both organized and unor- Also that discrimination against ganized, must be prepared to welcome Negro workers has been nation-wide, the general and much needed employ- and other minority racial, national, ment of fellow workers of all racial and religious groups have felt its ef- and nationality origins in defense infect in many localities. dustries.

Opens Doors to All.

"Our government cannot counte- speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power."

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and

47d-1941

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

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President Cites Reports of Discrimination.

Washington, D. C., June 15 (AP).—Asserting that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in preparedness industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management tonight to take immediate steps to deal "effectively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of OPM, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important," he added, "for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Nation-wide, He Says.

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he declared, "that available and much needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national against American citizens in defense origin. It is said that at a time when production. Industry must take the labor stringencies are appearing in initiative in opening the doors of many areas, fully qualified workers ployment to all loyal, qualified are being turned from the gates of workers regardless of race, national industry on specifications entirely unorigin, religion or color. American related to efficiency and productivity, workers, both organized and unorAlso that discrimination against ganized, must be prepared to welcome Negro workers has been nation-wide, the general and much needed employand other minority racial, national, ment of fellow workers of all racial and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities.

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our manpower."

Opens Doors to All.

"Our government cannot counte-

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Roosevelt Orders More Defense Jobs For Negroes

Demands OPM Work To Put End to Racial Bias; Letter Sent To Knudsen, Hillman

President Roosevelt last night directed the OPM to act immediately toward ending "Nation-wide" discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

He charged that "other minority racial, national and religious groups" have felt the effects of discrimination "in many localities" at a time when the Nation is combatting "the increasing threat of totalitarianism."

The situation, he told the defense officials, is "a matter of grave national importance" and insisted that "immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

Sent to OPM

Mr. Roosevelt's memorandum, addressed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, director and co-director of the OPM, follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been Nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively.

"I note with satisfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As Chief Executive of the Nation, I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that, 'All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.'

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to effectuate the full utilization of our productive man-power."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Latest Booklet Exposes Race In Nat'l Defense

Evidence Shown How Negro Victim Of Discrimination

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Spurred on by the publication of a pamphlet, "Negroes in Defense," local publications editorially defended the position of the Negro in the United States today and asked that the condition be remedied through the efforts of individuals and organizations so that there would be no such stigma remaining to discredit this Democracy in the eyes of the world.

The publication, one of a series produced by the Council for Democracy, a New York organization, is full of concrete facts and evidence that the Negro is being discriminated against unjustly and points out specific examples of what is being done against the Negro.

POINTS OUT INJUSTICE

Quoting from several articles, one of which is supposed to be Hitler's "Nazi Plans for Negroes" one item states, "the freeing of the slaves was one of the two great catastrophes of the present civilization." Enlarging on this particular line, the booklet points out injustice after injustice.

The Council for Democracy, an organization sponsored by two well-known social organizations, in the past has remained in the back ground and was content to offer its services and assistance to other organizations fighting injustices to minority groups in the United States. But when the council whose main offices are at 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, found the results were not what it expected, it jumped into the battle itself and began pounding away for civil rights and liberties for these minority groups.

One of the other creations of the organization is a monthly release which sets forth for newspaper publication, articles and information pertinent to national questions.

OBTAIN EXPERT ADVICE

In preparing this newest booklet, which is now ready for release and will be sent upon application and purchase price of 10 cents, the council sought the advice of some of the best minds in the Negro cultural group. They included Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Dr. Ira DeA Reid, Dr. Joseph C. Houchings, and many others whose names are well-known in similar fields.

Included in the board of directors are some of the outstanding personages in the United States, from various fields. The purpose of the organization as expressed in its own statement is "This council exists to work and spend in the defense of the democratic system and the aggressive promotion of that idea."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Defense Chiefs Discuss More Jobs for Negro

Meet at White House; LaGuardia Predicts Solution of Problem

A committee of top defense officials drafted a program yesterday to put into force President Roosevelt's recent edict that discrimination against Negroes in defense industries must be stopped.

Meeting with the President at the White House, the group of top defense directors heard the Negro case presented by two spokesmen for their race—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

LaGuardia Predicts Solution

Attending the seminar on the problem with President Roosevelt were, in addition to Randolph and White, Secretary of War Stimson, Navy Secretary Knox, Production Directors Knudsen and Hillman and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, director of civilian defense.

LaGuardia, spokesman for the Government chiefs, said there "has been some discrimination in the employment of Negroes" on defense jobs and he said that the official group that discussed the situation yesterday would be able to find a solution.

Civil Defense Aides Named

He did not indicate what steps would be taken to instrument the President's order of last Sunday that more defense jobs be opened to members of the colored race.

A fine example of the kind of democracy the President is trying to achieve, said La Guardia, was the fact that the representatives of large groups of Negroes sat down to discuss their problems in the White House yesterday around a table with the Chief Executive, and received

Impetus of yesterday's action was Mr. Roosevelt's memorandum June 12 to Knudsen and Hillman saying that "our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production."

He ordered the OPM to take "immediate" steps to remedy the situation, citing the fact that it had 'repeatedly" received complaints of discrimination.

LaGuardia also announced yesterday the appointment of three divisional heads of the civilian defense program

Dean James M. Landis, of Harvard Law School, was named director for the First Corps Area, with headquarters at Boston. Frank D'Olier, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., was named director for the Second Corps Area, comprising New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Raymond J. Kelly, of Detroit, past national commander of the American Legion, was selected as directed for the Sixth Corps Area, with headquarters at Chicago.

Six other regional directors, including the director for the Washington area, remain to be named.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
June 21, 1941

JOBS FOR ALL

While national attention has been focussed on wages and union labor problems, one important phase of the American labor situation has been overlooked. The right to work seems to be denied to a large number of Americans who need work. They are negroes, unorganized and lacking spokesmen.

The President has found it necessary to bring this matter to the attention of Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, directors of the Office Production Management. "Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he said, "that available and much needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. Also that discrimination against negro workers has been nation-wide. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, origin, religion or color."

Of course he is right. And it is not only a matter of justice but of common sense. Today, especially, when the whole country is one great workshop for national defense, it should have the services of all its people, and all should have a fair and honorable share in the work.

47d-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

F. D. R. On Right Track

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln stand alone as the two most illustrious presidents of the United States. Each of them is definitely linked with a period which marked a turning point in the history of the country. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt looms as the next great American chief executive.

Several months ago, following a survey of the conditions in the defense program which revealed that Negroes were being systematically barred from employment purely on a basis of color, The Amsterdam Star-News was quick to advocate an executive order from President Roosevelt as the only means of stopping the discrimination. At first this newspaper was just a voice crying in the Wilderness, but soon the idea captured the imagination of Negro leaders and a campaign, backed by the Amsterdam Star-News was launched.

Last week Mr. Roosevelt performed the first act in what might become an event of historic importance when he sent a memorandum to the co-chairmen of the Office of Defense Production, which said in part: "Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned away from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

This, we regard as a big step forward, but it is only a step. President Roosevelt must follow through. He must give something more than moral force to his words; he must back them up by his authority as commander-in-chief of the nation, with an unlimited emergency on his hands.

In his memorable Emancipation Proclamation, Pres. Lincoln freed the Negro from physical slavery, but down through the years the children and children's children of those slaves have been continued in virtual slavery by the iron yoke of economic bondage. President Roosevelt can correct this; he can bring full realization to the dream and hope of the martyred Lincoln, that the Negro should be wholly free.

The essential difference between a memorandum and an executive order is that one merely suggests what policy ought to be pursued, while the other outlines the policy that MUST be pursued, with the army, navy and marines standing by to see it through.

We have never believed there was any sincerity in the jim crow practice of employers. We have always regarded the policy as just another part of the program to keep alive the slavery psychology so that it would be comparatively easy to exploit workers, Negro workers especially. Except among the poor white elements of the Tobacco Road type who are as much the victim of propaganda as the Negro, no one actually considers the Negro an inferior being. The whole plan is designed to confuse the Negro problem so as to keep him in the poverty class.

The argument that Negro and white workers cannot get along together harmoniously is a base lie, conceived by plotters and fostered to support a vicious economic system. Wherever the races have been told they had to work together, they have done so with the most satisfactory results. The practice can be made nationwide, and discrimination in American factories will disappear entirely if the President really toughens up.

We believe the President ought to give force to his plan by making the memorandum with certain changes an executive order. We believe, further, that the majority of the plant officials will go along, so will the unions who are partly to blame for the jim crowism. Those officials who don't go along should be adequately punished. Certainly they wouldn't like jail, and heavy fines would help defray our defense costs.

Who knows but that in years to come, instead of declaring February 12 and 22 as national holidays in honor of the birthday anniversaries of our two most illustrious presidents, January 30 will become an equally important day in American history, the birth date of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Great presidents really become great through the exigencies f the times. Mr. Roosevelt may yet perform the deed that will rank him with Washington and Lincoln —breaking the economic shackles of 20,000,000 American citizens may be just the thing.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 17, 1941

Democracy In Defense

For many months now, we have been hearing charges that Negroes have been systematically excluded from employment in certain defense industries, particularly in aircraft factories whose very existence was made possible by government contracts. These charges have been investigated by responsible newspapers and national publications and found to have basis in fact.

Skilled Negroes—graduate engineers, technicians, mechanics—have been excluded purely upon the ground of their color, from employment in factories which were admittedly short of trained personnel and were desperately endeavoring to secure it. The Labor Division of the OPM has been deluged with complaints alleging this sort of discrimination, has looked into many of them and has found them unfortunately to be substantiated.

The point has been reached where President Roosevelt is forced to take cognizance of the situation. His appeal to the nation to put an end to discrimination against loyal minority groups in defense industries is so eloquent and reasonable that we shall quote from it extensively, since its power would be diminished in any paraphrase.

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism," says the president, "can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities . . ."

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

We believe that the president's appeal will be heeded by all truly patriotic employers and workers, whose devotion to American ideals and the high cause of world democracy is genuine and surpasses mere lip-service. Human prejudices are of course often deep and tenacious, but they do yield to reason and, to better acquaintance with the object of prejudice.

American Negroes and other minority groups who have been the victims of discrimination in defense employment are on the whole anxious to serve America and to strike a blow against the man who in the world today is the outstanding exponent of all the darkest and most loathsome prejudices with which the frail human mind is afflicted. We must not bar any Americans from taking part, to the best of their ability, in the common struggle.

This means not only permitting the skilled to exercise their skills, but furnishing all groups with equality of opportunity in securing the training that they desire and that the country needs. The Negro, particularly, is caught in a vicious circle in this regard. He is barred from securing training in many skilled occupations on the ground that, if trained, he would not be permitted to engage in the occupation because of his color. Training, as well as employment, must be equally available to all.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

"Negroes And Defense"

I wish to thank you for your splendid editorial, "Negroes and Defense," of June 12. As one who is sorely concerned about the present situation of my people, and greatly distressed about the future of the thousands of young people who are turned out of our schools each year with no open doors, no opportunity for making a living, I am anxious to extend my heartfelt gratitude for the sentiments expressed in it.

The plight of the Negro in this country is by far more serious now than it has been within the last 25 years. Even in the most menial positions there is the rankest discrimination against the Negro. Read the "Want-Ads" in our daily papers and see how few jobs are open to colored people.

The Negroes of this country, 13,000,000—one in every ten persons—know no other country. They are ready and anxious (as in the past) to serve our country. They are loyal; there are no Fifth Columnists among them.

We are importuned to register for defense, conservation, and to buy Defense Bonds. What incentive is there for loyal patriotism when our Government, through its high officials, closes the avenues for a livelihood to these self-same citizens? Industry has taken its cue from these officials and refuses to hire Negroes in their plants. How does America stand with those countries which Hitler has subdued, when they learn, as surely they know, how America is treating one-tenth of its population in this gigantic struggle to save democracy. I have long since prayed that there would arise in these troublous times someone courageous enough to call attention to this inhuman treatment of the Negro.

All we ask is that we may have the privilege of living under the true democratic way of life of which our country boasts. Again, thank you for your courageous and just editorial.

AMADA V. GRAY HILYER.
Washington, June 15.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

DISCRIMINATION

The President's directive for the Office of Production Management to look into the question of discrimination in essential industry aganst part of the American people because of "race, religion or national origin" is admittedly in the interest of Negro labor. The earnest effort of Negro organzations to bring the plight of their people to government attention thus bears fruit. But the President's fine phrasing is by no means the answer to the problem.

Reduced to its simplest terms, two men want one available job. Regardless of the reason for hiring one and not the other, there is discrimination against the unhired man. If you prefer white to Negro labor, is there any sound reason why you should hire a Negro yardman or cook instead of a white person on the same job? Well, if you carry the same theory on into an industry employing say a thousand workers, is there any essential difference? Indeed, in the case of mass employment, management may have to reason in terms of the prejudices of its other employees.

If there are enough jobs to go around, a job for every worker, the problem would fall of its own weight. Prejudices disappear in the face of emergency.

In government employment, especially if civil service is fairly and equitably applied, racial prejudice could not bar equality in treatment before the law. But in private employment, the fact remains that no American who respects the guarantees of the Constitution, can justly ask any individual or corporation to put one man before another. In other words, it is just as unfair to insist that a man must be hired because he is a Negro as it is to say that he must not be hired because he is one.—Dallas Morning News.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Discrimination In Defense

This country is speeding up to an all-out defense effort in behalf of the democratic principles of life. We cannot call ourselves doing our best unless in that effort we display the principles for which we would fight.

If we would protect this country against the dark prejudices of Nazism, then we should strive to eliminate prejudice from the defense program. If we would remain free, and deserve to be free, then we must give the maximum freedom possible to all persons in our midst who are entitled to it by law.

Something of these principles must have been in the mind of President Roosevelt recently when he sent to the Office of Production Management a memorandum ordering equality of treatment in defense work for all persons regardless of race or religion or national origin. The president must have realized that it would do little good to protect the country against Nazism if we were guilty of some of the worst phases of Nazism.

The executive order was based, said the president, on repeated reports that "available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin." It is a sad indictment of any Americans that in the very hours when their traditional liberties are under serious threat they should deny to other Americans the fundamental right of work they are qualified to do.

Chiefly but not exclusively, the discrimination is being practiced against Negroes. As a result of the discrimination, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is reported planning a "March of Jobs" to Washington. The march would dramatize the situation, certainly dramatize it too much, and it would tend to create the idea that the discrimination the president had in mind was directed against Negroes alone. That is an unfounded opinion which it would be well to avoid. In view of the president's order there is no justification whatever for such a "march."

The discrimination in defense jobs is more important even than the continuing question of reaching the best adjustment between the white and Negro races. Discrimination of any sort is a serious blow just now to national morale. We cannot hope for 100 per cent response to the defense program when the program itself alienates directly large numbers of people and indirectly touches all those who put their patriotism upon the high plane of justice to all and special rights to none.

In a sense that memorandum to OPM was a memorandum to all the people. The OPM can make and enforce provisions compelling industries in defense work to avoid all discrimination in their employment. Police officers can see that those orders are enforced. But you can't in a free country legislate a people into loyal and proper attitudes.

The order of the president calls upon all Americans to be above prejudice in their individual attitudes. It calls upon them to be Americans, and they cannot be as long as there is discrimination in defense production.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

No Time for Prejudice

From Montgomery Advertiser

NEGROES are being discriminated against in defense industries. This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity." It is the result of unreasoning prejudices on the part of either workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group. The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world, with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and a willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 23 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of his race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish.

If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their life for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must determine fitness to serve.

47d-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

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A Serious "Bottleneck"

The attempt organization of unions by the Negro carpenters in Tulsa and Oklahoma City meets with the approval of the Black Dispatch. The movement started recently in Tulsa, where the white carpenters' union was advised by a representative of the American Federation of Labor, a Negro union would be chartered if there was continued refusal to permit Negroes holding cards in the white local.

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And this is as it should be. Why should the government award contracts totaling millions of dollars in building construction where a part of the citizens cannot work? The right of labor to collectively bargain through labor unions has been held constitutional, but there is no law either constitutional or moral that would infer a part of the citizenship should have such privileges and rights while another group is barred.

Labor unions now occupy about the same status in the industrial arena political parties hold in elections. It has been said political parties are social clubs but who is it can argue that in the solid south nomination in one of these "private primaries" is not equivilant to election? It is obvious that we have delegated so much power and authority to party primaries that unless citizens may freely participate in them their government has been taken from them.

So it is with labor unions. All government contracts provide that union labor shall be used. Uncle Sam has a right to look over his glasses, whenever he makes a move, to determine whether the action taken will discriminate against any unit of the population.

We have in recent months received letters from Fort Sill, Ada, and other sections of the state all telling the same story of discrimination against Negro carpenters. In every instance Negro carpenters cannot receive employment because they do not have union cards.

In the Congressional Record a few weeks ago we read several pages covering complaints against labor unions charging $50.00 initiation fees and placing incompetent white men, who paid this exorbitant fee, upon federal jobs who were unable to hardly drive a nail straight. This is plain unadulterated graft and fraud upon the government. This is one of the "bottle-necks" that should be gotten out of the defense setup.

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Think of the government attempting to speed up a defense program, and a bunch of union grafters jamming the works with a lot of incompetents forced to pay a $50.00 fee. While this graft goes on standing outside of our industrial establishment are competent Negro carpenters, willing to work, but unable to get a union card which the government has agreed applicant must have before he can be employed.

This sort of thing smacks of the graft that made the Maginot Line a worthless, crumbling pile of mortar, when Hitler's invading legions assaulted the French. It is said that French contractors, in order to make money, had failed to put enough cement and rock into the structure, supposed to be impreginable. In the hour of crisis the weakness of the wall built by grafters unwittingly delivered their country into the hands of the enemy.

And so it is right here in America. Keeping competent Negroes out of the defense setup, while admitting incompetent whites, not only stymies our preparations for war but it exposes the cancer of hypocrisy that has entered the vitals of government under the blanket of race prejudice.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 23, 1941

Indefensible Discrimination

Senator Wagner, of New York, charges in a letter to Director Knudsen of the Office of Production Management, that some aircraft plants working on defense contracts have been guilty of "flagrantly violating" defense project rules forbidding contractors to discriminate against workers because of race or color. Barring Negroes from employment on such projects, declares the New York Senator—

> mocks the very principles of democracy we are preparing to defend—the very principles of equality and human dignity which the President has proclaimed as the essential basis for lasting peace and world reconstruction.

Even more glaring is the similar discrimination against Negro workers reported in connection with the defense housing projects, for whereas airplane construction calls for skills that only a small proportion of Negro workers possess, housing construction calls for skills possessed by Negro workers in large number. The Federal Works Administrator, proceeding under the Act of October 14, has instructed companies executing defense housing projects that—

> There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or political affiliations, in the employment of persons, qualified by training and experience, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof.

Despite these government instructions, discrimination against Negro workers solely because of their color, continues to be the rule. They are employed in the unskilled, day-labor classifications, but seldom as skilled carpenters, bricklayers, etc.,—in Southern defense projects hardly at all. Contractors might be willing to abandon this discrimination, but apparently the unions are not. Between union ostracism and contractor anxiety to avoid labor troubles, the skilled worker with a dark skin is cheated of his right to participate on an equitable footing in the work-benefits of the national defense program. The able-bodied Negro male is good enough to be drafted as a soldier to fight the nation's battles, but not good enough to be given a job befitting his skill in building the nation's barracks.

We can think of no form of discrimination as stinking with injustice as this. It cries for correction. It cries first to organized labor which sits at the first toll-gate, and second to the government of the United States which is under the highest moral obligation (to say nothing of its legal obligation) to prevent one element of the working citizenship from destroying the equal rights of another element in public works paid for out of the public purse.

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch
January 24, 1941

Negro Workers on Defense

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

ACCORDING to information which the *Ledger-Dispatch* has not as yet been able to verify or refute, a situation exists in connection with the national defense effort which works an injury and an injustice. This information is that in a vast deal of construction work, certainly here in Virginia, and apparently elsewhere, sharp discrimination is being made against skilled Negro workers—such men as carpenters, bricklayers, welders, steamfitters and the like. The reports that have reached this newspaper are that such skilled Negro workers are turned away, while signs confront them indicating that workers in their several lines are wanted.

It goes without saying that in such construction work as these men are capable of employment, there is need for haste and yet more haste. It follows, also without saying, that to refuse these men employment while the work goes undone for lack of adequate labor is to slow down construction and thus impede defense preparations. It also goes without saying that, at such a time as this, on such work as this, on Federal construction, it is indefensible discrimination that bars the employment of skilled Negro workers. If it is defended on the ground that strife would follow the placement of Negro workers with white workers, that defense is answered by the reminder that there's enough of this work, there are enough units under construction, to separate the skilled workers of the two groups.

Recognizing the injustice of this discrimination, Federal Works Administrator Carmody has issued an order prohibiting it in connection with the defense housing program. Our information—for which, as has been said, we do not vouch—is that this order has not been followed by all-out compliance.

In the circumstances which we have briefly outlined, it seems to the *Ledger-Dispatch* that prompt investigation by authority is in order—and such action as many be indicated.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Give Defense Jobs To Race,'-Sweeney

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WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The most stirring appeal for the stoppage of discrimination against Negroes was that of Rep. Martin O. Sweeney, Cleveland Democrat, made in congress Wednesday, when the congressman cited instance after instance of the Negroes' ability and persecution.

"If we can take our colored boys, put them in camp and eventually make cannon-fodder out of them, we should give some consideration to their brothers at home and permit the trained and skilled colored workers an opportunity to work in defense industry," he said. "Today in many cases they find the door locked against them because of their color."

JAN 20 1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Ethridge Named Head Of Racial Committee

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WASHINGTON, [AP] — Mark F. Ethridge, vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was appointed by President Roosevelt Saturday as chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in defense industries and the government. [Mr. Ethridge was formerly managing editor of The Macon Telegraph.]

Norfolk Va Pilot
January 25, 1941

Negroes in Defense Work

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch

In Virginia, and in other States, unfair discrimination against skilled Negro workers is hampering the arming of America, and contributing to the lag in the defense program. "All-out" defense cannot be achieved, so long as a large body of skilled men is prevented by arbitrary rulings and subtle prejudice from putting its capabilities to maximum use.

This is wholly aside from the injustice involved. In a Commonwealth with some 700,000 Negro citizens out of a total population of 2,677,000, it is only right and proper that such a large element be given an adequate share in the benefits of the defense program. Moreover, if 700,000 Virginia citizens are discriminated against in the program, and something like 15,000,000 Negroes in the country as a whole, the effect on national morale and on the prospects for national unity, are apt to be serious.

Camp Lee affords a well-nigh perfect example of the sort of exclusion of skilled Negro workers which is going forward in this State. Hundreds of carpenters, bricklayers, roofers and other skilled members of the building trades are at work on the construction of that great cantonment, but there is understood to be only one Negro among them. It is understood, furthermore, that white men are being brought in from other States and given these jobs, although there are skilled Negro workmen in Virginia thoroughly capable of taking them.

In the Newport News area, the story apparently is the same, although there is conflicting evidence on the point. The Norfolk Journal and Guide quotes George L. Zuidema, contractor's executive officer at Fort Eustis, as saying that while he had "seriously considered hiring colored carpenters to meet our requirements." The Journal and Guide points out, however, that the State Employment Office "in nearby Newport News is still calling for white carpenters, and a large sign on its door reads plainly 'Carpenters Wanted.'" Mr. Zuidema is said to have made the above quoted declaration, in response to an inquiry from Rep. S. Otis Bland, who had received a petition from 25 Negro carpenters desirous of working on defense construction in the area. It was stated that over 1,100 Negroes are employed in this particular contractor's organization, but that they are all performing tasks requiring no skills.

It is in the skilled trades that shortages are being experienced in the defense program throughout America, whereas there is ample common labor to take care of all requirements, certainly for the present. But if skilled men are to be left idle, simply because they are colored, the shortages in this field may grow worse, instead of better, and the defense program, so vital to America's survival, may fail.

The skills, actual and potential, of the Negro ought to be utilized to the fullest. In so far as it lies in their power, any contractors who are not giving Negroes their rightful share of the skilled work for which they are fitted, should endeavor to rectify this injustice. And agencies for the training of Negro workers in skilled trades should everywhere be developed and encouraged.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Big Protest

JAN 19 1941

THE year's first issue of the Nation magazine hurls forth an article, penned by Dr. Metz P. Lochard, entitled "Negroes and Defense" in which it takes America to task for the discrimination and segregation confronted by Negroes in the armed forces of the nation, condemns the policies of the defense industries for their refusal to employ Negroes and proposes to state the attitude and sympathies of the colored race on the European conflict.

Dr. Lochard points out that the Negro has not decided to surrender his democratic rights even though the country is undergoing an emergency. For that reason he is fighting, the article points out, to become fully integrated into all branches of the defense program. We hasten to agree with the proposition that the emergency that is faced by this nation should not be an excuse for the colored race to lie down and forget to command their rights. No other group has done it and no one will be requested.

"The Negro problem is a major problem of American democracy. If the black man is called upon to defend this democracy, he has a legitimate claim to those rights which are guaranteed by the fundamental laws of is urged to protect. If this be an incorrect the form of political government which he view," the article continues, "the Negro has no reason, except human compassion, to be exercised about a war fought by white folk, for the exclusive benefit and glorification of white folk. He should be given the unconditional choice between fighting as a slave for the perpetuity of a nefarious system and fighting as a free man for free institutions."

Those "multiple tolitarian" vacuums and "fascist air bubbles" of American democracy which envelopes the Negro and excludes him from full participation in the national defense program will be removed only if he is a militant minority which has the strength of its conviction and demands here and now that it be treated in a manner consistent with the democratic process for which it soon may have to defend.

If the Negro public and press keep open this channel of protest againt the despicable discriminatory conditions under which the race now finds itself we shall benefit not only in obtaining the right to fight for democracy in a democratic way and under democratic conditions, but at war's end the sentiment thus created will carry through and avert the embarassing conditions that faced the Negro after the Armistice of the last World war.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Reply From Fort Eustis

FEB 22 1941

THE position taken by the contractors' excutive at Fort Eustis that no Negro carpenters have been employed because of his long established practice to segregate workers by trade on projeccts under his supervision, is untenable in the light of the national emergency, and the official concern over the shortage of skilled workers to complete national defense projects with dispatch and efficiency.

During the almost two hours he conferred with representatives of this newspaper last Friday by appointment, the executive emphasized his loss to understand why the non-employment of Negro carpenters should be made a cause celebre. Citing the fact that he advanced to his present responsible position by diligence and hard work, and at one time served under a Negro foreman in Norfolk, he felt hurt that he should come in for criticism instead of praise as a friend and benefactor of the Negro since he has hired hundreds as laborers, and some as cement finishers, yarners, and helpers to white skilled mechanics. He pointed proudly to the fact that of the 5,800 employes on the project, 2,300 are Negroes, but, significantly, he was not in a position at the time to break down these figures to show how many Negroes were actually working in the skilled trades mentioned, and the hourly wage received in each category.

FEB 22 1941

Asked to state definitely when he thought he would reach a decision to hire or not hire Negro carpenters, the contractors' executive said he didn't know. Asked as to the possibility that some would be hired before the project is completed, he didn't know that either. He replied "No" to the question whether there is an understanding with white unions not to hire Negro carpenters. Asked if white carpenters on the project told him they would walk out if Negroes were hired, the executive said he preferred not to be quoted on this point.

In view of his admission that he has never employed Negro carpenters on any project under his supervision, and that his final answer to the question of their employment at Fort Eustis is contained in his established policy to segregate workers by trades, the logical assumption is, that unless some power higher than he intervenes, no Negro carpenters will be employed by him.

The serious economic, social and patriotic consequences of his position, notwithstanding, the hiring agent says to Negro Americans in effect: Be thankful for what I have already done for your people. I am "still considering" the employment of Negro carpenters, but bear in mind that my established policy (which I have found highly beneficial) is to segregate workers by trades.

FEB 22 1941

We repeat that Democracy is on trial at Fort Eustis. The contractors' executive dares to pit his policy of hiring American workmen against the Democratic policy of justice and equality for all. It remains to be seen what defense officials in Washington, to whom he and the contractcors are responsible, and Virginians as a whole will do about it.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

White Man Hits Discrimination In U.S. Arms Service

JAN 19 1941

NEW YORK—Because he sincerely believes in true democracy, Roger Starr, young New York writer, filed with his local draft board Wednesday, July 9, a vigorously worded protest against the denial of democratic rights to Negro Americans. The protest accompanied's Starr's questionnaire in which he placed himself in class I.

Specifically named by Starr as weakness in the democratic system were discrimination against Negroes in the administration of the Selective Service Act, segregation of Negro troops from white, denial of equal opportunity to Negroes in the aid corps, their total exclusion from the marine corps and relegation in the navy to mess attendant, and anti-Negro training and employment policies by large corporations.

47d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VENTS HIS SPLEEN IN GEORGIA

Governor Eugene Talmadge, who had two Georgia educators (white) ousted because he said they advocated racial tolerance.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OPM COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

In appointing members to the recently authorized committee to investigate discrimination against Negroes seeking work in national defense, President Roosevelt has made some excellent choices.

Since the President seemed to think a white man should head a committee primarily concerned with discrimination against Negroes, he could have made few better choices than Mark F. Ethridge of Louisville, Ky.

Negroes can feel no enthusiasm over the choice of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has on every occasion ducked and evaded the issue of color discrimination in the organization he heads, and thus can with poor grace pass upon discrimination practiced by employers.

However, the choice of Philip Murray, CIO head, and a labor leader of proved friendliness to Negro workers, will offset the appointment of the bumbling and timorous Green.

We commend the choice of Attorney Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago as one of the Negro members. He is a man of courage, integrity and repute who will add lustre and judicial balance to the committee, and can be depended upon to be watchful of Negro's interests.

Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is not known nationally except in narrow circles, but he is a plain, outspoken man who can be depended upon, we believe, to speak up for Negroes.

Of David Sarnoff much that is commendable can be said but what we can expect from him on this committee is problematical. There is little or nothing in the employment record of the Radio Corporation of America, which he heads, to indicate any especial friendliness to Negroes.

It is ironical that those heading the agitation over a period of years for fairplay in national defense had nothing to say about these appointments and were in no instance asked to join this committee.

The Negro recommendations were made by Walter White and A. Philip Randolph, and it is believed that they also recommended Mark F. Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., as chairman.

Although this fight could not have been waged at all without the Negro press which, led by the Kansas City Call, the Black Dispatch and The Pittsburgh Courier, mobilized national opinion, it is significant that no Negro editor was asked to serve or suggested for membership, although a white editor was.

Also ignored were members of the Committee for Participation of Negroes in National Defense, which includes such nationally known figures as Dr. Rayford W. Logan and Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D.C.

As a result we have a committee, the majority handpicked by Messrs. White and Randolph which, while good, is not truly representative, what with no Negro from the East, South or Far West upon it.

Therein always lies the danger of two or three individuals being accepted by the Administration as spokesmen for 13,000,000 people without any mandate from these people.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO LAWYER, WEBSTER CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 24—In an effort to expedite his executive order and impliment it with the proper machinery, President Roosevelt last Saturday announced the names of members of the Committee on Fair Labor Practices under the Office of Production Management. Two prominent race members were named along with four outstanding white labor and business leaders.

Representing the race are Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman and political leader, and Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and active trade unionist.

MARK F. ETHRIDGE HEADS COMMITTEE

Heading the committee to investigate complaints of discriminations against Negroes seeking employment in defense industries and Federal agencies will be Mark F. Ethridge, vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and liberal white leader.

Other members of the committee are: Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

The Committee was created following a national protest on vicious discriminations in industrial plants holding defense contracts and the exclusion of race members from the training programs and other functions by Governmental departments. This protest was led by The Pittsburgh Courier, the Committee on Participation, the NAACP and the March on Washington committee.

RANDOLPH, CAYTON'S NAMES WERE SUGGESTED

Acting on the protests, President Roosevelt issued his order on June 25, reaffirming the policy of the Government against discriminatory practices in the hiring of defense and Government workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

The committee will serve without pay and will investigate all complaints and take whatever steps are necessary to correct the abuses found to exist.

Among those proposed to the President for inclusion on the committee were Horace B. Cayton, labor expert and Courier columnist, and A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and leader of the March on Washington movement.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

ANOTHER STEP

The appointment by President Roosevelt of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking to work in defense industries and the government, looks to us like another forward step toward helping Negroes to find their rightful place in this government. Then, too, we are further pleased by the fact that two Negroes are members of this committee, both of whom are able advocates of the rights of minority groups.

But, however enthusiastic we may be because of this step, we are not blind to the fact that this committee has a hard and herculean task to perform if it is to get the full benefit of the possibilities of its work. This committee based upon the President's previous statement will have the full power of the government behind it. Therefore, when it goes to an industry to inquire why it is that no Negroes are given places among the skilled workers, it will speak with authority. The answer, of course, in the final analysis, will be that it is because of their race. In connection with such an answer will be the statement that trade unions, both the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L., will not work with Negroes who are not members of their union and in most cases unions will deny Negroes the privilege of joining their organizations. It will be interesting to note that the Office of Production Management in the national defense stated that some trade unions were admitting Negroes as helpers but not as apprentices. They would not admit Negroes as apprentices, as will be noted, because of the fact that apprentices are in line to become members of the union. Thus, no Negro apprentices. It is this sort of practice which we hope this investigating committee will investigate with a scrutinizing eye. This sort of practice is even more reprehensible in its violation of American democratic principles than the frank admittance of discrimination by the heads of the big industries. Then, too we should remember that America faces a crisis without parallel in history. Our very existence as a nation is threatened and only through teamwork will security come for all. Every man, woman and child has a part to play if the job is to be done "jam up". The President of the United States in his address July 4 sounded a call for loyalty, unity, efficiency and toil on the part of Americans. All Americans were included in this call—not just those who are members of unions or those who belong to a certain racial group or those who have money. To make the United States safe, every man must be given an opportunity to work—not every man for himself but every man for the common good of all. That cannot be accomplished by denying a large segment of the country's population the right to work. He who would deny a man the right to work denies him the most precious right of citizenship — denies him of bread and butter which is necessary to his very existence. No greater injustice can be done to those who want to work.

With these thoughts before it this new committee will be able to get at the core of the evil in a very short time.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIALS DEMAND NATION BACK OPM's FIGHT FOR NEGROES

NEW YORK, July 24—The 21,000,000 Catholics in this country have been urged to give full support to the efforts of the Office of Production Management and of the President of the United States to integrate Negroes into the employment and training phases of the national defense program, officials of OPM were informed this week.

The admonition was contained in a series of editorials in leading Catholic publications throughout the country. A digest of these editorials was forwarded to the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM by George K. Hunton, editor of the Interracial Review in New York City.

Typical comments from outstanding Catholic publications, including four editorials on the subject in the publication edited by Mr. Hunton, declared:

INTERRACIAL REVIEW—"The present emergency demands an immediate reform. The age-old pattern of anti-Negro prejudice must not become a part of our national defense program. To allow this would be a grave injustice to loyal Americans; it would endanger national unity; it would seriously impair the international influence and prestige of American Democracy. Democracy must function democratically!"

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) VISITOR —"A man's only qualification for a job in defense industry today is his ability to do the work the government wants done. If a man has the technical skill which defense industry requires, the nation needs that man, and the President is determined that the nation shall not be deprived of his services. Every patriotic citizen and any man who claims a bit of business sense should see that the same way."

THE CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT (Conn.) — "The American way is incomparably superior to the totalitarian way. But it must not be confined to the statute books, commencement addresses, and the oratory spouted at patriotic rallies. It must be put to work. The President has taken a step in that direction."

THE COMMONWEAL (N. Y.)— "The Americans classed as Negroes on our remarkable and arbitrary racist principles number around 13,000,000. These fellow-Americans are numerous, and they are equipped to do an infinite number of things we all see are crying to be done. Employers, labor unions, societies, the State, individuals must unite in memorializing ourselves to be less racist, more prudent in self-interest and more virtuous. Jews and Catholics, as distinguishable minorities with avowed moral principles and great social and physical dangers, ought to be the first to unite with Negroes to take up this lead."

THE COLORED HARVEST (Md.)—"In this world emergency when national unity is of paramount importance it is vital that not nine-tenths but ten-tenths of ourp eople be envisoner in plans for war scale producion."

CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH-REGISTER (O.)—"The defense effort is supposed to represent democracy in action. But the refusal to permit one-tenth of the nation to participate in this effort is worthy of Hitler himself—and even he would not make the mistake of ignoring the great value of Negro skilled labor, if it were at his command."

PITTSBURGH (Pa.) CATHOLIC — "The mobilizing of the man power and the industrial power of the United States for defense, against any danger that may threaten, is a proper and necessary step in view of the existing world situation * * * The freedom and justice for which this nation stands must dominate these aims, and it follows that in the measures taken for defense there should be no violation of those great principles."

THE PILOT (Mass.)—"Is it not a pleasant admission that racial discrimination is practiced in this country. Our professors rage at the Nazi blood-cult philosophy, but we do tolerate an abhorrent practice which is milder in degree than the Nazi practice, but the same in kind. * * * The 'bottle-neck' which most worries our leaders is the lack of skilled help. Our Negro population could do something at least to relieve this embarrassment."

THE SIGN (N. J.)—"Apart from any such danger, most Americans and—now that it has been called to their attention—most employers and unions will want to see an immediate correction of this abuse. Planes and tanks will not save democracy if it is not practiced by those who declare themselves its champions, and this is a plain case of not practicing what we preach."

America, of New York City; The Catholic Universe Buleltin of Cleveland, O. and the Catholic Register of Denver, Colo., are included among other Catholic publications which have commented on the Negro and the national defense program.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

YOUNG NEW YORK WRITER HITS JIM CROW

NEW YORK, July 24—Because he sincerely believes in true democracy, Roger Starr, young New York writer, filed with his local draft board a vigorously worded protest against the denial of democratic rights to Negro Americans. The protest accompanied Mr. Starr's questionnaire in which he placed himself in class I.

Mr. Starr sent to the NAACP a copy of his protest which reads in part:

"You will note that I have appropriately filled out the part of my questionnaire dealing with my racial ancestry. As a white, the Army wants to place me in a unit with white troops * * * I should prefer being placed with Negro troops, for then they would become mixed troops; American troops. Certainly there are others beside myself who went to school with Negro boys, who learned beside them the history of our country and the theory of its government and who want to be allowed to contribute their services to their country under conditions that do not hold that theory to ridicule."

Specifically named by Mr. Starr as weaknesses in the democratic system were discrimination against Negroes in the administration of the Selective Service Act, segregation of Negro troops from white, denial of equal opportunity to Negroes in the air corps, their total exclusion from the marine corps and relegation in the navy to mess attendant, and anti-Negro training and employment policies by large corporations.

47d-1941

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO

By Oswald Garrison Villard

JAN 2 1941

If the colored people of the United States do not remember the Supreme Court in thier prayers they are singularly ungrateful. Again and again it has justified itself as the sole bulwark of such liberties as they are permitted to have. A number of innocent Negroes would be dead today had the Supreme Court not intervened in their behalf and made impossible the judicial lynchings which threatened them. It was the Supreme Court which put an end to segregation by cities in the south. Twice it set aside the opinions of the supreme court of Alabama in the Scottsboro cases. Later it upheld the right of a Negro citizen of Missouri to enter the state univerity school of law.

Now the court has just unanimously ruled that exclusion of Negroes from a Texas grand jury was ground for reversing the conviction of an eighteen-year-old Negro sentenced to life imprisonment for rape. The effect of the decision was to free the prisoner after two years in jail because of the statute of limitations. What is more remarkable is that the opinion was written and handed down by Justice Hugo Black whose appointment to the Supreme Court was bitterly fought because he had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan which is committed to hostility to the Negro and would strip him in the south of such few privileges and rights as he may have.

Justice Black wrote in his opinion that the Texas jury law could be administered without racial discrimination but that the discretion permitted by the law in the selection of grand jurors could be applied to exclude Negroes. It is "inescapable," he declared, that this was done in Harris county in which the Negro. Edgar Smith. was convicted. To quote his words:

"What the fourteenth amendment prohibits is racial discrimination in the selection of grand jurors. Where jury commssioners' limit those from whom grand juries are selected to their personal acquaintances, discrimination can arise from commissioners who know no Negroes, as well as from commissioners who know but can eliminate them. If there has been discrimination, whether accomplished ingeniously or ingenuously, the conviction cannot stand."

JAN 2 1941

Justice Black then cited testimony to show that Negroes had long been excluded from the grand jury in Houston county although Negroes constituted more than twenty per cent of the county's population and almost ten per cent of the poll tax payers. He is convinced that a minimum of from 3,000 to 6,000 qualified Negroes is available for grand jury service, and that during the years from 1931 to 1938 inclusive only five Negroes served on the grand jury. What this means he described in these words: "For racial discrimination to result in the exclusion from jury service of otherwise qualified groups not only violates our Constitution and the laws enacted under it but is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

That these splendid words, so truly American and so just and in keeping with the highest tradition of our highest court, should have come from a southerner is enough to hearten the gloomiest, and to cheer no end the colored people who are particularly despondent at this moment because they are getting anything but a square deal in the new defense program. By contrast with this decision the treatment of the Negro by the Roosevelt administration and by the military authorities savors of the rankest discrimination. In an hour when everybody is talking of unity and of presenting a united front to enemies overseas and burying the political hatchets of the campaign just ended, it is a pity that 13,000,000 of our fellow citizens are more than ever compelled to feel that they belong to an inferior class of citizens. It is no answer to say that if Hitler came over here the plight of the Negroes would be far worse and that they are lucky to be as well off as they are. That may freely be admitted but it is not in point. We are told now that we must arm for dear life. There is magnificent soldier material among our colored people, and yet they are practically notified that they must look forward to an inferior status, precisely as was the case in the last war.

The Right to Die

In that war to make the world safe for democracy colored men were drafted, often out of proportion to their quota in states in which they live but are not allowed to vote, to serve on juries or to participate in the conduct of government. It was demanded of them that they be patriotic and go abroad to die for the country that denied them most of their constitutional rights. In some cases sixty per cent of the drafted men in some districts were colored when only twenty per cent of the total population were Negroes. When they returned to this country some of the conscripts were lynched while still in uniform for the crime of boasting that they had been received on terms of equality and friendship by French men and women. Except in New York city, and possibly a few other places, no colored men have been appointed to the draft boards. The metropolis has given some sixty colored men seats on the drift boards and appointed some Negro doctors to the medical boards. But in the main there is no guarantee that the unfairness of the last war will not be repeated in this armament program.

Indeed we have an example of the kind of things that may be expected in the south, if not in the north, in a recent utterance of Tennessee. When he was appealed to by colored citizens of his state for appointments to the draft boards he said that they would not get any, that the colored people of Tennessee contributed nothing to the welfare of the state, but that they had better warn their young men to register or they would be promptly sent to jail for the full term provided in the law and fined $10,000 in addition. The plain intimation was that they were lucky to be allowed to live in Tennessee at all, that they must be ready to be drafted and to keep their mouths shut.

JAN 2 1941

Race Discrimination in the Army and Navy

We were told when Congress passed the conscription law that it provided the most democratic way of protecting the country. It is so democratic that today no colored man is allowed to enlist in the aviation force. Our navy, which so many people desire to have go into action tomorrow to preserve democracy abroad, allows no colored American to serve under the flag either on shipboard or in the marines except as a servant. The President and the war department have promised that if and when officer training camps are established there shall be one for colored officers—a nice, happy, Jim Crow camp with white instructors. But as the army also says that it believes it has in sight all the officers it needs for an army of three million men, and declares that it has no present intention of establishing officer training camps, anyone can figure out for himself how soon that camp for colored officers will be established and how many colored officers there are going to be in this wonderful new democratic army of conscripts.

The colored people are particularly disturbed by the situation in the navy. While a few colored men have slipped through West Point in the face of discrimination and often complete ostracism, no colored man has ever been graduated from Annapolis or, navy men say frankly, would be allowed to remain alive there. A sample of what may happen even to the Negro servants in the navy is afforded by the virtual arrest of nine Negro mess attendants attached to the U. S. S. Philadelphia for signing a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier protesting gainst the treatment of Negroes in the navy.

No Negro Aviators

Commenting upon this case the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wrote to the secretary of the navy, Colonel Knox, that the colored people "are bitter about the treatment of their men in the armed forces of the nation. The army has made some gestures toward improvement, but the navy seems unable to adjust itself to the times. This association believes and urges once more —as it will continue to urge—that the United States navy, maintained by the money of all the people for the protection of all the people, should tear down every restriction against enlistment and training which is based upon race, creed or color, and should open up enlistment in all branches of the navy to American citizens without ragard to color."

Conditions in the aviation branch of the army are very much the same as in the navy. There is some talk about opening up some units in which colored aviators or mechanics may serve, but so far nothing has been worked out. I am not forgetting, of course, that during the last days of the campaign, when Mr. Roosevelt was so worried about his reelection, he hastily appointed a colored colonel—excuse me, the colored colonel in the army—to be a brigadier-general contrary to the custom of not appointing to this rank an officer who is nearing the age of retirement, and also that he appointed a Negro civilian aid to the secretary of war. But these were so obviously cheap political moves that the colored people just laughed at them.

JAN 2 1941

No Chance in Industry

What the colored people also find very hard to bear is that the great industrial preparedness program is doing nothing to believe unemployment among Negro youth. Thus, seventeen colored boys graduated from a vocational class in New York especially to prepare young men for service in the armament factories. Their white classmates, who had received exactly the same mechanical training, were immediately snapped up by armament concerns, but not a single vacancy has presented itself to those seventeen colored boys. One of the great airplane plants in California boasts that it does not draw the color line; to prove that it points to one colored engineer, its sole Negro employee. General Motors has received huge contracts from the government for trucks and other military equipment, yet it employs only a very small percentage of Negroes. Everyone knows that there is a tremendous demand for labor in the skilled groups in the factories engaged in building airplanes tanks and, so forth. But when a colored boy, however capable, presents himself, why, it is just too bad but there do not happen to be any vacancies.

Could there be anything more unjust than to demand of men that they shall serve the state involuntarily and be ready to die for it and yet be denied

not only all special rewards emoluments but the simplest justice, and above all equality? Yet the fact is that in every war this country has fought it has been glad to turn to the colored people. Even the Confederacy in its last days enlisted slaves, not only for manual labor but to fight, and Lincoln and the governors of some states who were importing foreigners by the shiploads without their knowing a single English word, were happy to raise one Negro regiment after another. Would it not be worth while just from the military point of view, if from no other, to treat the Negroes so that they would be eager to serve their country instead of being only sullenly obedient?

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Barriers Removed At Ten Spots

Many Youths Get Apprenticeship Training Courses

FEB 27 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—One of the strangest paradozes of the national defense program—but one which may increase the ranks of skilled Negro workers and add hundreds of dollars to the race's annual income was uncovered here this week in connection with the U. S. Navy department.

In an exclusive interview with Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of the labor supply of the NDAC, it was revealed.

Although the navy restricts its Negro recruits to the rank of messmen the U. S. Navy department itself maintains no barriers to the enrollment and subsequent employment of Negro apprentices in its 10 U. S. Navy yards. In fact, its certification regulations for mechanical workers at navy yards make more difficult the practice of racial discrimination by appointing officers than do the rules established by federal and civil service commissions.

FEB 27 1941

TRAIN APPRENTICES

As a result of these regulations, 103 Negro apprentices were being trained in shipyard apprentice schools on Oct. 1, 1940, and more than 5,000 Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers were employed in U. S. Navy Yards in Boston; Charles, S. C.; Mare Island, Calif.; Brooklyn; Philadelphia; Portsmouth, N. H.; Puget Sound, Wash. and Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.

FEB 27 1941

The exact number of Negro employes in the U. S. Navy Yards, 118 professional and technical workers; 103 artisans, skilled workers; 4,153 semi-skilled workers; 557 unskilled workers and 103 apprentices, was released to the ANP by Dr. Weaver from a survey which the navy department conducted at his request last September.

Pointing out that apprentices receive 36 cents per hour while in training and that the more than 5,000 Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers are receiving wages ranging from $4.42 to more than $10 a day, Dr. Weaver urged Negro youth to apply for ship yard apprentice positions at their local U. S. district Civil Service offices.

ALL HAVE CHANCE

"Any youth who places high on the apprentice list in the semi-annual examinations has an excellent chance for appointment to an opening in one of the yards," Dr. Weaver said, "for the appointing officers of the apprentice schools are not permitted to choose one from the three highest. He must appoint the highest eligible."

To substantiate his statement, Dr. Weaver read Section 94 of the navy department's civil personnel regulations. It reads:

"Certification (apprentices) the name of the highest eligible who has indicated his willingness to accept employment in the particular trade in which a vacancy exists shall be certified. Employment will remove his name from the eligible register and he will not be eligible for employment under any of the other ratings specified in his application."

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This regulation differs materially from the 1-in-3 system maintained in most civil service rules. This latter system has drawn criticism from Negro eligibles who have accused appointing officers of discriminating against them because of their race.

OTHER JOBS OPENED

Although stresssing the opportunities for Negro apprentices, Dr. Weaver also urged skilled and semi-skilled Negro shipyard workers to compete for the large number of civil service jobs now open in the U. S. Navy Yards.

"At the present moment, in the navy yard in Boston," he said, "applications are now open for competitive examinations in at least 40 categories, ranking from anglesmith to welder. At the Brooklyn Navy yard skilled workers are being sought in 23 categories. These jobs pay for 68 cents to $1.14 per hour.

"In the same way, pipe fitters are being sought for the Charleston Navy Yard a $7.84 to $8.80 a day. iron-workers boiler markers, sheet metal workers and similar workers are needed at the Norfolk Navy yard at $7.52 to $8.48 a day. Machinists and toolmakers are needed at the Philadelphia Navy yard. These men will be paid from 94 cents to $1.12 an hour. Applications for examinations for any of these and scores of others may be obtained at any U. S. District Civil Service Commission office."

CITES PERCENTAGES

According to the navy department survey made public by Dr. Weaver, Negro workers constitute 2.01 per cent of the 10,895 technical and professional workers in the 10 navy yards, (as of October 1, 1940) 1.83 per cent of the 54,737 skilled workers; 14.56 per cent of the 28,521 semi-skilled workers. 78.01 per cent of the 714 unskilled workers and 2.91 per cent of the 3,537 apprentices in training on that date.

FEB 27 1941

"Our current drive for a two-ocean navy, and the possibility that naval vessels of Great Britain may be repaired in American Navy yards can mean increased job opportunities for Negro workers," Dr. Weaver concluded, "But Negro workers themselves must help create these opportunities. They can do this by taking navy department civil service examinations and by seeking enrollment in the navy yard apprentice schools."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Now, Mr. Knudson

In replying to the request from the N. A. A. C. P. that he use his influence to see that the General Motors Corporation doesn't deny jobs to Negroes, William S. Knudsen, top man in the United States Defense production setup said: "Every organization in a position to assist in facilitating the defense program will utilize all qualified personnel at its command, but I have no control over the employment policies of the General Motors Corporation since severing active relationship with the company to become Director General of the Office of Production Management for National Defense."

Mr. Knudsen's statement is forthright. But while we accept Mr. Knudsen's statement as forthright, we believe he hedged. We believe officials of the N. A. A. C. P. are well aware of the fact that the former president of General Motors, in his new position, is not in control of the company's employment policies. He was not asked if he was in control of the company's policies; he was asked to use his influence to see that a manufacturer engaged in making materials for our national defense under contract with the federal government does not discriminate against Negroes. We believe the N. A. A. C. P. merely mention General Motors because it felt Mr. Knudsen would have a sort of pride in his old company. Yet, we are sure the association wants Mr. Knudsen to use his influence to prevent each and every manufacturer, especially those working on national defense orders from practicing discrimination.

FEB 15 1941

With the nation struggling for all it is worth to prepare itself for "things to come," when it will need the loyality and strong heart of every citizen in the land, it is tragic that any part of that citizenry should have to beg to help. Yet that is the case. And, in spite of all this, they say this whole fight is to preserve Democracy .... or is it simply Mockery.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

1st Lady To Testify At Bias Probe

FEB 22 1941

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Philip Murray, president of the Conggress of Industrial Organizations; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, will be among the prominent witnesses to testify at a preliminary senate hearing to investigate discrimination against Negroes in National Defense, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week.

FEB 22 1941

The hearing, according to the N.A.C.P., is scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., just prior to the introduction of a resolution in the senate calling for an investigation of discrimination against the Negro in the government's national defense program.

Introduction of the resolution which is being sponsored by several senators, has been held up because of the illness of Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, who with Senator Warren Barbour, of New Jersey, is taking the lead in organizing the plans for pushing the resolution.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rabbis Score Discrimination Against Race

Urge Speedy Rectification Of Justice

JUN 2 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)— A resolution condemning discrimination against Negroes in the national defense program was passed at the recent 52nd annual meeeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Atlantic City, N. J.

The resolution proposed by the Committee of Social Justice through Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore reads as follows:

"Rare discrimination in employment in defense industries, resulting in some points in the utter exclusion of Negroes from labor opportunities has been so flagrant that the president has been forced to refer publicly to it.

"Our commission with the endorsement of this conference has frequently declared its opposition to 'Jim Crow' tactics in economic life. It is highly essential that in a nation dedicated to the preservation of democracy, essential principles of democracy should be observed in our economic life and especially in those industries preparing for national defense. We deplore the economic discrimination that exists against Negroes and urge a speedy rectification of this injustice."

47d-1941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

OPINION

Army Hospitals to Ban Our Doctors and Nurses

In announcing that 110 colored medical officers and nurses will be called to active service within the next 60 days, the War Department says:

"In the large general army hospitals it is not planned to use colored professionals, although colored patients will be accommodated without discrimination, receiving the same treatment and facilities as other patients."

FEB 8 19

This question immediately arises:

If colored patients are to be treated without racial discrimination, why shouldn't colored doctors and nurses serve without prejudice, too?

The secretary says that large army hospitals are to be "general," which, in our dictionary, means universal. Can these "general" hospitals be at the same time for everybody and exclude somebody?

Let the War Department answer that one. We don't think it can, but we cite this whole business as another example of Secretary Stimson's fiddling with the defense program while the fires of Hitler's war burn closer and closer to what we call democracy.

* * * *

Just for the sake of the record, we insert here apropos of the above, a sentence from President Roosevelt's New Deal platform on which he was elected to office last November. It reads:

"We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in national defense forces."

* * * *

Are the U.S. Navy hospitals and the U.S. Army in national defense or aren't they?

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

APM Backs Senate Bill For Probe of Jim-Crowism

MAR 1 1941

The American Peace Mobilization yesterday launched a campaign of full support for a Senate resolution to investigate the exclusion of Negroes from the national defense program.

In telegrams to the four Senators who sponsored the resolution, Frederick V. Field, executive secretary of the Peace Mobilization, extended the full support of his organization to the proposed probe.

MAR 1 1941

"American Peace Mobilization extends full organizational support to your resolution to investigate exclusion of Negroes from the national defense program," Field wired. "Local branches of our organization are accumulating much evidence of discrimination throughout the country. We would greatly appreciate having witnesses testify at hearing on the resolution. Kindly notify us where and when."

The resolution provides for a special committee of eight Senators to be appointed by the Vice-President, and asks $25,000 for the investigation.

The National Negro Congress also has indicated full support for the probe.

MAR 1 1941

"There can be no successful defense of democracy and no winning of our country to the cause of peace," Field said, in announcing his support of the inquiry, "so long as the Negro people are discriminated against and excluded from the full processes of American life. Only with the full participation of the Negro people can America win her way to peace and real democracy.

"One of the major problems to come before the American People's Meeting in New York on April 5 and 6 will be the question how best this full integration can be accomplished."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"Social Equality" - - Our Economic Blind Alley

FEB 1 - 1941

NOT unexpectedly, the current discussion of discrimination against skilled Negro labor on defense jobs has raised in some quarters the old bugaboo, "social equality." The Lynchburg News, which deplores the discrimination, could not resist the impulse to throw in the following extraneous gem: "It is idle to try to convince the average Virginian of the virtue of social equality. He is dead against it. But economic equality is another thing." A Danville resident, one Mr. Guy C. Stephens, takes the Richmond Times-Dispatch to task for enlisting "in the great crusade to change the traditional relationship between the white and colored races." Mr. Stephens associates with the Negro's protest against discrimination in the Navy and Army his protest against discrimination on defense jobs. He declares bluntly that there is no place for the Negro in the Navy or Army, because his skin is black, which is the Hitlerian philosophy. He concedes that Negroes may fight for their country as menials in the Navy and in separate units in the Army. Mr. Stephens admits that economic discrimination is increasing, but opines that this "increase is due to agitation by union men who want to keep the skilled trades white." He also expresses the opinion that "a good part of it is also caused by this agitation for social equality."

The Petersburg Progress-Index says that "the point in question is not one of social equality at all," and observes that, "since white and colored people manage to work together in undertakings which might be cited, we suspect that those who are charged with adopting this policy are suffering from exaggerated fears."

FEB 1 - 1941

That is a fairly true picture of the conflicting emotions which arise among whites when Negroes ask for economic opportunity. When a Negro asks for economic opportunity he is, in a realistic sense, asking for economic equality. Without economic equality in the American system he is consigned to a position of economic insufficiency, reflected in the lowest possible living standards; in poor housing, poor health, illiteracy, incompetency and crime. The Negro's appeal for economic opportunity—or equality—registers upon many white people as an appeal for social equality. That is how Mr. Stephens discovered that union men "want to keep the skilled trades white." This is inconsistent with tradition. Long before the war between the states there were thousands of skilled Negro mechanics in the South, and they found employment. For 50 years following the war between the states much emphasis was placed upon the training of Negroes as skilled workers, such as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plasterers, iron workers, tinsmiths and so on, and they were quite generally employed on construction work, public and private. This condition was not changed or disturbed until unionism entered the South. Union men are not trying, therefore, to "keep the skilled trades white." They are trying to "make" the skilled trades white. Where does this lead the Negro in view of the displacement of common hand labor by the machine? It leads to economic extermination.

* * * *

1941

Both the Lynchburg News and the Petersburg Progress-Index agree that economic equality as sought by the Negro differs from social equality. That is a vitally important point upon which the socially and politically responsible white people of Virginia, and of the entire South, are called upon to define and establish a policy which is fair and under which the Negro can survive. It is straining the question of "social equality" beyond any reasonable interpretation or practice to set up the proposition that it is an invasion of it to employ Negroes as skilled tradesmen. If Negroes are to be excluded from such employment upon the grounds of "traditional relationship," the exclusion will be accomplished under entirely false colors and contrary to historic precedent.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 15, 1941

Figures Speak For Themselves

Investigation into the employment situation in Newport News bears out fully the previous statement of the *Daily Press* that there is very little discrimination against the Negro in the matter of employment. Nearly half of the workers at Fort Eustis, a government defense project are Negroes, a third of the men employed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, where highly skilled workmen are required are Negroes. The Virginia Engineering company engaged on a defense project north of the city has 55 per cent of the workers Negroes. Other contractors made similar reports as to employment ratios.

On the whole, there is evidence to support the belief that the Negro fares better in opportunities for work on the Peninsula than elsewhere in the State, and perhaps in the nation.

The Peninsula is not only dependent upon its Negro workers, but appreciates fully the services rendered by them.

That state of utopia has never been attained in this country when an individual or a group of citizens can demand and obtain exactly the type of work they believe they are fitted for. Thousands of youths are turned out every year from institutions of learning supposedly skilled in certain directions. They are both white and colored. Some times these youths are fortunate enough to obtain just the work they desire. More often they must take what is offered. That is the way of life here and everywhere. The man must fit into the job and prove his worth. If he expects the job to be fitted to him, he seldom succeeds at anything.

The figures on the employment of the Negro in this area speak for themselves, as does the work which is performed. And the harmony which has always prevailed between whites and Negroes is in no small part due to the fair distribution of work among both races, according to abilities.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEGRO AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

MAR 1 31941

CARPENTERS BARRED

The National Urban League this week called the attention of Charles F. Palmer, Federal Defense Housing Coordinator, to a report received from the Urban League of Kansas City, Missouri, that Negro carpenters seeking work at Fort Leonard Wood at Rolla, Mo., are experiencing difficulty because of a claim that there are no available facilities for them during their employment at the military camp.

DRIVE FOR INTEGRATION

An intensive drive is being made this month by Urban League branches all over the country to assure the inclusion of Negroes in vocational training programs made possible thru a Congressional appropriation of $70,000,000 to be administered by the U. S. Office of Education. The drive will be conducted in connection with the League's Ninth Annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign, which will be held during the week of March 16-23.

SEND-OFF FOR OHIOANS

Several hundred dollars was subscribed by Cleveland citizens and merchants in the East Side to finance the "sendoff" for Company E, of the 372nd Infantry, who will entrain this week for Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

The "sendoff" will take place in the Coliseum. Lawrence O. Payne, Ohio Parole Commissioner, and a former member of the outfit, gave a brief history of the exploits of the regiment, which won the coveted French Croix de Guerre.

ARMY DAY APRIL 7

Since April 6, originally set as Army Day by the Military Order of the World War, falls on Sunday, celebrations this year will be on Monday, April 7, 1941. The Secretary of War has urged all arms and branches of the Army to give cordial and enthusiastic support to the celebration. Cooperation in the form of reviews, open house celebrations, ground exhibits, and other features, has been suggested to all unit commanders.

MAR 1 31941

Over 2,000 spectators saw student aviator at Tuskegee Institute Alexander S. Anderson bail out of his plane and catapult 4,500 feet through space in a technically perfect parachute jump last Sunday afternoon.

The jump was made from a plane piloted by senior flight instructor C. Alfred Anderson of Tuskegee Institute. The student is enrolled in the Tuskegee Civil Aeronautics Civil Pilot Training program. Alexander S. Anderson is the possessor of a CAA license and will be able to jump every Sunday between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. for six mon

MAR 1

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Maxwell Field To Help Form Negro Air Unit

MAR 28 1941

Assigned Quota Of 60 In Recruiting First Outfit Of Kind

Southeast Air Corps Training Center authorities said here Thursday that Maxwell Field had been assigned a quota of 60 negroes to be enlisted for the 99th Pursuit Squadron, first negro tactical unit in the Air Corps, which is ot be formed at Tuskegee this Summer.

In all, it was said, the squadron would have 276 soldiers, including mechanics and technical specialists, 33 flying cadets who would be trained as pilot officers, and six to 14 non-flying officers.

In outlining plans for the new squadron Southeast Training Center authorities said:

"Training of pilots will be started about Oct. 1 at Tuskegee Institute. Applications for flying cadet appointments will be received by Corps Area commanders. Standards for appointment will be the same as for white applicants who must be unmarried and between 20 and 27 years old. They must have completed at least two years of college work or pass a written examination.

"Flying cadets are paid $75 a month and receive a $1 a day ration allowance. The Tuskegee course will require 30 weeks. Those who successfully complete the course will be appointed second lieutenants, Air Corps, Reserve, and be subject to call to active duty.

MAR 28 1941

"At least four of the non-flying officers will come from existing ground units of other arms of the service. Negro officers desiring service with the Air Corps, for a year of non-flying duty, may apply to their commanders. They will be needed about Sept. 1.

"Two more prospective negro non-flying officers will enroll as students April 7 at New York University in engineering courses. Upon completion of their work there they will go to Chanute Field, Ill., to complete their training.

"Enlisting of the 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists will be started immediately. They will be recruited in various parts of the country and sent to Chanute Field for training April 1. On completion of their training they will go to Tuskegee. Candidates must be high school graduates.

"A nucleus of 14 enlisted men from existing negro units has been ordered to Chanute Field to prepare for reception of the recruits and instructors will be provided by Scott Field, Ill., and Lowry Field, Colo."

Enlistment quotas follow: Maxwell 60; Mitchel Field, N. Y., 40; Bolling Field, D. C., 40; Patterson Field, Ohio 30; Chanute Field, Ill., 50; San Angelo, Texas, 30; and March Field Calif., 26.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

CITIZENS CALL ON F.D.R. TO ACT IN DEFENSE JIM CROW

APR 5 1941

Yergan Flays Policies: NNC Urges Negroes to Back Union in Ford Fight

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, attacked the rampant discrimination in current national defense projects at a mass meeting sponsored by the Washington Council of the congress at Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Wednesday night.

APR 5 1941

He cited the alarming proportions reached by job insecurity among Negroes and demanded that the Federal government act to compel airplane companies to employ colored men and women in skilled and white collar occupations.

The mass meeting also addressed a letter to President Roosevelt, demanding 7,000 jobs for colored workers at the Glenn-Martin plant at Middle River, Md. The demand will be followed by 7,000 applications for colored men and women to be filed with the company immediately.

APR 5 1941

Negro automobile workers in the Ford plant at River Rouge were called on to cease strike-breaking activities and stand with the labor union now fighting to force the Ford officials to unionize the plants.

Attention of the President was called to the $722,000,000 worth of contracts let to the Glenn Martin Company by the Government, beside funds being granted by the Government for doubling the size of the plant.

More to be Added

While 18,000 persons are now employed there, 20,000 more are soon to be added. The demand for 7,000 jobs for colored workers was based on the proportion of population in the area.

The Federal Government was described as the worst offender in discriminatory practices of racial character, and an alleged statement of Chairman Mitchell, of the Civil Service Commission, was quoted: "That Negro workers for the Government should be employed on a segregated basis and in segregated units."

John P. Davis, secretary of the NNC; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; the Rev. Arthur Gray, Sterling A. Brown and the Rev. F. A. Hailstorks were other speakers.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"PREJUDICED SOUTHERN OFFICERS SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED"--PRATTIS

By P. L. PRATTIS

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., July 17—At least 50 per cent of the Southern white officers assigned to Negro troops in Southern camps should be transferred to other units (white units) for the good of the service. That step should be taken in the interest of efficiency and morale among colored troops.

There will be many persons to dispute such a suggestion. The Southerners themselves would argue against it. So would many of the Negro soldiers. I can put up a strong argument against it.

MET MANY FINE WHITE OFFICERS

In the present tour of Army camps, I have met many fine southern gentlemen and officers in command of colored troops. I would say that the best men, emotionally, I have met have been southerners of the upper grades. I have seen them who would go to hell and back for their men. I have seen others who have recognized the handicaps under which the Negro labored in civilian life and are patient to help him catch up in the Army. I have seen southern white officers who favored Negro officers. Some have said they would be glad to have Negro officers in their commands. Others have said they would serve side by side with Negro officers.

SHOULD ALLOW FEW OF MEAN ONES TO STAY

I want to give full credit and tribute to these men. I have shaken the hands of most of them. We have talked across the chasm of race and have seen eye to eye. I would say, let them, and others like them, stay with Negro troops. I would even suggest that a few of the mean and prejudiced ones be allowed to stay so that some of the meanness and prejudice could be kneaded out of them.

But I am convinced that the War department should transfer the rest, for the benefit of themselves, the Army and the Nation.

In the first place, Negroes have a right to object when they are cornered in a spot with no backdoors like the Army and find that, for the most part, their traditional and actual enemies have been placed outside the front door with orders to keep them quiet and confined.

Down the line somewhere somebody seems to have sold the idea to somebody else in the War department that southern whites are the men to command Negro troops. Southern whites themselves have probably helped to sell the notion. They have been so used to bullying Negroes around in civilian life that they think the only difference in the Army is a uniform.

ARMY DISCIPLINE ISN'T SLAVE DRIVING

Of course, that's a mistake. The southern Negro in civilian life stands for a lot of booting around because he's hungry and wants a job. But in the Army, he's got a job and is not hungry and he doesn't want any stuff. He's felt like a man all the time. When he gets in the Army, he thinks he's getting his first chance to act like a man.

Thus the attitude of the average white southerner runs counter to what the average Negro soldier wants to act like. That does not make for morale. Even Army discipline isn't slave driving.

It is bad enough to have white commissioned officers exclusively over Negro troops, whether they are from the North or South. Nobody would think, yet awhile, of putting Negro commissioned officers in command of white troops. But it is an unnecessary mistake to corral thousands of men and put them at the mercy, generally, of their worst enemies.

CHANGE WOULD DO SOUTHERNERS GOOD

Furthermore, a change would do these southern whites some good. Most of them are not tested in their command of Negro troops. It's not possible to tell whether a southerner has real qualities of leadership by placing him in command of Negroes. He can and does take advantage of him. If it is desired to give these southern whites the real test (and it should be), place them with their own kind, southern Negroes, southern whites, and let them develop leadership of their own merits against the merits of their kind. If they think they're so damned superior, they should welcome the opportunity. But most of them won't.

They just love to boss Negroes.

And that is the big reason, they should be transferred, sent North, West or anywhere, to new jobs and new responsibilities. Let some of the reserve officers who have known colored boys in high schools and colleges of the North have a chance, not only to command colored troops, but to develop in the colored soldier full appreciation of himself as a soldier.

I'll compromise. You can leave the southern white colonels, some of the juniors and a few of the captains with colored troops. But those fresh, unreconstructed second lieutenants, arrogant first lieutenants and pompous captains should be given jobs with their own to test their nettle.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Half a Loaf Beats None

A Congressional investigation of the discrimination against Negroes in industry is the procedure proposed by Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. We can understand his disappointment that Senate resolution No. 75 authorizing it, is making slow progress. Yet what else could he expect? It is a concept

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL

TORPEDOING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Rumors are rife in Washington that Sidney Hillman, OPM co-chief, is planning to sabotage the committee authorized by President Roosevelt in his recent order designed to end discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

* * *

Hillman's reported plan is to load down the committee with subservient labor leaders, stooges of national insignificance, who will smother investigations and stall on remedial measures, thus perpetuating the OPM "do-nothing" policy on defense discrimination.

* * *

We warn the President and Mr. Hillman that unless a strong, courageous, active committe of nationally prominent and liberal persons in whom American Negroes have confidence is appointed, the high enthusiasm and morale engendered by the President's order will be destroyed.

* * *

The President's order will become a farce unless there is a committee with backbone and determination to enforce it.

American Negroes are in no mood to tolerate any more run-arounds.

* * *

We want a man of the calibre of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City as chairman of the committee; we want two or three nationally-known Negro members who will really function in running down and ending all cases of color discrimination in defense.

* * *

The traditional patriotism of the American Negro will be severely shaken if this committee turns out to be just another one of those things.

of such unlimited possibilities that it is bound to have the strongest opposition from those who are wedded to custom. It will take all the craft and patience with which the National Association has fought lynching into decline, to win opportunity for Negro labor.

For that reason we wish Walter White had been more diplomatic in his public utterances about the offer of Senator Truman's Senate committee to make a limited investigation of discrimination against Negroes. We know Sen-

ator Harry S. Truman. He is from Missouri where his public record is such that in both his candidacies for the U. S. Senate, he received the majority of the Negro vote. He is a man of his word. Whatever others have in mind, Truman meant what he said when he announced [illegible] he would hear some witnesses. That was an offer of a part of a loaf which could be put to good use while the loaf is coming. Instead White impugns the motives of the Truman committee by saying: "The N.A.A.C.P. has opposed and will continue to oppose the attempt to hoodwink Negroes whether the hoodwinkers be white or Negro." He is wrong when he says: "The only kind of hearing that would do any real good would be one of sufficient length to go completely into the subject in all its phases." Anything beats nothing.

We admire Walter White's zeal, and glory in his record. But this time he seems to forget that in a country like ours social gains are almost always partial gains made by compromises, even for the groups more numerous and stronger situated than are Negroes. We hope that senate resolution 75 passes. But whether it is getting through, it will help some if we can have Kindelberger brought before the Truman committee and there shown the American way and persuaded to put a thousand Negroes to work.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Leaders Confer With Plane Plant Heads

Officials of Negro Congress Hopeful the Parleys Will Break Down Discrimination Against Negro Job-Seekers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Officials of the National Negro Congress expressed themselves as being "pleased with the trend of our conversations," following a two-hour conference with President Glenn L. Martin and other officers of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company today.

The conference, which represented the culmination of a campaign conducted by the National Negro Congress for the past several months to open up skilled jobs for Negroes in the Aircraft plant, took place in the Company's main office located at Middle River, Maryland, some twenty miles outside of Baltimore.

Beyond pointing out that the Conference was called at the instance of the Negro Congress, and agreed to by Glenn L. Martin, for the purpose of exploring the full possibilities of integrating Negro skilled workers in the plant, officers of the National Negro Congress would make no further comment, preferring they said to await developments.

Participants in the Conference in addition to Mr. Martin, included: W. D. Siemon, Personnel Manager of the Company, two vice-presidents of the firm; and John P. Davis and George B. Murphy, Jr., National and Administrative Secretary respectively of the National Negro Congress.

According to War Department officials, the Martin Company on June 30, received $166,261,526 in defense contracts, bringing the total of the company's contracts to date to more than 616 million dollars. The contract was consummated five days after President Roosevelt's Executive Order making it mandatory that defense contracts contain anti-discrimination clauses. It contained no anti-discrimination clause. War Department Officials told the Congress that this was due to the fact that the contract had been "discussed" prior to issuance of the President's order.

The National Negro Congress then sent a telegram to the President, urging the Chief Executive to take action to prevent the War Department's deliberately making use of tactics which will hinder carrying out of the President's Order. The telegram said in part:

"We [illegible] advised that officials of the War Department contend that any contract upon which any discussion has been held prior to your order is not subject to the provisions against discrimination. If this interpretation of the phrase "Hereafter negotiated," is allowed to stand then it is clear that contracts not yet signed, amounting to billions of dollars, may be authorized without any protection against discrimination. We cannot believe such an interpretation is within either the letter or the spirit of your Executive Order."

Copies of the telegram were also sent to Secretary of War, Henry Stimson; Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox; officials of the Office of Production Management, and to William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Lady Lauds Order Banning Defense Bias

The Executive Order of the President was highly praised by Mrs. Roosevelt as a first step and suggested that we may go on to others.

This attitude was expressed in the following letter addressed to A. Phillip Randolph by Mrs. Roosevelt:

"THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Campobello Island, N. B.
June 26, 1941

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Thank you for your wire. I am very glad the march has been postponed and delighted that the President is issuing an executive order on defense industries.

I hope from this first step, we may go on to others.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT."

No person in the country has manifested a finer spirit of sincerity in seeking and working for the elimination of discriminations against Negroes in national defense than has Mrs. Roosevelt, commented Mr. Randolph. While she was opposed to the march on Washington, she has also been opposed to all forms of discriminations on account of race, creed, color or national origin, concluded the National Director of the March on Washington, Randolph.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Soldiers Don't Like Camp Segregation---And Show It

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resentment against the army's discriminatory policy toward the race, flared into the open because they refused to sit in the jim crow section of the camp theatre.

Colored soldiers have organized a boycott of the theatre as a result of the incident, it is reported.

In accordance with the Fort's jim crow policy, colored selectees are forced to sit in the first six rows of the movie theathe, "almost on top of the screen."

In the above instance, the two soldiers seated themselves near the center of the theatre. They were ordered to move to the segregated section by a white M.P. (military police). The soldiers objected, pointing out that their money was "as good as the next soldier's." They were put out.

On the following day, one imprisoned selectee is reported to have been freed and ordered transferred to another camp.

When a delegation of colored soldiers complained to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the theatre, he is said to have told them curtly, "I can only execute the orders handed down to me."

Soldiers stationed at the camp have expressed bitterness over what they said is "just another example of the sort of Hitlerist race policy adopted toward us by the Army, a policy which is certainly not conducive to building morale among soldiers, who are being asked to fight for democracy, something we do not have."

47d-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Lower Defense Jobs Bars In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Several hundred Negro building trades workers are now employed on various defense projects in this area as a result of the removal of trade union bans against them in local labor unions, Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban league reported this week to the Office of Production Management.

As a result of the activity of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM, Negroes have been admitted to the carpenters and bricklayers unions in that area, and an agreement has been reached for their admission into the painters union through an all-Negro local similar to the one formed by the carpenters in Greater Kansas City.

According to Mr. Webster's report, 131 Negroes, including 24 carpenters and seven hod carriers, were employed last week in the construction of the North American Aviation factory in Kansas City, Mo. The Patti Brothers company is erecting this project. One Negro foreman is in charge of a mixed crew on this job.

More than 430 Negro building construction workers are employed in the erection of the Lake City Ammunition plant near Kansas City including 100 hod carriers, five bricklayers, 26 carpenters and more than 300 laborers, plumbers and heavy construction laborers. Negro painters are expected to be employed on the job soon as the result of an agreement reached with the Painters District council. The council has agreed to permit the Negro painters to apply for an A. F. of L. charter so that they may work on union jobs in this area.

The Office of Production Management entered the trade union picture in this area when Negroes were barred from working on the closed shop construction job at Fort Riley Kan. As a result of OPM intervention, the Negroes were granted an A. F. of L. charter and permitted to work on the Fort Riley job. Since tthen more than 100 Negro carpenters have worked on closed shop jobs at Fort Leonard Wood and at other sites in this area.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Kentuckian Is Denied Position Because Of Race

Engineering Offer Withdrawn After Race Discovered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—When the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices meets it is reported one of the first cases submitted for consideration will be that of John Leroy Wallace whose attorney, Wendell McConell, contends that his client has been discriminated against.

According to the information obtained, Mr. Wallace, who is now in Louisville, received a wire from the U. S. Engineer office requesting that he wire whether he was available for a probational appointment as junior civil engineer at $2,000 per annum.

A letter of confirmation was received on May 26 in which he was asked to reply immediately. Further wires and letters were sent back and forth whe on June 4 Mr. Wallace received wire telling him to report for duty immediately at Nashville.

SISTER INTERVENES

About this time, Mr. Wallace's sister is said to have intervened writing the army engineer asking if they knew Mr. Wallace was colored. This, she said, was done in order to prevent him coming to Nashville and being turned down on account of his race.

"I called the man," her letter said in part, "he said you were told to report to work and that he hadn't had time to answer your papers. Then I asked him if he knef you were a Negro. He sounded very surprised. He said, in that case to avoid embarrassment, he would write you withdrawing the offer."

The same day, Mr. Wallace received a wire from the office as follows:

"Reference telegrams this office, June 14, 1941, offer of employment withdrawn."

WANTS TO APPEAR

In his petition through Mr. McConnell, Mr. Wallace asks that he be granted permission to appear before the committee to present his complaint and that immediate steps be taker to redress the grievance done the petitioner and that other and further steps be taken as the nature of the case may require and as to the committee may seem proper.

At present, Mr. Wallace is employed by the Seagram Distillery as chief of the service division in the Louisville distilleries.

This case, the first to be presented to the committee is expected to establish and open the way for further decisions in cases where Negroes have been flagrantly discriminated against because of their color.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LaGuardia Says FDR's Order Is "Historical"

Crowded Church Tell of Progress Hears Speakers

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Three thousand persons crowded into Salem M. E. church here to hear A. Philip Randolph, Mayor Fierella H. LaGuardia, David Sarnoff and other personages identified with the circumstances surrounding the executive order issued by President Roosevelt barring discrimination in the national defense program. The occasion also marked the first public report from the Negro March on Washington committee since its national director, Mr. Randolph, told a nation-wide radio audience on July 1 that the projected march had been found "unnecessary at this time" and therefore postponed.

No attempt was made to evade the fact that considerable criticism had been levelled at the march committee for its decision to call off the demonstration. In fact, the meeting was intended to give full explanation of the factors involved which prompted this momentous decision. Mr. Randolph, in a clear and forthright manner, succeeded in doing just that.

LAGUARDIA PRAISED

However, the remarks of Mayor LaGuardia, described by all previous speakers as the "unrelenting champion in favor of the executive order," along with the committee, were no doubt the climax of the evening.

"I am glad to be called upon to join in the discussion," he opened. "of what is a real landmark in the progress of democracy. I believe the executive order signed by President Roosevelt will remain one of the important public documents in our history, and the man who signed it will take his place among the true champions of liberty and true democracy.

"It may not be a literary gem," he continued. "Its meter might be defective in its poetry, but I am in a position to tell you that the man who signed it believed in it, in every line of it, in every word of every sentence of it."

He minced no words in lauding members of the March on Washington committee for their sincerity in tackling a problem which had become "a public scandal against minority groups."

WANTS BOARD TO SUCCEED

Turning his attention to the members of the Fair Employment Practice committee, named under the order, the fiery little mayor said: "This board may be a success for a time. It will have the opportunity to demonstrate to the entire country what the Negroes of America have produced in the last generation. No group nor race has made as much progress in 70 years as the Negro. You have accomplished and you have produced men and women in the sciences, arts, industries, and professions and athletics that has taken other races generations to produce."

Considered a paramount importance was the admonition of the speaker, also civilian defense administrator, to guard against claims of discrimination by industry to cover up "incompetency, dishonesty and immorality." While this remark met with the wide approbation and had its proper relation to the subject under discussion, many were quick to see the mayor making an indirect defense of his order suspending a Negro city employe on a charge of alleged "moral turpitude."

REVIEWS 'MARCH' PLAN

Mr. Randolph also reviewed the circumstances leading to the idea of the march pointing to the need for the development of "the technique of mass pressure," a thing new to the Negro. He scored the "dreadful conspiracy of silence" on the part of the white press with one exception, that of "P.M." There was praise for the efforts of Mayor LaGuardia and disdain for William S. Knudsen, co-director of Office of Production Management.

Coming to the controversial point, he said: "Simply stated, the march was postponed because its main objective, namely the issuance of an executive order banning discrimination in national defense, was secured in conference with the President.

"What about discrimination in the departments of the federal government? This was one of our objectives. While it was one of our objectives, it was not our main objective. We consider that it is more important to get jobs for Negroes in national defense, so that they may get milk and bread for their babies than to get them in the

army or navy or air corps, although we shall continue to fight to abolish discriminations in all departments of the government and the armed forces of the nation. This will be the next step in the fight of the march committee movement.

DEFENDS ACTION

"The National Negro March on Washington Committee would have been placed in an untenable, absurd and ridiculous position had it rejected its chief objective when offered by the President on the grounds that we didn't get everything we wanted as a pretext for marching anyhow.

"I want to make it clear 'that the purpose of the march on Washington movement was not to serve as an agency to create a continuing state of sullen unrest and blind resentment among Negroes against discriminations. Its purpose was and is to achieve a specific and definite thing, namely, elimination of barriers to jobs for Negroes."

Declaring that the march committee will be retained and expanded, the national director in stirring and dramatic fashion so typical of him, let is be known that 'we want one million Negroes organized in these committees to make a power that must be reckoned with."

Bessye Bearden, a deputy collector of internal revenue and leader in women's organizations, pledged the continued support of Negro women. Mrs. Bearden, active in eastern democratic political circles, was one of the few such persons willing to take a hand in the march on Washington when politicians everywhere were dropping it like a hot poker.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Training Depends On Answer

No More Courses For Negro Youth Until Jobs Sure

KANSAS CITY. Kas.,—(Special) —"Will North American Aviation hire skilled Negro workers who are being trained for airplane construction work in the Kansas City area?" This is the big question relative to the defense training of Negroes in this city, it was revealed here this week.

Several shop foremen and company officials from the Inglewood Cal., plant of North American Aviation are in Kansas City, visiting the defense training classes and looking after details at the bomber plant. None of these men, however, have been able to give an opinion as to whether Negroes will actually be given an opportunity to ply their skills at the bomber plant when the defense construction boom gets underway, according those in charge of the emergency defense training schools.

21 In Evening Class

At the Ninth and Washington center of emergency defense training, there are 21 Negro men registered and working during the evening shift (6 to 12) in a beginning drilling and riveting class.

According to L. E. Falgren, supervisor of vocational education, an additional group of young Negro men have registered and qualified for the defense training, but a class for them will not be okayed by the state board of vocational education until there is greater certainty that the Negroes already in training will be hired at the Fairfax bomber plant.

Already four men (all white) have been sent to work at the bomber plant and by late August requests for about 50 more men are anticipated, Falgren said. From September until the plant is operating at capacity he stated that the number of men called from the Sumner and Argentine division trainees groups would increase rapidly.

Request Custodial Employe

According to J. A. Woulf, manager of the Kansas City, Kas., branch of the state employment office, a request for a Negro custodial employe has been replied to, but as far as he knows no one has been hired for the job.

Negro trainees in the Sumner defense classes are not being trained for custodial jobs, but are being prepared for drilling and riveting jobs.

White trainees are being taught drilling and riveting and in addition four specialized courses are open to them. These courses are offered in cable splicing, enclosures, tube bending and precicion assembly, among the most specialized of airplane manufacturing skills. Training for Negroes and whites is given in separate classes.

Queried as to whether men are given any choice of the kind of skilled training they are to receive when they register at the state employment office (from whose rolls trainees are taken) Falgren was unable to say "yes" or "no." He thought Woulf of the state employment office might be able to answer that question.

Woulf Could Not Answer

Woulf, however, stated that he could not answer that question because his contact with the trainees ended after their applications to the defense training school were accepted. He was of the opinion, however, that the specialized courses offered were for advanced students. Falgren stated that all courses offered at the Ninth and Washington training center were beginning courses including those in the specialized fields.

Since a committee of Negro citizens called on him recently, Falgren has changed the lunch recess period of the Negro men to concur with those of the white men. Moreover, all trainees now enter by the same door. In making this concession to the Negro citizeary, however, Falgren has remained vigilant to see to what extent Negroes and whites mingle.

As a result of a visit to Inglewood, Falgren said he learned that the North American officials regard the racial employment problem as an employee problem. White men, in California he said, showed an unwillingness to work with Mexicans. It is asserted, therefore, that white men in Kansas will be unwilling to work with Negroes.

And the big question remains: "Will North American Aviation hire the skilled Negro orkers who are being trained for airplane construction work in the Kansas City area?"

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Wichitans Will Get Training

Win Fight for Entrance to Defense Classes

WICHITA, — The fight which Negro citizens of Wichita have been making for several months was won here Friday, August 1, when the State Conncil of Vocational Educational Administration voted unanimously to train Negroes in the four defense classes now operating here. The classes are in woodworking, sheet metal, machine shop and welding. Negroes and whites will be trained in the same classes.

The defense training program was opened to Negroes at a meeting held in the Lassen hotel with the following persons present:

Channing R. Dooley, chief, Training within Industry branch of the OPM.

Mrs. Ann Laughlin, NYA director for the state of Kansas.

J. C. Woodin, director of Vocational Training in Wichita.

Lewis W. Clymer, field representative, Negro Employment and Training Branch, OPH.

Roy A. Ellis, race relations unit, Bureau of Employment.

Glenn Warders, director, Kansas State Employment Service.

C. M. Miller, direrton of vocational education, state of Kansas.

C. W Corsaut, manager, Wichita office, State Employment Service Charles Newell, director, Unemployment Compensation division, state of Kansas.

The personnel directors of three Wichita Aircraft companies also were present: Mr. Thumbell, Stearman Aircraft; Warren E. Blazier, Beech Aircraft, and Wymon Russ, Cessna Aircraft.

Efforts to determine the policy of these companies in hiring Negroes brought no solution. The personnel directors suggested that the matter would have to be taken up with the company directors.

The part of the conference dealing with the training of Negroes, however, was highly successful. Up to now, only whites have been given defense training in the Wichita area, Negroes having been barred entirely.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Another Case of 'We Didn't Know You Were Colored'

HOUSTON. — John Walls, summer school student at Wiley college, was the victim of a case of "We Didn't Know You Were Colored," here last week.

His application for the army air corps was accepted and he was told to report at Houston not later than July 18, to get transportation to Ryan field in California. He left his school work and came here only to be rejected on the excuse that he had a murmur in his heart."

The officer in charge of the local office admitted that it was not a physical defect that kept Walls out but his color. The officer said that Ryan field is for white boys only.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Segregation Is the Breeding Place

• The country will be gravely concerned over the news from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, of a serious altercation between soldiers which resulted in the death of a Negro and white draftee, and the wounding of three white and two Negro draftees.

The facts at this writing, are not yet clear as to what took place or where the responsibility is to be fixed.

But this much is clear. Segregation and discrimination against Negro soldiers breeds antagonism between Negro and white troops and intensifies violations of Negro rights. It promotes a spirit of lawlessness and contempt for Negro citizenship rights. Yet this is an official policy of the Administration and the army officials.

If Negroes and whites were in the same regiment, living in fraternity and equality as soldiers, the atmosphere of antagonism would be eliminated. This is all the more important in those states in the deep South, where reactionary officials in power specialize in denying the Negro people their constitutional liberties and in pitting white against Negro to the detriment of both.

Jim-crowism in the armed forces violates the spirit of President Roosevelt's order against job-discrimination in defense industries. This order should be extended to enforce full equality in the armed service.

Conditions of discrimination make more difficult the unity of the people against Hitlerism and militates against a strong fighting morale in the army. A thorough investigation should be made into the facts of the Fort Bragg occurrence by the War Department. Segregation and discrimination should be outlawed in the armed forces and the Administration should take every step to guarantee the citizenship rights of Negro draftees.

47d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roosevelt Speaks:-

Affirms Policy for Full Participation by All Persons In Defense Program — Creates Enforcing Committee.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 25, 1941.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'NO TIME FOR PREJUDICE' SAYS SOUTHERN WHITE DAILY

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (By Samuel A. Boyea for ANP)—The wisdom of Dr. Rayford Logan's advi[ce] the Negro "Study War Some More," is being revealed daily in this crisis-born national attempt to give the Negro his due.

Most recent evidence of the beneficial results the Negro is securing from the impending world-wide disaster came in the form of an editorial in the sedate pillar of Southern respectability, the Montgomery Advertiser of Wednesday, June 18. The Advertiser, a morning newspaper, has from some time been catering to Negro interests. But most of their best stands on the part of the Negro bore the stigma of mawkish patronage and the stamp of the "yes but" school of argument.

On Wednesday, however, the old lady of Montgomery could bare it no longer and went down the street of equality doing a "congeroo." Said the Advertiser in the first leaderette of the day; "Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

"This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is entirely unrelated to efficiency and production. It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of other workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

"Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group.

"The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

Demonstrated Loyalty

"The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 27 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

"There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

"To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportionately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called upon to sacrifice for is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like, the sewers of hatred and prejudice.

"If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their lives for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SECOND EMANCIPATION?

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER by President Roosevelt, as part of his Fourth of July Proclamation, may go down in history as a second Emancipation Proclamation, for this is the second time in history of this country that an Executive Order affecting the Negro directly has been issued. The first was issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1863 outlawing human slavery in this country.

In his proclamation of June 25, President Roosevelt ordered all federal departments and agencies dealing with vocational and training programs to take special measures to avoid discrimination. Henceforth all agencies must include provisions in defense contracts to avoid discrimination in employment because of race or color. At the same time a special committee within the OPM was set up to investigate complaints of discrimination.

This action by the President came only after political pressure to have the March on Washington called off had failed, and the committee had assured Mr. Roosevelt that only an executive order would halt the march. The leadership of A. Philip Randolph and Layle Lane in organizing the movement was an important factor in gaining the victory for the Negroes.

However, as Mr. Randolph pointed out in calling off the march, the act of the President does not meet the vital and serious issue of discrimination against persons on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin in various departments of the government itself. This is particularly true in the armed forces of the country where discrimination is most rife.

Nevertheless it is a partial victory, and if the order is enforced in industrial plants holding government contracts, thousands of jobs should be immediately available to Negroes.

Now that the President has gone this far, it should not be hard to convince him that "the democratic way of life within the nation" makes it necessary for the federal government itself to set the example for private industry by abolishing discrimination in all departments of the federal government.

While many individuals and organizations cooperated in the mass movement that brought about the executive order, it is our opinion that most of the credit for this victory is due Miss Layle Lane, who initiated the movement through the suggestion of Oswald Garrison Villard, who in a letter contributed to Miss Lane's column on this page early this year, said that Negroes did not realize the power they possessed as a group. Said Mr. Villard.

> "Now if 13,000,000 white Americans wanted a just bill they would get it, because they would make life miserable for Congress, would become such a pressure group that newspapers would fall in line and public sentiment would swing to them."

Miss Lane, with the assistance of Mr. Randolph, got busy and formed a committee to make the Negro a pressure group for jobs in defense industries. The movement soon gained nationwide support and local committees were formed. With the united support of the Negro press, the movement attracted the attention of government officials who were quick to realize that the publicity resulting from the march could be used by the dictator nations to prove that there was no real democracy in this country. The executive order followed when other efforts to have the march called off failed.

Evidently, Mr. Villard was right when he said that the Negroes need to become a pressure group. Pressure during the last presidential campaign caused the President to name Benjamin O. Davis a general, and the changing of the War Department policy to the extent of giving the Negro a proportionate part of the personnel of the U. S. Army. and pressure caused the executive order ending discrimination in defense industries.

Perhaps if we continue to exert pressure on the government, we can secure a federal anti-lynching bill and a change in the policy of the Navy Department and other federal bureaus as they affect the Negro.

We congratulate the President on his issuance of his executive order and hope that he will have the courage to extend it to all branches of the federal service, so that it can

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEW NEGRO 'MP'S' NONE IN FOUR CAMPS; THOSE AT FT. BENNING HAVE LITTLE TO DO

FORT BENNING, Ga., July —One of the first puzzles that confronts you in the Army is the white military police. You wonder why if colored soldiers can be broken up into all sorts of work and service detachments some of them cannot be assigned to detachments of military police.

There are 8,000 colored soldiers at Fort Bragg, but there are no colored military police. There are none at Camp Lee, Camp Croft, Camp Wheeler, Fort Jackson or Camp Blanding. You get the impression that the military police are some special kind of white soldier gods.

But there are colored military police at Fort Benning, recently organized. They stick rather close to the colored area, and they are police, and they wear the arm band, although it is of a lighter blue than that worn by the whites and has on the letter "P" on it instead of the "MP" on the bands worn by the whites. As far as could be determined, their job seemed to be to keep down minor disorders among the Negro soldiers. None of them were seen directing traffic and there didn't seem to be any camaraderie between them and the white "MP's."

For the sake of the record, the names of the members of the colored detachment of military police at Benning are as follows:

Pvt. William Jones, Pvt. Billinger Roberts, Pvt. Echols Edward, Pvt. 1st Class James Robers, Pvt. John R. Carter, Corp. William Gregory, Sgt. Charlie W. Davidson, Corp. Joe B. Ross, Corp. King E. Freeman, Pvt. 1st Class Alvin Lewis, Pvt. Willie Bryant, Pvt. 1st Class Charlie C. Ligons, Pvt. Patrick H. Welch, Pvt. Peter Walls and Pvt. 1st Class Floyd Story, Jr.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Presidential Order Forward Step; But Proclamation Alone Not Enough

DEMOCRACY took a great step forward last week when the President issued an executive order requiring that all contracts awarded by the government to defense industries shall contain a provision that industries accepting such contracts shall agree that they will not discriminate against a worker on account of race, color, creed or national origin, but that such worker shall be considered for employment solely upon the basis of personal qualifications.

We want to emphasize that it was a victory for democracy rather than a victory for colored Americans. America can not save its soul and proclaim that it is fighting for democracy so long as any segment of the population suffers from discrimination.

However, aside from the above stated basic principle, the Executive Order does denote a trend helpful to colored Americans. It is the first time since Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that a President of the United States has used his great powers to attempt to secure equality of opportunity for colored people.

But no executive order enforces itself. No law is itself effective. There must be forces which make it work. This is the essential point which colored Americans must keep constantly before them.

So that the intention may become a reality, colored people must struggle and fight on two fronts:

(1) They must prepare themselves, regardless of the sacrifice. Not even an executive order can make a man operate a machine unless he is prepared.

(2) They must see that no straw bosses make ineffective the Presidential order. For example, two young colored mechanics, well trained, were sent to the Pennsylvania Employment Bureau to be placed on jobs. The functionary refused to send them out because they were colored.

That is the kind of thing that must be fought vigorously. Some prejudiced individual, who occupies a "two-by-four" job, sets himself up as the dictator who determines who shall and shall not get a job. It is the duty of colored people to use every method at their command to get rid of that type of person in the State Employment Bureau and in every other office which has to do with employment. Petty officials can prevent the carrying out of policies if they want to. It is just as important to have fair-minded clerks as it is to have liberal executives.

Finally, colored Americans must learn that justice and right must be fought for the same as anything else. It is only secured by a struggle. Appeasement is outmoded. It is our firm belief that the Executive Order issued by the President was the direct result of the threatened "March on Washington" by 10,000 colored Americans. Rights are simply do not work.

47d-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Harlem Leaders Condemn F.D. for Silence on Bias

JUN 7 1941

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Although varied opinions have been expressed here on President Roosevelt's recent fireside chat, several Harlem leaders interviewed last week condemned the President for his continued silence on discrimination in the defense set-up.

Their views follow:

EUGENE K. JONES, executive secretary, National Urban League: "President Roosevelt left no doubt in the public's mind as to his attitude toward the threat to our democracy which Hitlerism makes more imminent daily.

"United America can destroy this world menace, and there is no longer any excuse whatsoever for any person in America to sabotage the complete mobilization of our man-power by any un-American act such as the denial of defense work or defense service because of race, creed or color."

White Disappointed

WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP: "The President's speech means one thing and one thing only—war. Perhaps that is the only language that the dictators understand. I listened with interest as an American—and with disappointment as a colored man.

"America is not prepared to fight a major war and her state of preparation is cut down by 10 per cent or more because of the stupid racial prejudice which shuts colored citizens out of employment in the national defense program. I listened in vain for some word from the President about this."

Powell Scores Silence

DR. ADAM POWELL, Jr., co-chairman of the Greater New York Co-ordination Committee: "The speech doesn't mean anything to me until the President makes a strong pronouncement regarding colored people. All this talk about fifth columnists and who is right and who is wrong means absolutely nothing until he comes out as commander-in-chief of the army, the navy and the air corps and abolishes the practice of jim crow."

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS, senior secretary of the colored work division, National YMCA Council: "There is little new in the address. I think it was what most of the people of the country have been thinking and while the people do not want war, they are willing to do whatever is necessary to preserve what freedom there is in our country.

"Of course, there are those of us who feel that there is a lot to be done at home yet, and would hope that whatever is done, democracy may come to mean more for colored people than it does today."

JUN 7 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FULL CITIZENSHIP

Under "What the People Say" on this page is a letter written by one of the most learned and progressive ministers in Chicago—Dr. Harold M. Kingsley of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Because of its positive, uncompromising tone together with the peculiar circumstances of its origin, we deem it appropriate to comment on this letter.

The separation of soldiers' camps into colored and white sections, the lack of library and recreational facilities for the Negro trainee, and the recent declaration made by the Secretary of the Navy that democracy would blow up the navy, disturb Doctor Kingsley. He believes that if democracy carries with it sufficient explosives to blow up the Navy, then the Navy should be subjected to the test. Moreover, he is strongly of the opinion that something should be done toward the abolition of segregated induction, racial division in camps, exclusive racial personnel in the Navy, and all other practices that contravene democracy. He writes:

"This war situation certainly presents some paradoxical situations to the already harassed Negro. First, Oswald Garrison Villard (former editor of the Nation) said that the Negro is approaching the war without enthusiasm. Mordecai Johnson (president of Howard university) recently at a Roundtable of Christians and Jews gave us a dramatic illustration of what Hitler might be thinking about these soft spots in our American life.

"The best position that we poor ministers can take is this: that war is a barbaric and unchristian institution; that we can only justify it on the same ground that we would defend ourselves against robbers and predatory animals; that we must always hope that our enemies may some day be clothed and in their right mind again and rejoin the brotherhood of humanity."

In saying that we should fight at the same time the battle for full citizenship rights and the battle for the ideals of America, Doctor Kingsley makes a point that should be weighed carefully by all those who believe that democracy is the only form of political government which gives promise of an abundant life to racial minorities. He says:

"Our difficulties in American life are a family quarrel, and while we fight among ourselves we must present a solid front against outside foes.

"I am clearly convinced that we should not wait to win the battle of full citizenship completely and finally before we take up the defense of our country. In fact, according to the Constitution of the United States both our property and our lives are subject to the call of the government as the price for the limited democracy that we may enjoy.

MAY 31 1941

"Fifth column activities will put Negroes in a much weaker position than they are now. It is sound wisdom that we fight both of these battles at the same time—the battle for full citizenship rights and the battle for the ideals of America as presented in our foreign policy by President Roosevelt."

If more of our leaders were as frank and unequivocal as Doctor Kingsley, the Negro masses would have a clearer perception of the role they are to play in the crisis that threatens. Our people are divided, confused and bewildered. All this is caused by the silence maintained by our top leadership.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OPEN LETTER TO WICHITA SCHOOL BOARD

JUN 20 1941

To R. P. Jackson, president; Carl Johnson, Paul White, Wilbur H. Jones, John D. Bryant, J. J. O'Connor, Dr. Claude Holmes, Harrie Mueller, W. D. Critzer, Mrs. Cora Fulton, H. B. McKibbin, Oscar Blase, members of the Wichita Board of Education, and to L. W. Mayberry, superintendent, and J. C. Wobodin, supervisor of industrial arts, who are the board's executives in charge of vocational training:

America faces war! In preparation of defense, the federal government is calling all its man power for service either in industry or in arms. As early as last September, through the U. S. office of education, the school systems were asked to prepare a reservoir of trained labor, and Congress appropriated money for the purpose. Director Studebaker at the very outset made plain that Negroes were to be included among the trainees. He said Negroes were to be trained even though they were not usually employed in the crafts for which this training would prepare them.

Since that time three other government authorities have emphasized the need of having Negroes trained for defense employment: 1. Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, in charge of the Office of Production Management, went so far as to ask those to whom they gave defense contracts to make answer whether or not they were taking steps to use employable Negroes. The U. S. office of employment under the social security set-up which is in charge of the federal side of the state employment bureaus, is the agency through which the OPM is to be informed of any refusal.

2. The employment bureau has taken a hand in getting Negroes trained by directing the local employment bureaus to refer Negroes for employment the same as whites, and ordering them to report refusals to use them.

3. The President, vested at this time with extraordinary powers over industry in order to meet the nation's emergency, has asked industry to employ Negroes without discrimination. To indicate the urgency of their employment, he has directed the OPM to "take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power."

Members of the Wichita school board, the nation's need makes the case for Negroes who have sought to be trained in the vocational school you are operating. But instead of its welfare dictating your policy, you have eith

er of your own choice refused them or you have let the wishes of others lead you to refuse them. Your supervisor, J. C. Woodin, explains that this is an emergency—there is no time to train Negroes.

Let's see whether training Negroes is a waste of time, as Woodin implies. No less person than the head of the aviation division of the national defense says that the adequate arming of America for air defense will require several million men. Acting on that warning, one aircraft manufacturer in the East has put 1,200 Negroes into training. The Douglass company in California is already employing several Negroes in highly technical capacities, a fact which proves their race's ability to do the work. In other defense callings, such as ship building and steel manufacture and fabrication, Negroes by the thousands are at work. The claim that Negroes cannot become efficient aircraft workers stands unproven. Men like Kindelberger have said that, but never having hired any Negroes whatever, their statement represents their thinking not their experience.

But why argue? A notable section of the United States for the first century or two was built by black hands. The product of their skill still stands, and is bragged about. The Natchez pilgrimage mansions and the French Quarter which is New Orleans' pride, were built by black men while they were in slavery. It is sheer nonsense to say that today when they have education, they are not as competent as their fathers were.

There is still another reason why you school authorities should have opened up vocational training to Negroes besides the nation's need. If you are wishful and do not see the danger that threatens, if you discount defense preparations, still you hold public office! You are sworn officials, under oath to carry out the law! The law requires equal education. Race and color are not a lawful reason for keeping any citizen from whatever schooling the public treasury provides. You have violated that law!

The case brought in Coffeyville some years ago to compel the junior high school to admit a Negro child was won. It was won agains this week in Topeka. Your own good common sense tells you that the same principle is involved where a vocational school raises the bar.

It is beyond me how any man in the United States who values the democratic principle of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness it confers upon him, can refuse that same boon to another. It is done, but as I say I do not understand the prejudiced person's thinking. The Bible states a great truth when it says that he who hates his brother and yet insists that he loves God, shall first make peace with his brother. In the same way I think the truly democratic American would take delight in practicing the principle he professes.

But you of the Wichita school system have not been good Americans by choice. So we must insist that you respect your oath of office enough and carry out the law because it is the law.

In the Gaines case brought in Missouri to compel the state to give a law education to a Negro, because it had at Missouri university a school of law for whites, the U. S. supreme court said definitely and beyond appeal that equal education must be provided. That is the issue in Wichita in this vocational school. Not Mayberry, nor Woodin, but the law is the master. The United States from President on down through every agency engaged in preparing the national defense, asks that you train Negroes equally with other workers. That wish should be your supreme desire!

Must your city and you be shamed by having this training, so vital to the nation, wrung from you by the government, or by appeal to law? Or will you turn your back on your past mistakes and hasten to enroll Negroes for vocational training at once? In 24 hours you can change policy. Make that change! Hitler has already enough helpers in this country without aid from officials elected in a state where equality is woven into the very web by the makers of its customs and constitution.

—C. A. FRANKLIN.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

WITHOUT A JOB

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE of the type of discrimination that the National Committee for the Negro March on Washington is fighting to end.

All the members of the graduating class in the School of Aeronautical Engineering of New York University were immediately placed with airplane manufacturing companies except Douglas Watson, who happens to be a Negro.

Young Watson, who is the son of Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson, and Mrs. Watson of Harlem, won the first prize (the Voight Medal) for the best aeroplane design awarded by the University. He applied to a dozen airplane plants in all sections of the country for a place to do his bit in the National Defense Program but was turned down because of his race.

This is but one of hundreds of similar cases throughout the country that make it imperative that action, official action at Washington, and not words, is needed to change the policy of those companies filling defense orders, and of the Southern-dominated departments of the federal government itself which say that a man's skin must be white before he is capable of serving his country in any except the most menial jobs.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN AND [illegible]

An editorial on this page a w[illegible] ago called attention to the fact that N[illegible]roes were being discriminated against in d[illegible]fense industries. Statements issued by both President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management have cited evidences of discrimination which were not based upon inferior ability of lack of training, but upon color alone.

There was not a single objection raised to these statements; there were a number of commendations from both white people and Negroes.

The Advertiser knows that among its readers there are men and women who would not subscribe to the principal that defense jobs should be assigned on the basis of productive ability alone. Nevertheless the absence of any spoken or written objection to this principal indicates a heartening awareness that the production of ships, planes and guns cannot be hampered by racial prejudice.

The N. A. A. C. P., the most vocal organization representing Negroes, plans a "March of Jobs" in Washington to dramatize the problem of the Negro jobless. "Nothing we can think of would do the colored man in America so much harm as participation in a gesture like this at a time whent he country is in a supreme crisis," John Temple Graves, II, comments on this plan. The Advertiser agrees.

The President and the Office of Production Management, the supreme authorities on labor policy in defense, have stated in clear terms that discrimination in defense jobs is contrary to national policy. Companies with defense contracts have been urged not to follow such discriminations. It is true that in such industries as airplane manufacturing, these pleas have been disregarded.

But a "March of Jobs" in Washington will not solve the problem. An act of Congress would not help the situation. The desired policy has already been accepted as a national policy.

If America's "tenth man" is to be allowed to share his maximum responsibility in defense—and so contribute to his utmost in defense—the policy already announced must be adopted by factories with the support of public opinion in local communities. It is a great deal easier to conduct a demonstration in Washington than to arrange for surveys and conferences in a thousand local communities. But the latter will do a great deal more good.

The theme will have to be that in every instance where a Negro is denied a defense job because of his race, somebody is refusing to make use of a potential asset. There are no defense plants in Washington. Potential employers are not going to rush to a parade wtih offers of jobs.

Negro leadership should be active in a thousand communities making surveys of the workers available, their skills, their experience, and the type of jobs they can fill. Every earnest white leader who is conscious of what this country is up against should be cooperating to see that Negroes are permitted to fill jobs for which they are equipped.

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Southern White Daily Says Ability, Not Color, Grounds for Hiring Men

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Most recent evidence of the beneficial results the Negro is securing from the impending worldwide disaster came in the form of an editorial in that sedate pillar of Southern respectability, the Montgomery Advertiser of Wednesday, June 18. The Advertiser, a newspaper, has for some time been catering to Negro interests. But most of their best stands on the part of the Negro bore the stigma of shawkish patronage and the stamp of the "yes-but" school of argument.

On Wednesday, however, the old lady of Montgomery could bare it no longer and went down the street of equality doing a "congeroo". Said the Advertiser in the first leaderette of the day:-

"Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

"This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of either workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

"Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal Order as any other group.

"The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

"The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 27 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

"There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered by the systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

"To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportionately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called upon to sacrifice for is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like the sowers of hatred and prejudice.

"If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their lives for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must determine fitness to serve. . ."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hampton President Asks Roosevelt To End Service Bias

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., June 26—Hailing President Roosevelt's memorandum last week to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management, as a statement that further unites all Negroes and other minorities in a complete effort to defend, preserve and improve this democracy," President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute wired the Institute's thanks to President Roosevelt for this powerful statement and added that "we hope that this policy can be speeded up in practice and effect in the armed forces as well so that ambitious and able young men may fly fighting ships, man naval guns and be trained in the new mechanized divisions."

Dr. MacLean's complete telegram to President Roosevelt on Monday, June 16, follows: "We who are responsible for educating and training for both the defense effort and for continued building of this democracy are deeply grateful for your powerful statement of policy against discrimination to the Ofice of Production Management this morning. Your statement further unites all Negroes and other minorities in the complete effort to defend, preserve and improve this democracy. We hope that this policy can be speeded up in practice and effect in the armed forces as well so that ambitious and able young men may fly fighting ships, man naval guns and be trained in the mechanized divisions."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Industry Is Not the Only Jim Crow Offender, Mr. Roosevelt

We are glad to note that the march on Washington to protest against discrimination in the army, the navy and defense industries is to go on.

The President's excellent memorandum directed William S. Knudson and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management, to take immediate steps to deal with exclusion of colored workers from industry.

Mr. Roosevelt thus backs up OPM's own appeal to industrial leaders sent out April 11, 1941, and the President's fireside chat of March 17, 1941, in which he called for national unity.

But industry paid little or no attention to OPM then. The question is, will it listen to the President?

Our view is that it will not; but that OPM now has the direct order from the White House to write into defense contracts a clause stipulating that there shall be no color bar in hiring workers. It can take any other positive action it desires to carry out the President's wishes.

The President can go further, the committee in charge of the march on Washington believes. He can issue an executive order that will affect jim crow in the army, the navy, the air corps and defense industries. The memorandum to OPM mentioned above is not so inclusive. It mentions only private industry.

Take the armed forces, for instance. In New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and many other States, all races attend the public schools together and there is no State or municipal color line.

But New Yorkers who are drafted must go into jim crow army and air corps units and are not accepted in the navy at all except as cooks, waiters and flunkies.

There is more race discrimination in the U.S. Government agencies than there is in most States.

The government isn't a fair model for industrial leaders it tells to abolish jim crow practices.

The march on Washington is a fair notice to the government that it must haul down its own color line first, and then say to industry, "This is the way to do it."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

At Long Last

After eight years as Chief Executive, Franklin Delano Roosevelt has at last struck the evil forces of race prejudice and discrimination a deadly blow. An executive order signed at 2:05 Wednesday afternoon at the White House directed labor and defense industries to disregard race in employing workers is, in effect, a second emancipation proclamation. The first was a guarantee of physical freedom; this should mark the beginning of a new economic era for colored Americans.

The white press has reported the President's order as an item of casual interest. The reporters either did not know the drama which preceded the edict or for reasons peculiar to the narrow minds of the prejudiced omitted mention of those incidents which made history in the nation's capital Wednesday .

For the first time in American history, an American President has bartered with colored Americans.

The scheduled March-on-Washington of 50,000 Negroes protesting discrimination in defense industries was not to the President's liking. Through the First Lady he had requested A. Philip Randolph and Walter White to call it off. But the plans went on. Mr. Roosevelt issued a vogue and weak statement denouncing discrimination. Personally he asked the leaders to call off the march. The plans were nearing completion and line of march had been published. Then on June 25, A. Philip Randolph, Thurman L. Dodson, Rayford Logan, and Eugene Davidson were called into conference Wednesday with Fiorella La Guardia and Aubrey Williams, the last two acting for the President. Still Presidential determination was that the march must not take place. Four Negroes, as courageous and uncompromising as any that have ever been known as leaders, countered with the determination to abandon the march only if by so doing the object of the march could be obtained.

The President's edict was written in that session by those four colored Americans and the two agents of the President.

Without the march of 50,000 on July 1, 1941, Negro leadership accomplished all that they could have gained by that parade. If events of the next few months justify it, they are emphatic that the march will still be held.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SPEAKER RAPS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO

Blames Jim Crow Tactics For Sorry Plight Of Southern Workers

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — One of the most important conferences held in connection with the Negro's participation in national defense was that of the Negro Woman's Committee for Democracy in National Defense, held at Howard university Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Nationally known speakers were in attendance and gave in detail their observations and views on the position of the Negro woman in the picture.

Particularly effective was the discussion in which Miss Pauline V Meyers of Richmond, Va., took part Miss Meyers, speaking during the panel on "Negro Women and Organized Labor" stressed the unfortunate condition of the Negro worker in the South and pointed out that the majority of all workers referred to were in the south and employed in the lowest brackets of the industries in which they were engaged.

Miss Meyers scored point after point in her allotted time and was given by unanimous consent additional time to continue blasting away at the serious condition which confronts Negro women throughout the south.

Also on the same panel discussion was Miss Sabine Martinez, organizer of the Cleaners and Dyers union of the CIO. Miss Martinez followed the general pattern laid down by Miss Meyers and thrilled her hearers with her description of the actual working conditions confronting Negro women in the cleaning and dying industry.

Two other panels, health, housing and recreation; and training and employment in defense industries were conducted Saturday at the university. In the evening, Mrs. Sue Baily Thurman presented an "Inter-American Night" including lectures, dancing, arts crafts and such of the Latin-American countries—the whole being a notable contribution to the general success of the event.

Civil liberties was discussed Sunday morning at the panel which heard Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Selma Hirsch of the Council for Democracy and Dr. Doxey Wilkerson of Howard.

The mass meeting Sunday afternoon in the chapel listened to fine speakers, in Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as well as Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset and Miss Florence Kerr, who is assistant commissioner WPA.

The meeting closed on Monday with the final panels discussing the youth problems, farm security and the general morale of the Race. Findings and reports of the committees closed the sessions.

Out of town delegates included Miss Beatrice Edmonds of Richmond, Miss Pauline Meyers of Richmond, Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes also of Richmond; Marguerite M.Adams, Charlotte, N. C.; Hubbardine Daniels, New Orleans; Mrs. Carrington Davis, Baltimore; Laura E. Gates, San Antonio; Helen B. Grossley Dover, Del., Alma Illery, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Audley Moore, Mrs. Louise J. MacDonald; Miss Sabina Martinez, Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Mrs. Justine Williams, Mrs. R. F. Tanner, Ferroll Vincent Smoot all of New York City; Annabelle Sawyer, Topeka, Kans.; Frankie Taylor, Boston; Irene Patton, Chattanooga, and Miss Lucy Humers, Union, Pa.

"I am too practical to feel," he said with emphasis, "that because of the issuance of this order there will be a great change overnight. I am certain, however, that the avenue has been opened and that we have the vehicle with which to bring to the attention of the proper authorities any forms of discrimination that might rise against any minority group within the defense industries."

March Was Postponed

The meeting was sponsored by the March-on-Washington Committee in the form of a "victory celebration" of the President's order. The scheduled march which was to have taken place Tuesday, July 1 was postponed as a result of the order.

Because of his long record of fairness as mayor of New York Mayor LaGuardia, many, believe, was the guiding force behind the move to have the President sign the order that purports to give a larger share of democracy to one-tenth of the population in view of the growing national crisis.

Not a Complete Victory

"I do not consider this a victory celebration," Mayor LaGuardia said, 'but I do rejoice that a wrong of long standing has been recognized."

He said he does not believe that any group is entitled to any special privilege or consideration and likewise none should be discriminated against.

"I have never appointed a Negro because he is a Negro, but have never discriminated against a Negro if he is competent to fill the job." This remark as were many others was greeted by spirited applause.

Continuing further, Mayor LaGuardia said: "Our country is now face to face with a grave crisis and finds itself in a period of emergency. It is the duty of all citizens to provide the necessary weapons of defense. We are all citizens and we only ask to do our part." In a sober vein he reminded his hearers that the committee had done its part to open up the way and now it is the duty of Negroes themselves to gain the competence and the necessary qualifications in order to fill the jobs.

Flew from Boston

He was late arriving due to the fact he flew in from Boston where he had spoken earlier to a conference of Governors.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and organizer of the March-on-Washington Committee said that the local March committee has been ordered to remain intact to see if the order of President Roosevelt is carried out. He urged workers who are qualified to register at the various employment agencies throughout the country to be in line for jobs as they arise.

He said he was aware that the order does not overcome "discriminations in the Federal offices of the Government." He read the text of the order for the benefit of those who had not had the opportunity to read it.

"We Hate Hitlerism"

Walter White, NAACP secretary, said Negroes in America have a double reason for wanting to see Hitlerism destroyed. "We hate Hitlerism not only in Germany but in Mississippi and in the District of Columbia as well." He [illegible] militant sustained and organized public opinion will be necessary to carry out the order effectively.

Miss Jeanette Welsh of the Nonpartisan Council of Women told of the Negro woman's role in defense.

M. P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters reviewed the fight Negroes have made and are now making to gain full membership in the American Federation of Labor; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Elks, portrayed the Negro's unfailing loyalty and patriotism from Crispus Attucks to the present time and predicted that if Hitler started across the Atlantic "black soldiers would meet him in the mid-Atlantic, put him in chains and present him as a gift to President Roosevelt on Capitol Hill."

Dodson Presided

Thurman L. Dodson was master of ceremonies. The invocation and benediction were given respectively by the Rev. Robert W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Temple and the Rev. Hampton Gaskins, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church. Musical numbers were given by the Dixie Harmonies Quartet and Miss Ruth Logan. Miss Virginia Williams led the audience in community singing.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

"Wrong of Long Standing Has Been Recognized," Says Civilian Defense Chief

In a sincere talk straight from the shoulder, Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York warned a gathering of more than 2,000 persons assembled at the Watergate, Tuesday night, that the executive order signed recently by President Roosevelt, giving equal opportunity to Negroes in defense, was not a panacea for all the ills of racial adjustment.

47d-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE AMERICAN NEGROES HAVE AT LAST SMOKED THE PRESIDENT OUT IN THE OPEN AND MADE HIM TALK

The memorandum issued by the President, on official discrimination against the Negro on the defense program, is not worth the paper it is written on; and will not get the Negro any more jobs under the Office of Production Management, or any other department of Government employment, than he is receiving now. The President in good conscience must confess that the Negroes smoked him out, and made him say publicly, whether he approved or disapproved the un-democratic policy of his administration, discriminating against American citizens; on the defense program, on the ground of race and color.

JUL 4 1941

Following the lead of the National Baptist Union-Review, the official organ of the National Baptist Convention of America; Dr. Green L. Prince, president, ninety per cent of the Negro press have continued to bombard the President's administration; until he had to say something whether what he said, changed the status of Negro participation in defense work. The Negro press and pulpit have done the race and country a good job and have served notice on the New Deal at Washington; that the race may not be able to do anything about the President's policy; but it was not going to take the injustice lying down on its back without the most vehement protestation that the human heart could make.

We agree with A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Pullman Porters' Association, when he said, there is nothing conclusive in the President's memorandum. It is not an official executive order, or a proclamation directing the Office of Production Management to change its policy of race discrimination, and give the race an equal opportunity to earn money on the defense program with other citizens. In consequence of which, Mr. Randolph said, that the mobilization for the march of citizens on Washington would be redoubled to the end. The President is afraid of the militant protest Mr. Randolph is leading against racial discrimination. He knows it will open the eyes of the Nation; and expose the fallacy of the President's efforts to guarantee democracy to foreign people, and deny in the same breath deliberately, the same privileges and rights to his people at home, on the ground of race and color. We are inclined to ask the question; what is the matter with any government that will pawn the lives and property of its citizens to give freedom and opportunity to aliens and deny these same privileges to citizens at home, on the ground of race and color? If the President has power and authority to seize the property of citizens; take over their mines and factories and operate them under military rule, by executive order, why can't he say to those holding Government contracts on our production program, you must give citizens jobs without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. God only knows what sort of a Government we have. The devil does not know; all he knows, is, that those in charge of such a government are headed his way, and he is making preparation to give them a hot reception when they reach their destination.

JUL 4 1941

The President is visibly on the "spot," and all liberty loving Negroes who love freedom more than they do, a "meal ticket," are going to fight to keep him on the "spot"; until he quits substituting politics for their Constitutional rights and privileges. If the President wanted the Negro to have work on our defense programs; all he would have to do; would be to say: Knudsen and Hillman; "cut discrimination out," and it would be cut out. And the Negro would have all the work he could do on all defense production projects. Knudsen and Hillman were appointed by the President and their duties were fixed by executive order; the President is their superior officer and they are his inferior officers, and must take orders from him or get out. Mr. Knudsen was chosen to head the Office of Production Management, because of his special fitness as a producer. One of his special qualifications for the job, was, as President of the General Motors Automobile Company, he didn't permit a Negro to have a job above that of a janitor, and worked more than 200,000 men daily.

Our President is a dictator, clothed with all the power and authority of a Hitler or Churchill, and he can do anything he wants to do. If he chooses to, he can create emergencies and provide for their cure or let them run their course. Whatever power or authority he did not assume to meet emergencies, that he discovered; he frightened Congress into conferring further dictatorial powers upon him by the Lease-Lend Bill. Since then, he has declared that an unlimited emergency exists; and if in his wise judgment, he thinks it is necessary for him to suspend the Constitution and its amendments; declare himself Emperor of America and return all Negroes to the South as slaves, he has the power and the authority to do so; and there is none to stop him, if he commands the Army and Navy to carry out his executive or military orders. If the President can seize the property of private citizens; public utilities, factories and mines, why can't he make some of those holding billions of dollars JUL 4 1941 Government defense contracts; give capable, deserving and worthy Negroes jobs, that they may make some of the money the Government is paying to white people making them millionaires? Is it the policy of the administration to keep all the Negroes on relief, on half rations and half pay, and take all white people off relief, and put them on production defense jobs at full wages and short hours? God forbid.

—Union-Review

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Long Road Ahead

When Mayor Fiorella La Guardia of New York, told an audience of three or four thousand colored Americans at the Water Gate last week that the executive order signed by President Roosevelt on June 25 was the "recognition of a wrong of long standing," his remark was applauded to a resounding echo over the still waters of the Potomac.

JUL 12 1941

Those who saw and heard La Guardia will long remember the occasion and those words. His comment on the document showed greater courage and honesty than usually typifies the administration's spokesmen in dealing with Negro affairs. La Guardia was sincere and his words rang true.

"Not the celebration of a victory," he called the evening's program but the "occasion for rejoicing that a wrong of long standing has been recognized." There followed a challenge to colored workers to prepare themselves for placement in the defense industries. Qualifications and competence must be the basis upon which the Negro worker is placed on the payroll of defense industries. As Mayor of New York City, where he declared "civil service is on the level," he said that he had never appointed a Negro because he was a Negro and he had never failed to appoint one if he was qualified. JUL 12 1941 Mayor's employment policy is the employment policy which the Negro desires to have adopted by the federal government as well as private industry in or out of the defense program.

The Negro asks no favor because he is a Negro, but he is more and more vigorously protesting the discrimination heaped upon him because of his color.

It is fortunate that one with Mayor La Guardia's outlook occupies his position of importance in the national defense set-up. In any council where our interest is concerned it is good to know that we have a friend who is as forthrigpht, emphatic, and sincere at the conference table as upon the speaker's platform.

His audience that July night had the feeling that if Defense Administrator La Guardia has his way the March-on-Washington, which has been postponed for a time, will never be necessary. His audience felt, too, that Fiorella La Guardia with his wealth of experience in American public affairs was also sympathetic with the repeated warnings to local committees of the March-on-Washington movement to remain organized, to watch developments.

JUL 12 1941

That recognition was a rejoicing. A hard, long road lies ahead. To wrong of long standing has been assume too much energy in premature ing that wrong. But let us not con- necessary preliminary step to right- ure a-

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

I AM AN AMERICAN, but I cannot, if I want to, enlist in the United States Marine Corp.

I am an American, but I cannot, if I want to, join the Navy except as a cook, messman or kitchen scullion.

I am an American, but if I am drafted, I must be sent to a Negro regiment for service.

I am an American, but even though I am qualified as a pilot, I cannot fly with a regular army unit but must become part of the 99th Pursuit Squadron which is now in process of formation.

I am an American, but if I live in the Southland, I cannot vote in primary elections and I must pay a poll tax and be able to interpret the Constitution of the United States before I am permitted to vote.

Ludlow W. Werner

I am an American, but if I live in the Southland. I cannot go into a first class department store and try on a hat or suit of clothes in the store to see if they fit me before I buy it.

I am an American, but if I live in the nation's capital I must go to a Negro school, from primary grade to college.

I am an American, but if I live in the nation's capital, I cannot go to a movie house, operated either independently or by one of the large chains, which caters to whites.

I am an American, but if I live in the nation's capital, I cannot go into a first class white restaurant and order something to eat.

I am an American but if I live in the nation's capital I cannot attend concerts in the D.A.R. Hall.

I am an American, but if I live in Baltimore, Md., I am subject to be insulted by white storekeepers.

I am an American, but if I live in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, I am also subject to insults.

I am an American, but if I live in New York City, I cannot get work at any of the largest industrial plants which hold contracts to build vital defense materials for the United States Government.

I am an American, but if I live in New York City, I pay higher rents and live in more squalid quarters than other citizens.

I am an American, but if I live in New York City, I may not be employed in private industry along with other citizens except as porter, elevator operator or in a menial capacity for the most part.

I am an American, but if I live in New York City I may take out membership only in the Negro Y.M.C.A.'s.

I am an American, but if I am a skilled worker I may not become a member of any A.F. of L. Union except in a few rare instances.

I am an American, but if I am accused of a crime in the North I am always guilty before I am tried.

I am an American, but if I am accused of a crime in the South I may not even face trial—I may be lynched.

I am an American, but if I ride in Pullman cars I must change to ill-smelling day coaches when I cross certain state lines.

I am an American, but no one has ever questioned my loyalty to the United States.

I am an American, but no one has ever heard of a Negro Benedict Arnold and Quisling.

I am an American, but I am a Negro.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THAT OPM COMMITTEE

The President's recent executive order authorized the establishment of a five-member committee on fair employment practice in the Office of Production Management.

We believe that the purpose of this committee is primarily to stop discrimination against workers because of so-called race, color, religion or nationality.

Since the only persons likely to be discriminated against in defense industry are Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Americans of foreign extraction, we believe that the committee should consist of two Negroes, one Jew, one Catholic and a citizen of foreign origin.

Negro members should predominate on the committee because most of the discrimination in defense industry has been against Negroes.

There should be a Jewish member because there has been considerable discrimination against Jews, and there bids fair to be more.

There should be a Catholic member because of recent disclosures of discrimination against Irish Catholics.

And because of the growing anti-alien hysteria egged on by various newspapers and selfish interests, there is danger of injustice to citizens who were, or whose parents were, of foreign birth.

The Pittsburgh **Courier** is interested in doing away with **all** discrimination of an unfair nature against **all** workers, whether white or colored, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, because it recognizes that only when **all** discrimination of this sort is ended can Negroes be safe.

The President would be doing a fine thing if he made this committee truly symbolic of national unity in the manner we have suggested.

Nation
New York, N. Y.
July 5, 1941

A FORMAL ORDER BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

barring discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in defens industries is an important move in defense of democracy. The order is to be implemented by a committee set up in the Office of Production Management, which will receive and investigate complaints and take "appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid." As Mr. Roosevelt said in an earlier statement, "No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad." The fact that an order against discrimination was necessary is a wry commentary on the weaknesses of our democracy. We hope that the President's little emancipation proclamation will be vigorously enforced.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Shall The Negro Get Work?

The president recently felt it necessary to protest against a Jim Crow line in employment in defense jobs in towns and cities. The Negro, for all the apparent progress of his race, seems now caught in a more desperate position than even he knew in the past between a land where there are few places for him and the towns where there are no jobs for him.

This is an American problem of special significance to the South. In recent years huge numbers of Southern Negroes have moved to the cities of the North. Indeed today the largest communities of Negroes in the world are north of the Mason and Dixon Line. But millions of Negroes remain in the South and always will remain. That means that when, on the land and in the town, he is progressively shut off from a chance to work, the burden of his dependency on the region will increase. This is tragedy for the Negro, but it is a tragedy from which his white neighbors do not escape.

Indeed, this increasing economic plight of the Negro is one which puts a growing load on the South's advance. No region can afford the luxury of carrying a race which in large degree is not allowed to work for itself. But the process, shown in census figures, moves in that direction. Discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the end comes to a white insistence that white men be allowed to support Negroes in idleness. If that makes sense this is a silly world. Yet that seems to be the direction in which discrimination against the Negro in town and country employment is leading.—The Raleigh News and Observer.

Fears U. S. Scandal In Race Prejudice

By the United Press.

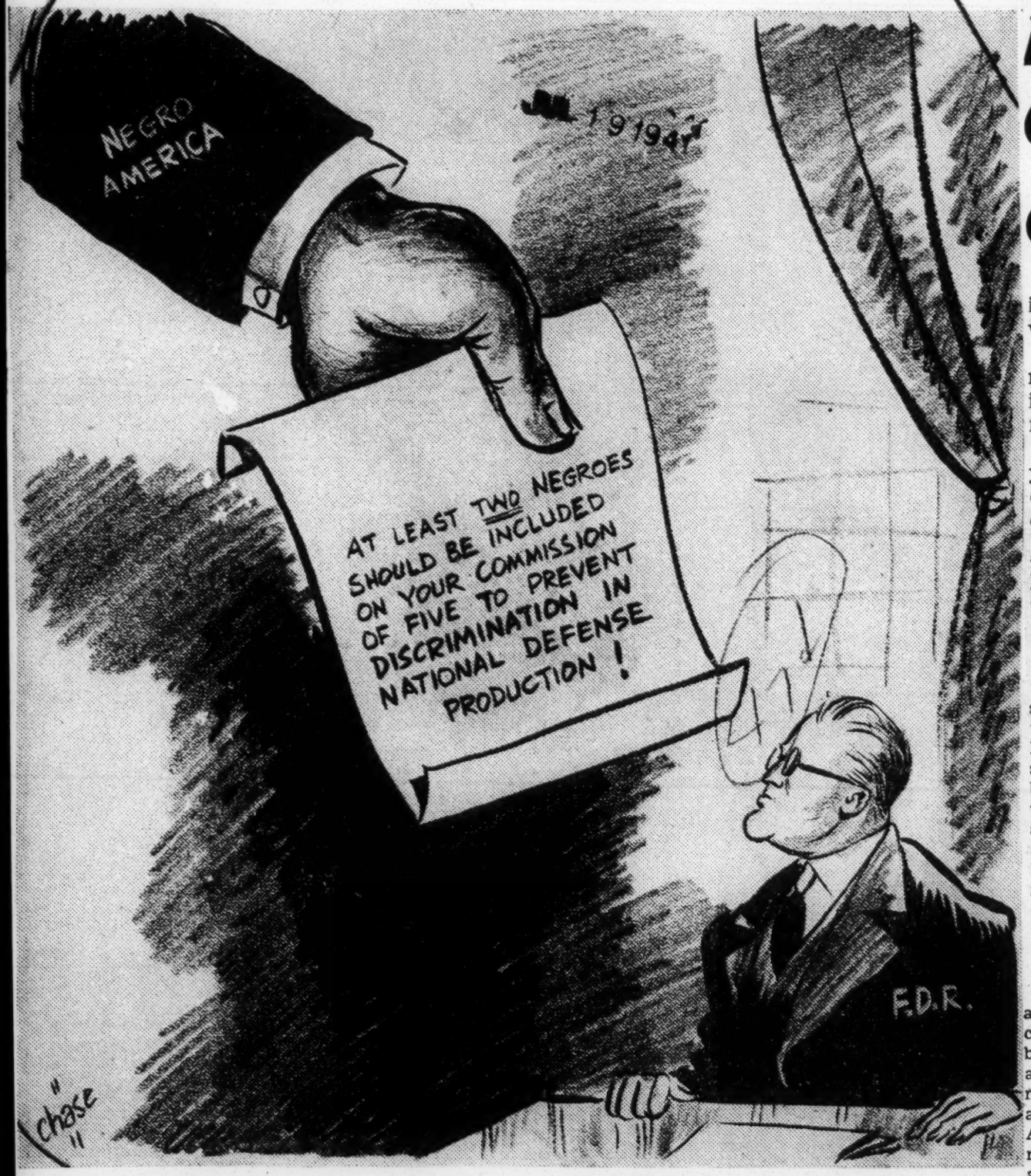
WASHINGTON, July 14.—Owen A. Knox, head of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation, today told the House Judiciary Committee that "continued army and navy discrimination" against Negro service men would result in a "national scandal."

Mr. Knox, appearing in support of a bill which would prohibit discrimination on a basis of race, creed or color by firms holding defense contracts or by government agencies, said discrimination was habitual" in advancement of Negro officers in the army and in acceptance of Negro men for naval duty.

476-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Two At Least



Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Soldiers' Letters Paint Dark Picture Of Army 'Democracy'

479

CONDITIONS Negro soldiers are meeting daily in army camps throughout the nation [illegible] not what one would expect to find in a democracy. JAN 9 1941

This is not the speculation of an editor sitting in his chair in a newspaper office. Nor is it the impression of a reporter who has visited these camps.

It is, instead, much more significant. It is the conclusion reached by young men, some of whom volunteered their services, who live day in and day out in these camps and know from personal experience what conditions are.

The following are excerpts from letters received from young men in army camps by Elizabeth Galbreath, women's editor of the Chicago Defender, who has been carrying on an extensive correspondence with the soldiers.

The complaints voiced by the boys through their letters have been gathered together and forwarded to the War Department in Washington with a request from the Defender that they be investigated and that a report be made back to us.

Unedited excerpts from soldiers' letters follow:

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—"Three soldiers were accused of rape while they were in Wisconsin. Later the girl involved and the state dropped the charges. The boys claimed innocence. Yet they were retained in the guard house at Fort Custer. A few days ago a m[illegible] took the boys out and beat up one of them so that he required hospital attention. The other two boys in order to avoid a similar beating at that time were forced to admit guilt."

CAMP LIVINGSTONE, La.—"We are all very much disgusted by the conditions we found here. We have been restricted to the camp area to avoid trouble, as we have heard many rumors that colored soldiers are being mistreated in the city of Alexandria. It seems that the north and south each control an army of their own. In as much as we are members of the northern army, we will have to return north. The Negro soldiers of the south are ordered not to have anything to do with us."

Camp SHELBY, Miss.—"The colored cab company was put out of business by the whites. Since Camp Shelby has started to grow, there have been about four new cab companies established, and the whites won't let any colored cab company operate. It seems as though colored should operate for the Race troops."

HATTIESBURG, [illegible] a poor white man knock a colored woman down on the streets, and the police look on."

PROVING GROUND, Ill. — "There are two cases of mumps. And for three weeks none of us has been allowed to get out. No colored relatives or friends have been allowed to enter the grounds, yet as many white persons as ask are allowed to enter. White paper boys. white soldiers' kids, and officers' friends coming in for parties are welcomed. They stay on the 'hill,' and we can't go up there at any time, not even to mail a money order. I can't see any difference in this place than in camps in the South. When a post has something contagious, no one is supposed to enter and no

one is supposed to leave. They are not supposed to make a line between the colored and white. This dump is a burning hell on earth."

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—I don't find things good here at all. Things are terrible. I could disclose some very important news. Could the paper send a reporter here? After a reporter was here some time ago it made things a little better. The white people are very, very unkind to colored, even to soldiers of high rank. This is a sad experience for me. I didn't know much about the South until I came here, but I find the whites like anything but real men. I wonder if the N.A.A.C.P. could send a special investigating committee here. There has been quite a litle incident happen here. It is bad not only in camp but in surrounding towns."

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—"Mistreated soldiers wrote the war department about the conditions at camp. An inspection general came to investigate. On the day that the inspection officer came to camp, it was to have been made possible for the individuals who wished to have an interview with the office, instead an whole company was sent out on detail that day which kept the men away from the officer. The army is getting very rotten every day. After the men couldn't see the inspection officer, many of them drew up a petition and signed it. They tried to get this presented through an interested officer, but failed."

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—"When a Negro soldier buys ice cream in the white post exchange, he has to go outside and eat it.

"Some companies are so terrible until their soldiers don't get time to rest at all. They don't stay clean, and their clothes are wrinkled and dirty.

"This camp being a Jim Crow place, there is no theatre for Negroes. No show of their own. Some companies kill the spirit of their soldiers."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Group Lists Names for OPM Board Banning Discrimination

JUL 19 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to President Roosevelt last week, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council with affiliated organizations of the National Negro Business League, National Baptist Convention, the Bishops' Council of the A. M. E. Church and the National Negro Insurance Association, recommended and urged the appointment of the five-member Special OPM Board to prohibit discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the Government and National Defense jobs as authorized last week by Executive Order 8802, entitled "Re-affirming the policy of full participation in the Defense Program of all persons regardless of race, creed or national origin and directing certain action in the furtherance of said policy."

Leaders of the white race recommended and highly acceptable for membership on the OPM board to prohibit discrimination in employment, presented and urged upon the President. Chairman, Herbert Agar, editor, Louisville Courier Journal; Robert Allen, columnist of Merry-Go-Round, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talledega College, Talledega, Ala.

Members of the colored race recommended and highly acceptable for appointment to OPM board created by Executive Order 8802, are: Dr. C. B. Powell, president of Victory Life Insurance Company and editor of New York Amsterdam Star-News; Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, alderman of Second Ward, Chicago, Ill.; Attorney Leonard Lewis, general counsel of Afro-American Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hon. L. C. Blount, chairman of Executive Committee National Negro Insurance Association, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. J. E. Mitchell, editor of St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; Attorney Homer Brown, member of Pennsylvania Legislature, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rev. C. T. Murray, president of District of Columbia Baptist Ministers Association, Washington, D. C.; Attorney C. C. Wimbish, former assistant State attorney of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Robert M. Williams, Wash-

JUL 19 1941

JUL 19 1941

JUL 19 1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THERE IS ONE THING THE AMERICAN NEGRO MUST STOP DOING – THANKING WHITE FOLKS FOR GIVING THEM THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS

JUL 1 1941

To His Excellency,
President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Your recent pronouncement in connection with the practices of discrimination in our great Defense Program, especially in its reference to Negro workers, will be powerful in its effect upon the morale and unity of Negro citizens and laborers.

JUL 1 1 1941

Only time can tell and demonstrate the far-reaching effect of this noble and just statement:

"Labor stringencies are appearing in many areas; fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discriminations against Negro workers has been nation-wide.....This situation is a matter of grave national importance and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively.

"As chief executive of the nation, I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that all holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the utilization of available and competent Negro workers."

Representing twelve church denominations, more than 300,000 communicants of the Chicago Interdenominational Council of Negro Churches, we herein express our appreciation and complete approval of your noble expression and high purpose to make American Democracy function in America.

We pray that Your Excellency, with the high executive authority entrusted to you in the special emergency under which the nation now labors, will set the example in our national life, through executive order, that all forms of discrimination in the National Defense Program shall be completely eliminated, and thus implement the expression and purpose of Your Excellency in your noteworthy pronouncement.

We further pray that Your Excellency will not fail to bring to bear upon unions, labor unions and other organizations that may be related to the Defense Program, the fact that our government will not tolerate any form of un-Americanism.

JUL 1 1941

The Chicago Interdenominational Council of Negro Churches:
Bishop James A. Bray, Pres.
Rev. U. S. Robinson, Sec.

Special Committee of the Executive Committee:
Rev. J. M. Evans, Vice-Pres.
Rev. H. M. Marbly
Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Chrmn. Ex. Brd.
Mr. A. L. Foster, Chicago Urban League
Rev. U. S. Robinson
Rev. A. E. Bennett
Rev. B. F. Smith.

The above men who issued and published the above resolution to the world sought to render their race a lasting service, but fell into error, which is second nature with Negro leadership. Thanking white folks for what is already ours by every moral and legal right, written in the books of God and man, is a confession of an inferior complex. Negroes must stop thanking white folks for rights, privileges and opportunities that white folks have been robbing the race of for two hundred years more or less. We must stop begging and thanking white folks for rights, privileges and opportunities that the law and God have given us. We thank the President or even commend him for issuing an executive order, cutting out discrimination on our defense program, after he had been forced to do so by an aroused public sentiment? The white folks have had a monopoly on all the defense work since its beginning; yet, they have not and will not pass a sanctimonious set of resolutions, thanking the President for their jobs. Then, why should the Negroes thank him in the light of the President's failure to do so, until he was forced by public sentiment that he could no longer resist?

When we give thanks for what belongs to us, we vacate our rights as citizens, and confess that we are creatures of public charity. We ought to stop looking to other people to finance our schools and churches; our Y. M. C. A.'s and other racial institutions, and finance them ourselves. If we ever command the respect and confidence of other people, we must "tote our own skillet." Within our racial body we do not expect that portion of our race that depends upon the other portion of the race to carry them on. We make our own grade in racial value and worth; and we need not expect to be labeled in value, or among the things that other races do, any more than we mark ourselves to be, by what we achieve within the race and contribute to civilization along with the contribution of other races. White people do not ask Negroes to contribute to them from any source whatsoever; and Negroes ought not to expect white folks to carry them along any more than white people expect Negroes to carry them along. That does not mean that we should not accept any assistance that our white neighbors desire to offer us, but it does mean that when it comes to the rights and privileges that God and the laws of our country give us, not to beg them, but take them.

JUL 1 1941

47d-1941

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Gambling with the Fate of This Nation

JUN 14 1941
47d
JUN 14 1941

From other parts of the country come reports of a slight liberalization of employment policies in defense plants.

What we have got so far is only a drop in the bucket, but it is much more than we would have received had we kept our mouths shut.

We shall get more opportunities in national defense work in proportion to the skill and persistence of our agitation.

The most important organization is that in each community, and the effectiveness of local organizations depends upon the intelligence and militancy of its leadership.

Streams of letters converging on Washington from all sections of the country will continue to have good effect on the President and the members of Congress.

Mass meetings are valuable to hammer home to the people the necessity of carrying on this fight.

National defense is costing a tremendous sum and Negroes are helping to pay for it every time they buy anything.

MAY 31 1941

It is grossly unfair to tax an underpaid and largely jobless people for the defense of democracy and then deny them democracy in employment in the businesses made possible by their tax money.

On the military and naval front we are making little or no headway.

This is largely due to the fact that we have been fooled by the extension of the barriers of segregation in the Army into believing that some big gains have been made.

While it is true that Negroes are now serving in many branches of the military service from which they were previously barred, they are serving in segregated units, and this is undemocratic although, unfortunately, not un-American.

We must not be satisfied with segregation, no matter how attractive it may appear.

Regardless of what Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox may say, discrimination can and will be ended in the Navy Negroes help support.

MAY 31 1941

It will be ended by organized agitation of Negroes and liberal whites, as will discrimination in the Army, Coast Guard and Marine Corps.

We have the greatest opportunity since 1865 to break down government-sponsored and condoned inequality.

Let us take advantage of it and continue our agitation until we get what we want.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AGITATION AND DEFENSE

Constant agitation of a minority of militant Negroes for equality of opportunity in national defense work is beginning to bear fruit.

MAY 31 1941

Buffalo's Bell Aircraft Company has hired 30 Negro workers and the Curtis-Wright Company in the same city has hired two colored engineers and is training seven Negroes in special courses.

The Cheyney Silk Company in Hartford, Conn., has employed a number of Negro girls.

The Lake City Ammunition Company in Kansas City, Mo., has Negro bricklayers helping to build its plant.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

SIR: I am a selectee stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The boys in my company and regiment are from the New York area. The majority of them are volunteers. The most usual reason for their enlistment is unemployment. They volunteered with the idea: (1) that they might learn a trade, for most of them are unskilled; (2) that they would get away from oppressive conditions at home caused by unemployment; or (3) that they wanted to "get the year over with."

JUN 2 1941

Nowhere is there even a whisper of a desire to "contribute our defense effort." On the contrary, the boys in my camp positively jeer at the words "democracy" and "American life." They remember the slogans of the last war very well. They have seen "No Help Wanted" signs too often. They don't like Hitler, but they don't want to fight him, except, of course, if he comes over here. This is expressive of the failure of democracy to impress a love and awareness of its values and symbols upon us.

Speaking of democracy: My lieutenant was lecturing us on military courtesy, when one of the draftees asked whether we had to salute Negro officers, of whom there were many stationed nearby. He replied, "Whenevah ah see one, ah try to duck around a building, but once in a while ah cain't avoid them, so ah salute. Ah'd advise you to salute them too, but stay away from them as much as possible."

I know that the salvation of the progress we have made and will make depends upon England's ability to stand off and eventually defeat the Axis. No aid from the United States, to my mind, is too much to achieve this. But the values I hear praised are material ones: "What is democracy without a job?" The army's emphasis is completely on military discipline and efficiency. They take our attitude for granted. The only thought given to morale is to provide a ping-pong table, baseball games and B movies.

PRIVATE S. F.
Fort Bragg, N. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsbur , Pa.

BUILD RECREATION CENTER FOR WHITE TROOPS; NONE FOR US

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5—Although Camp Davis, where more than 6,000 colored soldiers will ultimately be trained, is actually located at Holly Ridge, this stop on the railroad "ain't nothing but a whistle," in the same sense that "chicken ain't nothing but a bird." The real town, so far as the soldiers are concerned, will be Wilmington, 25 miles away.

Both races in Wilmington realize that the soldiers, white and black, will soon be upon them. Public officials and private citizens have been fighting through a maze of technicalities, money matters and misunderstandings to try to work out a reasonable program of providing recreation for the men who are to come.

When your correspondents visited Camp Davis, it was about 60 per cent incomplete. The most complete area was that already assigned to the colored soldiers by Brigadier General Crawford, commanding officer. No white soldiers were present. A station complement, composed of details of fire fighters, service men and quartermaster workers, had been placed at the camp and, for the time being, a CCC company was installed in the barracks of the prospective soldiers.

BUILT BUILDING FOR WHITE TROOPS

An increment of white selectees reached camp some time after midnight April 30 and a cadre of colored soldiers came later in the day.

The big issue, so far as colored citizens were concerned, up until the time the soldiers arrived, was provision of a recreation building in the city of Wilmington. A building, costing $10,000, had already been constructed for the white boys.

Originally, an understanding had been effected with city councilmen and county commissioners to erect two buildings, each to cost $10,000, one for Negroes and one for whites.

But the white building was constructed first and something happened.

What happened was that a conference on morale was held in Washington and plans laid to build recreation centers in camp towns throughout the United States. Congress was to be asked to appropriate a large sum of money to help these cities build. When Wilmington learned that it might get some Federal money, the city fathers took a firm grip on the $10,000 allotted for the Negro building and said, "Let's wait to see what will happen in Washington."

As a result, nothing has been done.

BEGGED, PLEADED, STORMED, WITH COUNCIL

Lieut. Col. R. D. Brown, who will have command of two of the three colored regiments to be trained at Camp Davis, has begged, pleaded and stormed with City Council. And Col. Brown is a passionate pleader. But his pleas get nowhere against the expectation of Federal money.

Aiding Col. Brown and rendering splendid service in conditioning whites and blacks to properly receive the Negro troops has been the colored Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington. One of the jobs it did was to list all the available housing in the city for the use of men who would stay in town.

Among the citizens who have taken the lead in this work have been Presiding Elder Herbert Shaw of the A.M.E. Zion church; Dr. Robert R. Taylor, retired vice-principal of Tuskegee institute; Dr. John Avant and Dr. F. F. Burnett. They enjoy the unrestricted confidence of the miltary officials and the respect of city and county officials, but even they have not been able to shake the city fathers loose from the $10,000 that was supposed to go for a Negro recreation hall.

These colored leaders and the military officials shake their heads to show their exasperation when they realize how a little rumor of a hand-out from Washington can wreck the best-laid plans of civic and military leaders.

Nevertheless, they are carrying on industriously in every way they can. Presiding Elder Shaw met the first contingent of colored soldiers to arrive and extended a welcoming hand. He is a young, handsome, energetic leader of the church, who is a real man's man. Dr. Avant, one of the oldest physicians and surgeons in point of service in the city, remembers the good old days in Wilmington when Negroes did not take a back step. He has to be shown how to step backwards to get good footing these days.

Dr. Taylor is the Nestor of the group. His roots go back deep and far in the life of Wilmington. Back in the days of President Taft, he interceded with the Chief Executive to have Congress allot some unsued public land for Negro educational purposes. But a smart lawyer for the Boadd of Education in Wilmington showed that Congress had not and could not use language designating the gift for any class of citizens and, as a consequence, Negroes never got the land, although the Board of Education did.

Foster Flavorial Burnett is doubtless one of the busiest physicians and civic workers, South or North, today. He conducts his own clinic, employing assistant physicians and three nurses, works at the local hospital, gives the benefit of his wisdom and industry to all types of civic work and business enterprises and never says he has had enough.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negroes And Defense

JUN 12 1941

A Nation that has set itself up as a defender of democracy becomes a vulnerable target for totalitarian attack from the inside as well as the outside when it denies to a substantial minority of its own citizens the opportunity to participate fully in its defense program. Hence it is eminently fitting that an organization such as the Council for Democracy, which seeks to inculcate faith in democracy by helping to make it work, should be concerned about the problem of the Negro in defense industries. The council has brought together in a pamphlet data from official and unofficial sources testifying to the existence of widespread discrimination against Negro workers.

The aircraft industry is said to be an outstanding example of exclusionist policies. But it is far from being an isolated instance. We are told that the "evidence is uniform, even monotonously so, of deliberate exclusion of skilled Negro workers from industries clamoring for just such skill." Particularly disheartening is the denial of training facilities that would fit Negroes to undertake skilled work. In some cases these avenues are closed by employer action; in other cases, by discriminatory trade-union policies. When training is provided for Negroes, moreover, it is often inferior to that open to whites. Nor is prejudice confined to the civilian field. As the Council for Defense states, it exists in the Army and Navy as well, the Navy being the worst offender. No Negroes at all, as a matter of fact, are accepted in the Navy except as mess boys.

JUN 12 1941

Of course, this record of discrimination is a familiar story. The defense program simply throws into high relief the injustice and, in fact, the stupidity of policies that prevent the full and effective utilization of all our much-needed reserves of man power in a national emergency. But, much as we may deplore the situation, violent denunciation or coercive policies designed to overcome discrimination will not provide the needed corrective. Progress can best be made by frank and free discussion of the problems of the Negro in industry. Such discussions have already borne fruit, for a number of the country's leading corporations with large defense contracts have recently informed the OPM of their intention to provide an increased number of jobs for Negroes. One large aircraft manufacturer has even admitted Negroes to training classes. The Army and Navy could, if they would, assist this program by encouraging employment of Negroes on defense work in leased plants.

JUN 12 1941

Of course, many employers honestly fear to take on Negro labor because of the danger that friction might hamper operations. But the exceptional demands of the defense program are a challenge to individuals to take that risk, for aside from the need for man power, it is the test of that democracy for the defense of which the Nation is organizing. "Basically," as the council says, "it is a problem in human and group relations, best solved locally by all the avenues of good will and mutual understanding."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Democratic Way

JUN 12 1941

Organizations such as the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries and the Council for Democracy have done a great public service by appealing for fair, nondiscriminatory treatment of colored citizens. Government agencies, too—notably the United States Employment Service and OPM—have been endeavoring through publicity and by persuasion to break down barriers to the employment of qualified Negroes. President Roosevelt has now recognized the gravity of this problem by urging industry to open the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers. Although the President emphasizes the Nation-wide character of the discrimination against Negroes, he also pleads for minority groups discriminated against because of their national origin or their religion. While this latter kind of discrimination is localized, it is sufficiently widespread to have deprived many conscientious workers of access to defense jobs in communities where there is an actual scarcity of labor. The economic waste and the shortsightedness of such exclusionist policies are obvious. However, the President—rightly—is much more concerned about the effect of arbitrary discrimination upon the Nation's morale, and the appeal is for the abandonment of practices based, as he says, upon the very theories which we are fighting abroad. There can be only one kind of response from Americans who sincerely believe in the principles upon which our democracy was founded.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsbur , Pa.

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Aiding Col. Brown and rendering splendid service in conditioning whites and blacks to properly receive the Negro troops has been the colored Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington. One of the jobs it did was to list all the available housing in the city for the use of men who would stay in town.

Among the citizens who have taken the lead in this work have been Presiding Elder Herbert Shaw of the A.M.E. Zion church; Dr. Robert R. Taylor, retired vice-principal of Tuskegee institute; Dr. John Avant and Dr. F. F. Burnett. They enjoy the unrestricted confidence of the miltary officials and the respect of city and county officials, but even they have not been able to shake the city fathers loose from the $10,000 that was supposed to go for a Negro recreation hall.

These colored leaders and the military officials shake their heads to show their exasperation when they realize how a little rumor of a hand-out from Washington can wreck the best-laid plans of civic and military leaders.

Nevertheless, they are carrying on industriously in every way they can. Presiding Elder Shaw met the first contingent of colored soldiers to arrive and extended a welcoming hand. He is a young, handsome, energetic leader of the church, who is a real man's man. Dr. Avant, one of the oldest physicians and surgeons in point of service in the city, remembers the good old days in Wilmington when Negroes did not take a back step. He has to be shown how to step backwards to get good footing these days.

Dr. Taylor is the Nestor of the group. His roots go back deep and far in the life of Wilmington. Back in the days of President Taft, he interceded with the Chief Executive to have Congress allot some unusued public land for Negro educational purposes. But a smart lawyer for the Boadd of Education in Wilmington showed that Congress had not and could not use language designating the gift for any class of citizens and, as a consequence, Negroes never got the land, although the Board of Education did.

Foster Flavorial Burnett is doubtless one of the busiest physicians and civic workers, South or North, today. He conducts his own clinic, employing assistant physicians and three nurses, works at the local hospital, gives the benefit of his wisdom and industry to all types of civic work and business enterprises and never says he has had enough.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negroes And Defense

A Nation that has set itself up as a defender of democracy becomes a vulnerable target for totalitarian attack from the inside as well as the outside when it denies to a substantial minority of its own citizens the opportunity to participate fully in its defense program. Hence it is eminently fitting that an organization such as the Council for Democracy, which seeks to inculcate faith in democracy by helping to make it work, should be concerned about the problem of the Negro in defense industries. The council has brought together in a pamphlet data from official and unofficial sources testifying to the existence of widespread discrimination against Negro workers.

The aircraft industry is said to be an outstanding example of exclusionist policies. But it is far from being an isolated instance. We are told that the "evidence is uniform, even monotonously so, of deliberate exclusion of skilled Negro workers from industries clamoring for just such skill." Particularly disheartening is the denial of training facilities that would fit Negroes to undertake skilled work. In some cases these avenues are closed by employer action; in other cases, by discriminatory trade-union policies. When training is provided for Negroes, moreover, it is often inferior to that open to whites. Nor is prejudice confined to the civilian field. As the Council for Defense states, it exists in the Army and Navy as well, the Navy being the worst offender. No Negroes at all, as a matter of fact, are accepted in the Navy except as mess boys.

Of course, this record of discrimination is a familiar story. The defense program simply throws into high relief the injustice and, in fact, the stupidity of policies that prevent the full and effective utilization of all our much-needed reserves of man power in a national emergency. But, much as we may deplore the situation, violent denunciation or coercive policies designed to overcome discrimination will not provide the needed corrective. Progress can best be made by frank and free discussion of the problems of the Negro in industry. Such discussions have already borne fruit, for a number of the country's leading corporations with large defense contracts have recently informed the OPM of their intention to provide an increased number of jobs for Negroes. One large aircraft manufacturer has even admitted Negroes to training classes. The Army and Navy could, if they would, assist this program by encouraging employment of Negroes on defense work in leased plants.

Of course, many employers honestly fear to take on Negro labor because of the danger that friction might hamper operations. But the exceptional demands of the defense program are a challenge to individuals to take that risk, for aside from the need for man power, it is the test of that democracy for the defense of which the Nation is organizing. "Basically," as the council says, "it is a problem in human and group relations, best solved locally by all the avenues of good will and mutual understanding."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Democratic Way

Organizations such as the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries and the Council for Democracy have done a great public service by appealing for fair, nondiscriminatory treatment of colored citizens. Government agencies, too—notably the United States Employment Service and OPM—have been endeavoring through publicity and by persuasion to break down barriers to the employment of qualified Negroes. President Roosevelt has now recognized the gravity of this problem by urging industry to open the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers. Although the President emphasizes the Nation-wide character of the discrimination against Negroes, he also pleads for minority groups discriminated against because of their national origin or their religion. While this latter kind of discrimination is localized, it is sufficiently widespread to have deprived many conscientious workers of access to defense jobs in communities where there is an actual scarcity of labor. The economic waste and the shortsightedness of such exclusionist policies are obvious. However, the President—rightly—is much more concerned about the effect of arbitrary discriminations upon the Nation's morale, and the appeal is for the abandonment of practices based, as he says, upon the very theories which we are fighting abroad. There can be only one kind of response from Americans who sincerely believe in the principles upon which our democracy was founded.

47d-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

League Broadcast To Make Public Aware Of Barriers Negroes Face

MAR 26 1941

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—Continuing its campaign to make the general public of America aware of the fact that discrimination against skilled Negro workers is being practiced daily in the nation's defense industries, the National Urban League will present a one-hour coast-to-coast radio program over the Columbia network on Sunday afternoon, March 30, from 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. EST.

Among those expected to take part in the program are Marian Anderson, Ethel Waters, Bill Robinson, Joe Louis, Eddie Matthews, Anne Wiggins Brown, Kenneth Spencer and a host of other nationally known Negro stars. The bands of Louis Armstrong, John Kirby, Ella Fitzgerald and Duke Ellington will contribute several numbers each.

Speakers invited include Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York; Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League; and a representative of the Office of Production Management in Washington.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has donated its full facilities for this one-hour program, including the asisstance of its writing and production staff.

The program is being arranged for the Urban League by Edward Lawson, managing editor of OPPORTUNITY; and Miss Ann Tanneyhill, assistant in charge of guidance and personnel of the League's Department of Industrial Relations.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Kindelberger Says 'No Negro Skilled Workers' Despite Their Training

MAR 21 1941

Bomber Plant Will Hire 10,000 Men, But Colored Americans Can Get Jobs Only as Janitors

MAR 21 1941

James H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation company which will operate the government bomber plant at Kansas City, Kas., said Monday, March 17, that under no circumstances will his company employ Negroes as aircraft workers or mechanics.

The plant, for which ground was broken a week ago in the Fairfax airport district, will employ 10,000 persons, Mr. Kindelberger said, but Negroes will be used only as janitors.

MAR 21 1941

"We will receive applications from both white and Negro workers," Mr. Kindelberger said by long distance telephone from Inglewood, Cal. "However, the Negroes will be considered only as janitors and in other similar capacities."

The North American president said that even if Negroes are trained as aircraft workers, they can get jobs only as janitors.

"There will be some jobs as janitors for Negroes," he said. "Regardless of their training as aircraft workers, we will not employ them in the North American plant."

"While we are in complete sympathy with the Negro, it is against the company policy to employ them as mechanics or aircraft workers.

Maintain Same Policy

"We use none except white workers in the plant here at Inglewood and the plant in Dallas and we intend to maintain the same policy in Kansas City."

The statement of Mr. Kindelberger Monday was the first definite information that the Kansas City Negro Defense committee had received from the company on the employment of Negroes in the bomber plant being erected by the government and to be operated by North American under contract.

Up to that time, Negroes have anticipated the wide employment of Negroes as skilled workers in the bomber plant. They were assured of jobs by the civic leaders of Kansas City, Kas., prior to the bond election held February 11 to determine whether the city should purchase the Fairfax airport as a testing field for the planes to be made at the plant.

When ground was broken at the bomber plant site Saturday, March 8, Negro citizens were issued special invitations and tickets to sit in the reserved section.

Planning Training

The school boards of both Kansas Cities have been making plans to train white and Negroes alike for employment in the bomber plant. Assuming that in a national defense industry, all qualified citizens, regardless of color would be employed, preparations are being made to train Negroes and whites in the skills necessary for employment in the bomber plant.

The bomber plant is being erected by the United States government on property owned by the municipality of Kansas City, Kas., where the population is 20 percent Negro. The bombers to be made in the plant will be tested on a field for the purchase of which the voters of Kansas City, Kas., have just passed a bond issue of $750,000.

MAR 21 1941

Negro citizens of both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., aroused over the statement of J. H. Kindelberger that no Negro mechanics will be hired at the bomber plant, sent telegrams, night letters and letters to President Roosevelt Monday night and Tuesday protesting the discrimination.

Telegrams also were being directed to Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who is chairman of a senate committee investigating conditions surrounding national defense contracts.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

RATNER SHOCKED AT KINDELBERGER POLICY

MAR 21 1941

TOPEKA.—Governor Payne Ratner of Kansas, after reading the statement by J. H. Kindelberger of the North American Aviation company, Tuesday said:

"I think it is terrible. I'm distressed, shocked. It is un-American. I do not believe President Roosevelt will stand for this policy."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AIRPLANE CO. DEFIES U. S. IN STAND ON BIAS

'Can't Force Us To Hire Negroes,' Consolidated Tells NAACP Group

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — "The United States cannot force us to hire Negroes." So declared the Consolidated Aircraft corporation to local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People officials this week.

On the other hand, many Negroes have completed aircraft training in the public schools here, but despite the dire need of airplane companies for even semi-skilled aircraft workers, Negroes are not given jobs.

Dr. W. C. Crawford, city superintendent of schools, speaking to the San Diego Race Relations Society at the white Methodist church here, stated that Negroes have the "absolute" right to receive training in aircraft courses in the public schools.

According to Edgar N. Gott, vice-president of Consolidated, "Negroes will be employed as in the past in positions which they, as individuals, are capable of filling."

Positions filled "in the past" at Consolidated by Negroes are those of lavatory attendants. There are nine such attendants. There are 16,000 whites employed at the aircraft plant.

Gott's claim is that white workers will not work with Negroes, despite the brilliant record made by Joseph Dunning, stress analysis engineer at the Douglass plant in Santa Monica, which employs over 30,000 workers.

There has not been a trace of trouble between Dunning and his fellow workers and it has been hoped that this would do away with such prejudices on the part of aircraft officials who profess to believe to the contrary.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Newest Aircraft Factory Built By Government Funds ---Closed Tight To Negroes

MAR 27 1941

(Special to the Tribune)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Negro citizens muttered threats of violence and an all-out protest demonstration against the un-American stand of J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of the North American Aviation, Inc., who declared that Negroes "would only be hired as janitors."

"Regardless of their training as aircraft workers, we will not employ them in the North American plant. While we are in complete sympathy with the Negro, it is against the company policy to employ them as mechanics or aircraft workers," Kindelberger declared last week.

The North American Company is one of the corporations built by Federal funds, and therefore it was expected that, in accordance with the discrimination clause of the defense setup made by the President, that Negroes would be hired.

Firm In Stand

Although NAACP, Urban League, and other civic group officials protested this drastic action towards the Negro, Kindelberger remained firm in his statement.

MAR 27 1941

"We use none except white workers in the plant here in Englewood and in the plant in Dallas and we intend to maintain the same policy in Kansas City," he declared.

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"I will wire him immediately and find out what he intends to do," the Mayor stated, "I will not comment until I have heard from him."

Citizens were urged to send telegrams, letters to President Roosevelt, their senators, and to Sidney Hillman, of the Office of Production Management of the National Defense in Washington.

MAR 27 1941

Writes Knudsen, Hillman

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"But the article does not state a further fact. Not only will Negroes not be given the chance to become trained, but the Negro vocational school in Kansas City, Mo.—in a segregated system through it is—is to be utilized for classes of white trainees, from which Negroes are to be barred."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

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Walter White Tells OPM Head Jim-Crow in Air Plants Harbor Danger

APR 5 - 1941

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The N.A.A.C.P. cited for Mr. Knudsen an interview given to The Kansas City Star on March 17 by J. H. Kindleberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation, Inc., of Inglewood, Cal., in which Kindleberger is quoted as saying, "under no circumstances" will Negroes be employed by his company except as janitors, "regardless of their training as aircraft workers."

The N.A.A.C.P. letter declared the Kindleberger pronouncment was the "most brazen" that had been made, and continued:

"We recall your statement that as director of OPM, you have no authority to force plants to employ Negro workers.

"But we believe that such policies as those announced publicly by Mr. Kindleberger and practiced throughout the aviation industry, and in scores of other plants, constitute a menace to the united effort demanded by President Roosevelt and yourself, and as such deserve the serious consideration of OPM.

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"In his radio address to the world on March 15, Mr. Roosevelt stated: 'There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged.'

"We respectfully submit that if the stake of Negro Americans is the maintenance of a system in which they are to be denied employment and restricted in opportunity, then the effort is not one which can command their full loyalty and unstinted support."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

GROUP TO DEAL WITH METHODS

APR 5 - 1941

Executive's Campaign Against State-Wide Discrimination On

Continuing his campaign to abolish job discrimination in New York State against racial and religious minorities, Governor Herbert H. Lehman last Saturday appointed a special committee of 27 members of both races "to consider methods of dealing with the problem of discrimination against various minority groups" in employment on defense contracts.

The special committee, whose duty it will be to study the problems of job discrimination especially against the Negro in New York, will meet and function under the chairmanship of Miss Frieda S. Miller, state industrial commissioner.

In his letter of invitation to industrial leaders, manufacturers, editors and publishers, social workers, labor leaders, churchmen and others to accept membership on the committee, Governor Lehman said, in part:

"It is a serious challenge to the sincerity of our desires to defend and strengthen our democratic way of life when trained, experienced, willing workers who need jobs are refused an opportunity on grounds which are obviously un-American."

"I continue to get evidence of the difficulties still being encountered by various minority groups in their efforts to find employment and to make available to industry and the country's defense effort their skills and interest and active support."

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"At a time when the need for extending industrial activity is calling forth the utmost effort of both public and private organizations, it is unpardonable defeatism for us not to find a way to use the labor resources which these minority groups represent. Experience clearly indicates the loss of productive resources which such a course entails.

The Negro leaders invited to serve on the committee are: Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary in charge of Colored Work in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Other persons asked to get behind the governor's program are:

George Backer, publisher of "The New York Post"; Dorothy Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; John Brennan, Building and Construction Trades Council; Jane Perry Clark, assistant professor of government, Barnard College; Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Free Synagogue.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Down with the Dishcloth, Mr. Roosevelt

APR 12 1941

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47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

SAYS PRESIDENT CAN HALT DISCRIMINATION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

JUN 14 1941

NOW that the spell is broken, now that the resonant tones of the President's voice and the compelling force of his personality have receded from memory, the cold and clear intent of the words in his last address has gained the intelligent understanding of a befogged and wo[illegible] America. The control of the legion problems in national defense have been taken into his strong and purposeful hands, no bones about it, and we shall have some leadership and action. As an indication of exactly what this means, Mr. Roosevelt made short shrift of any possible delay in settling the airplane strike on the West Coast. We are quite aware that he knows the difference betwen a bona-fide labor dispute and the stupid activism of Communnists and their strange assortment of dupes and sympathizers, so we agree that some national house-cleaning is in order.

Miss McKenzie

WE ONLY point out the scope of the President's unlimited emergency powers and his skill in exercising them, because there is another defense problem which has been lying supine on his desk for lo these weary weeks and months. This is, in fact, a matter about which the Negro press, a certain bloc of Negro leaders and a liberal section of white America have recommended to the Administration for action, to the point of mutual boredom. The Administration has demonstrated an unmistakable facility for edging around things it doesn't care to deal with directly. In the going on nine years that many of us have supported it, no bold and unreserved step anent our situation has been taken.

BEAUTIFUL WORDS

We have been beguiled by some beautiful words and phrases of a very comprehensive kind, such as "There shall be no divisions of party or section or race or nationality or religion . . there is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are engaged." We were lulled by declarations of this sort. We thought we could afford to bide our time. We hoped that when the President was through playing politics, he would make a fearless display of his honest convictions about our problems. Until this moment, there have been, as usual, "divisions of race"—in the Army, in Selective Service, in civilian life. Even worse, there have been **exclusions of race—of us—in the Navy, in the Coast Guard, in defense industries. Unfortunately, we are a people of great and enduring patience and boundless faith. We waited and believed that Mr. Roosevelt was going to act, to carry out his promise.**

OUR PRESIDENT is a man in whom the imagination leaps and dares beyond the puny dreams of those who follow his star. There is a course open to him as the Defender of Democracy which would commit him safely to the immortal company of men like Jefferson and Lincoln, who helped create that democracy. This course, which is his solemn duty, he has overlooked or else considered inexpedient. What surging, thrilling feeling would come to his heart and mind, should he pause to realize that with a simple, everyday gesture like signing an executive order, he could free thirteen million American men and women from slavery. Lincoln freed only three and a half million!

HOW CAN HE RESIST?

How has Mr. Roosevelt resisted the awful appeal of such power? Surely he entertains only affectionate contempt for the Southern Senators and Congressman swinging on his coat-tails. We think he would enjoy a sort of Puckish pleasure in shocking the 18th century prejudices from their barnacled minds. What could they do, for instance, if he were to proclaim, "Discrimination in the Army and Navy is hereby abolished?"

WOULDN'T HE achieve a Zeus-like touch by just telling employers (as he told the airplane strikers) to get into line on this question of hiring us in defense jobs? If he were to say, just conversationally in a press conference, that he was going to see that the Bill of Rights, the 14th and 15th Amendments are enforced in Washington, D. C.—it being his Presidential duty under oath to defend the Constitution, we could start living like human beings the very next day.

IS THERE ANY WAY?

Is there any way our leaders in high places might persuade Mr. Roosevelt to place these soul-filling, history-making activities on his summer agenda? We are going to march on Washington 50,000 strong [illegible] soon. We shall be inquiring how far down the list the President is with his work. We feel confident that, in the interests of national unity, which is superior to the preservation of caste and class, the answers will delight the democratic world.

JUN 14 1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Democracy In Defense

For many months now, we have been hearing charges that Negroes have been systematically excluded from employment in certain defense industries, particularly in aircraft factories whose very existence was made possible by government contracts. These charges have been investigated by responsible newspapers and national publications and found to have basis in fact.

JUN 14 1941

Skilled Negroes—graduate engineers, technicians, mechanics—have been excluded purely upon the ground of their color, from employment in factories which were admittedly short of trained personnel and were desperately endeavoring to secure it. The Labor Division of the OPM has been deluged with complaints alleging this sort of discrimination, has looked into many of them and has found them unfortunately to be substantiated.

The point has been reached where President Roosevelt is forced to take cognizance of the situation. His appeal to the nation to put an end to discrimination against loyal minority groups in defense industries is so eloquent and reasonable that we shall quote from it extensively, since its power would be diminished in any paraphrase.

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism," says the president, "can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial. national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities . . ."

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national crigin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

JUN 7 1941

We believe that the president's appeal will be heeded by all truly patriotic employers and workers, whose devotion to American ideals and the high cause of world democracy is genuine and surpasses mere lip-service. Human prejudices are of course often deep and tenacious, but they do yield to reason and to better acquaintance with the object of prejudice.

American Negroes and other minority groups who have been the victims of discrimination in defense employment are on the whole anxious to serve America and to strike a blow against the man who in the world today is the outstanding exponent of all the darkest and most loathsome prejudices with which the frail human mind is afflicted. We must not bar any Americans from taking part, to the best of their ability, in the common struggle.

This means not only permitting the skilled to exercise their skills, but furnishing all groups with equality of opportunity in securing the training that they desire and that the country needs. The Negro, particularly, is caught in a vicious circle in this regard. He is barred from securing training in many skilled occupations on the ground that, if trained, he would not be permitted to engage in the occupation because of his color. Training, as well as employment, must be equally available to all.

JUN 17 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The attitude of the American Negro toward national defense is very well known. The Negro press and such powerful organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League have blasted unremittingly at the discriminatory practices of the army and navy and the industrial plants engaged in filling defense contracts.

The position of these agencies that articulate the demands of the black masses has been logical and uncompromising from the beginning of this world crisis. No unreasonable plea has been made; no request inconsistent with avowed tenets of free government has been advanced. What the Negro has asked and is asking is what any loyal American citizen would ask, that is, full participation in the defense of his country.

The statement, signed by 60 representative Northern and Southern citizens and released early this week by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation and chairman of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries, is an encouraging sign, showing that there are some intelligent Americans whose consciences are disturbed by the despicable and indefensive manner in which the American Negro is treated in this national emergency program.

In part the statement reads:

"Justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense is a searching test of American democracy. Our concern for democracy in Europe or elsewhere lacks reality and sincerity if our plans and policies disregard the rights of minorities in our own country.

"It seems especially important to observe these in letter and spirit in our national industrial defense program in a year when we have voted overwhelming support to make our country a great

'arsenal' for the democracies."

The signers include Governor Lehman, Mayor La Guardia, William Allen White, university presidents and leaders of industry, labor and religion, and many other personalities whose names stand for decency and fairplay.

In New York City, the afternoon paper called P.M. has devoted many of its issues toward a campaign for jobs for Negroes in the major defense industries. Its editors have sent telegrams to all industrial plants inquiring into their policy with respect to employment of black labor.

After giving space in its news column to the problems affecting Negroes in the present emergency program, the conservative New York Times declared editorially that:

"A nation making an all-out effort cannot neglect any element in its population. If it is engaged on the side of democracy it must leave the doors of opportunity open to all, regardless of race."

If these urgings with their unanswerable arguments fail to move Washington officialdom and the industrial tycoons to take steps that will guarantee an equitable adjustment, democracy to the American black man will have lost its meaning, promise and hope. It will then be a ghastly mockery to prate about national unity for the defense and preservation of a political system that denies elementary common rights to a black minority."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

F. D. R. Orders OPM To Utilize Manpower Regardless Of Race

WASHINGTON—(AP) — President Roosevelt has ordered the OPM to see to it that defense industries fully utilize the nation's productive manpower without regard to race, religion or national origin.

In a memorandum addressed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, OPM directors, the chief executive Sunday night said many complaints had reached him that "fully qualified" Negroes and others were being turned away from the gates of industry on grounds "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity."

"This situation," he declared, "is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

The president said he had been told the "discrimination" against Negro workers has been nation-wide and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities.

With "labor stringencies" appearing in many areas, he asserted it was "imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with the problem" and that he expected the OPM to take "immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

PRESIDENT ASSAILS RACIAL JOB BARRIER

Reports Wide Complaints of Ban on Negroes in Defense Work, Asks OPM to Act

STRESSES NEED FOR LABOR

'Even More Important' Is Need to Refute Theories We Are Fighting Abroad, He Says

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15—Stating that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management today to take immediate steps to deal effectively with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries."

The text of the memorandum read as follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with its effectively

"I note with satisfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As Chief Executive of the nation I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that, 'all holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.'

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow-workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is impetative that we act effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Roosevelt Asks Fair Treatment For Negro

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP)—Asserting that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management today to take immediate steps to deal "effectively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important," he added "for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

BARS BIAS IN DEFENSE WORK

Poletti Says State Council Will Not Tolerate It

Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, who is coordinator of the State Defense Council, said yesterday that his organization would "go after" employers or union officials who discriminated against minority groups in defense industry jobs.

Mr. Poletti spoke at a communion breakfast at the Hotel Pennsylvania attended by about 600 members of the St. George Association, who had participated in communion service at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, 207 East Sixteenth Street.

"As coordinator of the State Defense Council," Mr. Poletti said, "many cases of discrimination have been brought to my attention. We check every complaint, and we have found many complaints to be true, particularly in complaints brought by Negroes, although they are not the only minority groups that are being discriminated against. You just let us know and we will go after the employers, and the unions too when they are involved."

Newbold Morris, President of City Council, presided at the breakfast. He is honorary president of the association, of which the chapters in the Department of Welfare, Department of Correction and Third Avenue Railway System participated. He introduced Walter Case, an organizer for the Transit Workers Union, C. I. O., in the Third Avenue System, who spoke of the St. George Association as a force for raising the moral and spiritual level of its members.

Welfare Commissioner William Hodson said that further social reforms in the United States would have to wait until the war "which threatens our American way of life" is over.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEW PAMPHLET EXPOSES NEGRO IN DEFENSE

Dr. Robert Weaver A Contributor

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Spurred on by the publication of a pamphlet, "Negroes in Defense," local publications editorially defended the position of the Negro in the United States today and asked that the condition be remedied through the efforts of individuals and organizations so that there would be no such stigma remaining to discredit this Democracy in the eyes of the world.

The publication, one of a series produced by the Council for Democracy, a New York organization, is full of concrete facts and evidence that the Negro is being discriminated against unjustly and points out specific examples of what is being done against the Negro.

Quoting from several articles, one of which is supposed to be Hitler's "Nazi Plans for Negroes" one item states, "the freeing of the slaves was one of the two great catastrophes of the present civilization." Enlarging on this particular line, the booklet points out injustice after injustice.

Fights For Minority

The Council for Democracy, an organization sponsored by two well known social organizations, in the past has remained in the background and was content to offer its services and assistance to other organizations fighting injustices to minority groups in the United States. But when the council, whose main offices are at 285 Madison avenue, New York City, found the results were not what it expected it jumped into the battle itself and began pounding away for civil rights and liberties for these minority groups.

One of the other features of the organization is a monthly release which sets forth for newspaper publication, articles and information pertinent to national questions.

Dr. Weaver Contributor

In preparing this newest booklet, which is now ready for release and will be sent upon application and purchase price of 10 cents, the council sought the advice of some of the best minds in the Negro cultural group. They included Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Dr. Joseph C. Houchings, and many others whose names are well known in similar fields.

Included in the board of directors are some of the outstanding personages in the United States, from various fields. The purpose of the organization as expressed in its own statement is "This council exists to work and spend in the defense of the democratic system and the aggressive promotion of that idea."

47d-1941
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

White Pilates, Judases And Hitlers In National Defense Taken To Task

By M. BEAUNORUS TOLSON
Washington Tribune Columnist

In the first World War the Negro fought to make the world safe for Democracy. Today he fights to make Georgia and New York and the Capital safe for the Negro. Where Democracy is not—there is the place to fight. If we must die, we shall not die like hogs. Negro appeasers, compromisers, and Uncle Toms are catching hell.

This is the New Year. This is the New Negro. I'm glad to be alive in these times that try men's souls. Right is dynamite. The Negro people are right in their battle for economic equality, political freedom, and social justice, Democracy, crushed to earth in the District of Columbia, will rise again!

And now I come to the white Pilates and Judases and Hitlers in our misnamed National Defense. National pertains to a people having social homogeneity and mutuality of interests. Therefore, there can be no National Defense if white Pilates and Judases and Hitlers crucify Democracy on a Jim-Crow cross.

White America, you can't fight Hitler successfully if your banners are labeled FOR WHITES ONLY. You have to put up Democracy—or shut up! A billion yellow men and brown men and black men are calling for a showdown.

Gap Between Theory And Practice

Sunday, President Roosevelt made an eloquent appeal for national unity. It was translated into six languages and broadcast. The nations of South America heard it. South of the border there are millions of people of African descent. They are going to put our Democracy to a rigid test. They are going to tell Uncle Sam to practice what he preaches. Those South American democrats don't know anything about Jim-Crow signs.

Now let us take a glance at "Life" magazine for December 30, 1940. Here's a concrete example of the gap between theory and practice. "Life" shows ninety pictures of defense chiefs and their subordinates in the Defense Commission, the War Department, and the Navy Department. I don't recognize a single Negro. Barzynsky is here; Sambo is missing.

The professors tell me the Negro is the submerged tenth. Now I find he's the submerged Zero in the National Defense. God bless America! Because the Jim-Crow National Defense is trying to damn America.

For White Only —Always

JAN 16 1941

Everywhere the Negro turns he runs into the sign, FOR WHITES ONLY. President Roosevelt tells us that the very existence of the United States is at stake. But this tragic situation has not caused our good white citizens to lay aside their ancient prejudices.

"Time" magazine for November 25 carried a full-page advertisement of the United Gas Pipe Line Company, in the Deep South. **It tried to persuade industrialists to put factories down there because there was plenty of Labor—"native, white, reliable, and intelligent." The National Urban League protested against this gross, undemocratic practice. They got the same results that the NAACP got from Mr. Roosevelt on the Anti-Lynch Bill.**

Mr. Morgen Jenson reports the case of Ernest Bosley, one of the fifteen men fired from Uncle Sam's navy, because he refused to submit to Jim-Crowism. Mr. Bosley thought he had a wonderful opportunity of serving his country by becoming efficient at the Norfolk Training Station. He discovered that no black man could rise higher than officer's cook and officer's steward. Uncle Sam's navy believes in keeping the Negro "in his place." And that place is waiting on white folk and mopping decks!

When these high insults are mentioned to the Big White Boys, they do one of three things: wash their hands, like Mr. Sidney Hillman; sell out Democracy, like Cotton Ed Smith; use Hitlerian methods, like Senator Bilbo. So far as the Negro is concerned, the National Defense is composed of white Pilates, Judases, and Hitlers.

No Negro was fooled when the agedracy; but we [illegible] Colonel Benjamin Davis was made anot flunkies Brigadier General, at the tail-end of a hot political race. Negroes want jobs—not the political crumbs that fall from the White House table. You can't fill 14,000,000 dark bellies with a few political plums!

Dr. Rayford Logan And His Committee

Our salvation lies in a militant, united front. In my cynical moments, I've been against committees. In many cases a committee is a scientific way of doing nothing. But from the facts at hand, I believe Negroes should support the National Committee for Participation of Negroes in National Defense. Dr. Rayford Logan is the chairman of this organization. He is ably supported by such co-workers as Ambrose Caliver, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Roy Wilkins, William J. Trent, Frederick S. Weaver, George Schuyler, Robert C. Weaver, William Hastie, and others.

Billions are to be spent on National Defense. Common sense says the Negro should get his share. And he'll have to fight like hell for it. Negroes must get into the army air corps, the airplane factories, the munition plants, the marine corps, the signal corps, the coast guard, the dental corps, and other activities.

It is not going to be an easy task. The few Negroes appointed to the National Defense can do little by themselves. This is an age of mass pressure. Negroes should flood Congress and the White House with tens of thousands of letters. Don't forget the white Pilates and Judases and Hitlers camping in the Capital.

Nobody is going to give you your rights on a gold platter. The meek shall inherit the graves. According to President Roosevelt, this is a Democracy. In a Democracy you have a right to demand economic equality, political freedom, and social justice.

We want jobs in the National Defense. There will be no compromise. There will be no appeasement. The white Pilates and Judases and Hitlers cannot stop us. We will not be sold down the river as we were in the first World War. We shall defend Democ-

JAN 4 6 1941
fro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Major General Says War Wipes Out Color Line

JAN 11 1941

WASHINGTON

Some War Department officials are not as anti-colored as is generally believed, if an article written by Major General Hanson E. Ely, which appeared in the Infantry Journal, December, 1940, is to be taken as an indication of the way one official feels. He writes:

"At Soissons there was put between the first and second divisions, the Moroccan division which was one of the best French divisions. It included the Foreign Legion. It was composed of men all the way from white to black.

"We have in this country to a large extent a sort of antipathy against other races, but after you have been in a few serious battles, that feeling goes away, you don't care whether a man is black, chocolate or white; all you ask is that he will fight and when you are banking on him on this flank you can know that he generally is going to be there.

"The first and second divisions were glad to have that Moroccan division in between them in the fight at Soissons.

All Lives Alike

"They didn't care what their previous history was; all they asked was that they fight and do their part, because when it comes to getting killed, all men's lives are to them alike. After a hearty dinner and with our normal faculties, in discussing these things we say we want this or that; but go back in history, and see what your real reactions in time of battle will be; you don't care what color a man is, and if he is good enough to show you he can command other men, beyond what the ordinary man can do, he goes just as high as anybody and his soldiers will carry on under him.

"It isn't a question then of what they like, but whether they have somebody that will prevent their being sent to the hereafter before their time."

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Private Jim Crow

JAN 10 1941

AN EASY way to test the "democratic' character of the national defense program is to look into the Jim Crow military policy of the United States armed forces. In October President Roosevelt reaffirmed segregation of Negroes as official army procedure. Negro reserve officers have been passed over for promotion. Negro draftees are relegated to work battalions. Air corps, marine corps, chemical service, medical corps, engineering corps—all are closed to the Negro.

Ernest Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employees of America (AFL), has asked exemption from the draft because of this discrimination. Mr. Calloway, whose union comprises red caps, has appealed from the decision of his local draft board placing him in Class 1-A, although he is single and without dependents, "until such time that my contribution and participation in the defense of my country can be made on a basis of complete equality." He protested "the practice of relegating special types of service to Negroes and refusing their service in other branches of the armed forces, as neither conducive to effective morale nor obeying the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States. To me, the present United States army is the most anti-democratic institution in American governmental life."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Urge Governor to Oust Biased Draft Official

NEW YORK—Removal of a white local draft board chairman in Jamaica for making "vicious and slanderous" statements against colored men in connection with the appeal of a case involving a colored draftee who sought deferment was asked of Governor Herbert Lehman, last week, by the NAACP.

The draft official, Edward Warnke, chairman of local board No. 261, is charged with having sent a memorandum including the following statements to the appeals board in connection with the case of Leon Melvin, who sought deferment on the ground that he had dependents:

Charges Lax Morals

"This particular case is common in our particular board. We have a large colored population and there seems to be no regard for moral or financial responsibility and some get tired of one woman and then decide they can live with someone else . . .

"It is the consensus in this board that this type of registrant know very little about the truth. It is our opinion that a year's military training will do a great deal to straighten this gentleman out."

JAN 4 - 1941

In a letter to the governor, which pointed out that Warnke has shown himself to be unfit to serve on a draft board, the association said:

Unfit to Hold Job—NAACP

"We respectfully submit that any person holding such views and who so gratuitously would slander an entire race is unfit for service in the drafting of men who may go forth to die for democracy.

"We, therefore, respectfully urge that Mr. Warnke be removed as chairman of local board No. 261 and from any other position in connection with the selective service.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

FWA Administrator Bans Color Line On National Defense Housing Work

JAN 16 1941

THE bitter struggle to integrate Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negroes into the national defense program was given a "lift" last week, when Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody issued an executive order banning discrimination against Negro labor on the defense housing program.

Carmody went further. He set up machinery to formulate a policy that would guarantee the employment of Negro workmen and to handle complaints of violation of the order.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League are both engaged in a nationwide movement to have Negro workmen employed by private contractors who have contracts to perform work for the national defense program.

Billions of dollars of contracts have been and will be let to private firms which ordinarily do not employ Negro labor. This work will be paid for out of tax funds, levied on all the citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color. Whatever might have been the policy of these firms in the past, the proper governmental agencies should see to it that insofar as government contracts are concerned, there be no discrimination against Negro labor, skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled.

THE TRIBUNE has been publishing a list of contractors who have been awarded government contracts. If you are competent to do any of this work, make application; if you are refused, do not accept it quietly. Send your complaint in writing to this newspaper, give facts, names of employment officials, reasons for refusal, et cetera.

America can not defend Democracy abroad while denying it to its own citizens at home. If the children and grandchildren of colored citizens are to help bear the awful tax burden required by the national defense program, it is only fair that they be permitted to share in the benefits of the progam as well.

The executive order against discrimination will amount to less than nothing unless it is enforced. Its enforcement depends largely upon colored citizens themselves. The Government can not know of cases of discrimination, unless those who are discriminated against bring the complaints. Every individual or group which is discriminated against must yell loudly. This newspaper will do its part to help make the complaints effective.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Mass Meeting Denounces Jim Crow in Army, Navy

FEB 1 1941

Resolutions denouncing the discrimination practiced in the armed forces of the United States, by which one-tenth of the citizenry of this republic is set apart and denied the right to defend our country on terms of equality with the rest of the population, were adopted by several hundred colored and white citizens at a mass meeting in the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church Sunday.

The speakers included: Congressman John C. Robsion (Dem., Ky.), and Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic national committee-woman from Pennsylvania; Eugene Davidson, administrator of the New Negro Alliance; Dr. Rayford Logan, of the committee on participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program; Dr. Charles H. Houston, former Howard University Law School dean and World War veteran.

Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, is the only one of the listed speakers who failed to appear. He sent a message which was read to the assembly.

Sponsors of Meeting

The huge assembly was sponsored by: Interracial Commission of which Dr. Charles Edward Russell, venerable Washingtonian, is chairman; Washington Council of the National Congress; Committee on participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program, N.A.A.C.P., Washington Industrial Union Council, and the New Negro Alliance.

The resolutions which met the unanimous approval of the meeting were:

"RESOLVED, That this mass meeting of Americans assembled here enters a most earnest protest against the disgraceful discrimination now practiced throughout the armed services of the United States, by which one-tenth of the citizenry of this republic is set apart and denied the right to defend our country on terms of equality with the rest of the population.

"We denounce this discrimination as a flagrant violation of the first principle of the democracy this nation professes and as a violation of the Declaration of Independence upon which the American Republic was founded and still rests. So long as 10 per cent of its citizens are debarred from serving it merely because they happen to have a darker complexion than the rest, to speak of democracy is a bitter jest.

Discrimination Extended

"We denounce further the extension of this medieval and indefensible superstition, now ruling absolutely the Army and the Navy, to the civilian activities of preparedness and the national welfare.

"We demand for all citizens full and equal participation in the vocational training programs, in all employment incidental thereto, and in all industrial and governmental occupations.

"We demand that in all factories and plants engaged in defense work there shall be no more exclusion of Americans on the ground of their complexion.

"The remedy for these intolerable conditions, which before the world must stamp as hypocritical our professed devotion to democracy, lies in the hands of our Government. With a word, the Government can open all services, military and civil, to all of its citizens upon the basic equality intended by the organic law of this land, and we demand that our government utter that word now.

"This nation is called upon to unite for the national protection at a time of imminent peril. To speak of a nation as united when one person in ten is segregated and denied a just share in the common defense is the gross absurdity of the ages. It should be eliminated before the rest of the world loses all faith in American integrity."

47d-1941

JAN 31 1941

Poppycock!

Over and over again persons in key positions say whites and black will not work together in the national defense. Since the huge white majority must be used, if that quarantine against the blacks exists, then Negroes cannot be employed at all.

But does that quarantine exist? It takes more than the saying to prove that "White sailors will not serve with Negroes" as Secretary of the Navy Knox is quoted as saying elsewhere in this paper. Nor is an employer qualified to speak for workers as does the personnel officer of the new bomber plant to be built in Kansas City, Kansas. He says his company has "no policy respecting Negro workers," but that whites will not work with them. How does he know that? If he were a workers representative, he might speak with authority. But he sits on the other side of the table. He is not in a position to say what whites will do when Negroes step into production beside them.

Adequate proof that this much talked of quarantine is simply an excuse for refusing to consider whether old custom should give way to new necessity is to be found in the outcome at Ft. Riley. Even after the Negro carpenters had been organized under the wing of the white carpenters, and had a local union which stood equal in their district council, a contractor employing men of that craft said whites would walk off the job if he employed Negroes. He was persuaded to make the trial. The Negroes are at work, more have been employed since the first and whites work beside them. The contractor's prophecy failed of fulfillment. Likewise we believe that Secretary Knox and manufacturers of defense material will find Negroes accepted wherever they employ them.

For Americans white and black whose roots in this soil both began three centuries ago and whose lives have intermingled ever since, the races working together will be nothing new. For the English, French, German, Italian, Slav and Scandinavian who have not good will for each other in Europe but who work together here, it is only another step in tolerance. Instead of these key persons being true prophets, what they say is the sheerest poppycock, which the slightest test will disprove.

But poppycock passes for Solomonian wisdom unless challenged! Negroes will not get work unless the casual opinions of men who do the hiring are controverted. This personnel manager has 10,000 to 15,000 jobs which he is going to give to the best hands he can get. He is certain to think those with some training are better than those with none. As conditions are the agencies entrusted with giving training, that is the school and the N. Y. A., follow a general policy of training only those who will be given jobs. It follows that Negroes will be refused training if it is believed that they will not be employed. So out of untested personal opinion the quarantine is born, as formidable and deadly to Negroes' opportunities as if it was the fact. For that reason this poppycock must be put down! A. Philip Randolph, labor leader and by reason of that doubly qualified to speak for Negroes, says:

"One thing is certain and that is if Negroes are going to get anything out of this National Defense which will cost the nation 30 or 40 billions of dollars that we Negroes must help pay in taxes as property owners and workers and consumers, WE MUST FIGHT FOR IT AND FIGHT FOR IT WITH GLOVES OFF.

For work, Negroes should petition, demand, vote and do everything until democracy, the principle which this country professes to defend, is actually applied in the steps it takes in preparing that defense.

JAN 31 1941

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
January 5, 1941

NEGRO CHARGES ARMY OFFICERS UNFAIR TO RACE

Chicagoan Claims Draft Exemption on Grounds Of Discrimination

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (UP).—Ernest Calloway, Negro, educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America, said today he was asking exemption from military service under the Selective Service act because the United States Army discriminated against Negroes.

He said he had filed an appeal from the decision of his local draft board, placing him in Class 1-A, subject to call. He said he was single and had no dependents, but asked exemption from military training "until such time that my contribution and participation in the defense of my country can be made on a basis of complete equality."

Calloway revealed that he accompanied return of his draft questionnaire with a statement saying the army's "practice of relegating special types of service to Negroes and refusing their service in other branches of the armed forces is neither conducive to effective morale nor obeying the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States."

"To me, the present United States Army is the most anti-Democratic institution in American Governmental life," the statement said.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 6, 1941

Negroes and Defense Jobs

The Northern Virginia Daily

THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH charged recently that discrimination was being practiced against skilled Negro workers in defense industries and urged that this policy be abandoned both in the interest of the national defense, which is now hampered by a shortage of skilled labor, and also out of justice to the Negro workers themselves. Full national defense, it argued, cannot be achieved so long as a large body of skilled workers is prevented by arbitrary rulings and subtle prejudices from putting its capabilities to maximum use.

We think THE TIMES-DISPATCH'S argument rests on a sound basis. It seems like grim irony that we, the most highly industrialized nation on earth, in this period of world crisis, when the safety of our country itself and all that we hold dear is threatened, should find the mobilization of our industry crippled and our defense preparations seriously delayed by a double shortage of skilled workers and machine tools. In such circumstances, ordinary common sense would seem to dictate that we make the fullest use of our resources of skilled labor, and use it where it is most needed, regardless of whether it is white, black, blue or brown.

We do not know to what extent discrimination against skilled Negro workers is practiced in defense industries throughout the country. Our Richmond contemporary asserts that "in Virginia and in other States," it is "hampering the arming of the country and contributing to the lag in national defense." We are informed by other sources that labor unions bring in skilled labor from other States, passing over skilled Negro workers in Virginia, and permit the employment of the latter only as common labor. We do know that some of the Negro schools are doing a splendid job in vocational and technical training.

Aside from the defense aspects of the large-scale exclusion of the Negro from the skilled trades, most thoughtful people realize that Negroes suffer many injustices because of their historical background and minority status. Vocationally, they have largely been denied access to the mechanical trades. This has forced them to be content with common labor employment or to aspire to the professions, thus dividing the race into two widely separated groups. This has served to deprive Negroes of the stabilizing influence of a great middle class, whose sound judgment charts the course of recial progress. The Negro's progress since his emancipation, the development of his intellect and character, his good citizenship and loyalty to the land of his birth, would seem to entitle him to a greater degree of respect and a larger opportunity for development than he has been given thus far.

Newport News, Va Press
February 11, 1941

No Discrimination Against Negro Laborers, Data Shows

Survey Made of Labor Represented On Local Defense Projects

Charges of discrimination against Negroes in the defense industries of Newport News and vicinity, recently brought by a Negro union and others, are refuted by figures gathered in a survey of defense industries made by the Daily Press.

Negroes are being employed on all defense projects, and are represented in the skilled, the semi-skilled and the unskilled trades. And all employers flatly deny that there is discrimination, although only white carpenters are being employed at Fort Eustis at this time, the hiring agent there stating that "you can't change a custom overnight."

But there are 5,800 men now working at Fort Eustis, of which number 2,300 are Negroes, both skilled and unskilled. George L. Zuidema, sole hiring agent, says that "we are hiring and have hired 100 per cent colored cement finishers, yarners, caulkers, asphalt rakers and broom operators. Skilled colored mechanics are placing all of our sewer lines and a large proportion of our water lines, doing practically all our road work, and colored laborers are doing all our excavating, backfilling and placing of all concrete."

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company employs at this time 13,600 men, of whom more than 4,000 are Negroes. The lowest paid gets 40 cents an hour and the highest paid more than a dollar an hour, the Negroes working in the skilled, the semi-skilled and the unskilled trades. Skilled trades include riveters, chauffers, chippers and caulkers, wood caulkers, bolters, drillers, reamers, riggers, machine operators, machinists, bricklayers and many other occupations.

The Virginia Engineering company, which is building the naval housing units to the north of the city, employs about 800 men. Of these 55 per cent are Negroes and the remainder white. Most of the Negro labor is unskilled, but the foreman says that there is no discrimination and that Negroes are hired for all jobs for which they are fitted, there being no discrimination whatsoever.

V. P. Loftis, contractors, building Marshall Courts housing project, is employing 380 men, of whom 189 are Negroes. Negro labor on this project includes 1? bricklayers, 14 carpenters and 16 cement finishers all skilled. Also there are the following Negro laborers: two making 60 cents an hour, one making 75 cents an hour, 32 brick tenders at 50 cents an hour, three laborers at 45 cents an hour, and 109 laborers at 40 cents an hour.

Harbor Homes

Woodcrest and Rosoff, building the Orcutt and Harbor homes housing projects, also employs about 50 per cent Negro labor, skilled and unskilled. There are 100 men on the Orcutt homes project, half of them Negroes, and 200 men on the Harbor homes project, half of them Negroes. Superintendent Judd says that preference is given to local labor, that there is no discrimination against Negroes and that if a man can show he is a skilled workman and is needed he is hired, regardless of his color.

The Dravo Construction company, Pittsburgh, is employing 260 men building shipways at the shipyard. Of these 260 men 80 are semi-skilled and of this 80 there are 41 who are Negroes.

The McLean Construction company is completing a job at the shipyard and now is employing about 60 men, about half of whom are Negroes. There has been no discrimination here, say those in charge. Most of the labor has been supplied through the unemployment bureau.

The unemployment bureau has on its active list at this time about 1,700 men and women, of whom about one-third are Negroes. But among this number of Negroes are many persons who want jobs as waiters, chauffeurs, and the like. The majority of those on the list are unskilled. How many are actually out of work at this time is not known, for the lists are checked only every two months.

In the list of names signed to the protest against alleged discrimination against Negroes recently made by the Peninsula Trade and Labor union, there are many persons not listed in the directory of either Newport News or Hampton. Moreover, some of those whose names are listed are listed as laborers or helpers, whereas the union declared it was composed of 250 "skilled mechanics."

Bristol, Va. Herald-Courier
February 18, 1941

Negroes And Defense Work.

Maryland's Negro National Guard unit, the first separate company, has been ordered into Federal service and will be inducted into the Army March 10. Secretary of War Stimson has notified Governor O'Conor that the company of about 75 men and four officers had been called up. It will be assigned to the 372 Infantry and will train at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

The United States has not engaged in a war in which its colored people did not bear arms. They are Americans, the same as the white people, and their patriotism is not open to question. They have proved their loyalty to country on many battlefields. They have proved it in other ways, and they should not be denied rights that other American citizens enjoy.

But it appears that Negroes are being denied some of those rights. The American Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared the other day that they are "almost uniformly shut out of employment" in defense industries. In a telegram to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the Association said this discrimination was particularly true in airplane manufacturing, "because the Aeronautical Workers Union constitution bars Negroes from membership."

There has been considerable complaint on this score. It comes from many sections. John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, advised the Hampton Institute Builders Conference last week that an immediate investigation would be made of reports of discrimination against Negroes on national defense housing projects in Tidewater Virginia. The result of the investigation has not yet been announced.

Negroes have followed the Flag in all the wars in which the United States has been involved. They have done their full part in those wars, at the front and at home. They have fought and sacrificed along with their white friends, and they are ready to do so again. Many of them are now in training camps and many more will go. The Government does not draw the color line in drafting men for military service, and the line should not be drawn in defense work. The colored people, who do their share in the national defense, should have their share of defense employment. The Government is not responsible for the discrimination against them, but it should find means of removing the discrimination.

Newport News, Va Press
February 17, 1941

NEGROES HOLD PANELPROGRAM

Consider Places in Defense Set-Up

Negroes should give no more loyalty to a program than the program gives to the Negro. That was the consensus of a panel discussion yesterday afternoon at Trinity Baptist church, Thirtieth street and Chestnut avenue, sponsored by the Newport News Negro Teachers' association in connection with the observance of Negro history week.

A committee was selected to consider what action should be taken to assist the Negro under the defense program, it having been pointed out by several speakers that discrimination against Negro workers in the skilled field was apparent in the Peninsula section. William A. Miller, president of the association, presided.

Speakers included Roscoe Lewis, instructor at Hampton institute and principal author of the WPA writers project, "The Negro in Virginia;" J. R. Picott, principal of John Marshall school; Dorothy E. Palmer, William Hale Thompson, Mrs. Nora Bell Taylor and Gladys Davis, teachers in the city school system, and S. A. Haynes, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Also L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington high school, speaking from the floor, urged that democracy be practiced among Negroes, one to another.

The decision to select a committee and the opinion that the Negro should give no more loyalty to a program than it gives to him came during discussion of the question, "Should the Negro Participate in the Defense Program?"

Thompson offered parts of a letter, quoted from the adjutant general's office, saying that the government now is not in a position to make a change in regard to the Negro's participation in the air corps and the navy. He said that he had written to President Roosevelt concerning the question and that the answer was received from the adjutant general.

This announcement came in connection with consideration of the question, "To what extent is the Negro being discriminated against in the army and navy, being excluded from the air corps, and being denied jobs on defense projects?"

It was said during the discussion that the Negro is not employed in forms of work in connection with the air corps and has only menial positions in the navy.

The following list of 12 questions were considered at the panel discussion:

1. To what extent is the Negro being discriminated against in the army and navy, being excluded from the air corps, and being denied jobs on defense projects?
2. Since the Negro is being refused jobs on defense projects should he refuse to serve in the various branches of military service?
3. Should the Negro be a conscientious objector?
4. Should the Negro participate in the defense program?
5. Does the Negro suffer or benefit from wars which involve America?
6. Does war or the threat of war make this country more democratic?
7. Will an Allied victory mean increased equality for the Negro?
8. Will increased federal power over defense projects offer greater opportunities for the Negro?
9. Is the Negro likely to enjoy more or less democratic treatment if the war is extended over a long period of time?
10. Did the last war enable the Negro to enjoy more of the benefits of American democracy?
11. Is the Negro likely to lose all he has gained after war and the threat of war have been removed?
12. If Germany wins the war and America becomes a besieged nation, would the Negro be benefited?

47d-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

No Army Air Training For Race Until October---Then It'll Be Jim Crow

MAR 29 1941

The War department admitted Monday in a release titled "Additional details of plan for Negro squadron" that all Negroes recruited for service in the Army Air Corps will be sent to the jim crow unit to be established near Tuskegee institute in Alabama.

This detail, omission of which from earlier releases on the subject, had created the impression that Negroes would be integrated into the air corps without respect to race.

The second release, came after a spokesman for the National Airmen's association last week accused the War Department of attempting to deceive and mislead the Negro public.

MAR 29 1941

At the same time James L. H. Peck, who has written a book and several magazine articles on aviation criticised the jim crow pursuit squadron to be established in the South.

Peck Scores Jim Crow

In an interview with Nell Dodson of the Associated Negro Press Peck declared:

MAR 29 1941

"I am not interested in the U. S. air corps at present. Not only that, but I want to go on record as being strongly against the new jim-crow unit for colored pilots!

"I wouldn't be in favor of it even if it meant gold-plated air planes for our boys. Unfortunately, there is a general idea on the part of the public that this will be an ice-breaker and will open the way. It's accepting the idea that a half-loaf is better than none. Had we organized to fight this thing from the very beginning, we might have had the whole loaf."

He pointed out that the National Airmen's association, as well as many of the recognized Negro authorities on aviation have also been opposed to the project.

"It's not the technical training that will be lacking," Peck explained, "because as set down in the orders every phase of instruction will be the same as that given to white air corps cadets. But the facilities contemplated at Tuskegee will not give colored pilots the same atmosphere of army life, military discipline and morale that white cadets get at such U. S. training bases as Randolph field and Pensacola. This is the atmosphere so necessary for building service morale and proper respect for army disciplinary authority."

Makes Prediction

Peck was silent for a moment and then he said in a curiously firm voice: "I think one of these days America will be on its knees begging for every available pilot it can get, whether he's black or white!"

MAR 29 1941

Peck's attitude is not one of "sour grapes." He's been approached on entering the army air corps via a sort of backdoor route. He wants none of it.

And that's the best in this country can offer to a pilot whose technical and practical training are such that he writes regularly for national aviation publications like Aero Digest, Popular Aviation, Popular Science, and the New York Times magazine section.

His book "Armies With Wings," published last January, put him in the foremost ranks of present-day aeronautical authorities, and the book he's now working on "So You're Going to Fly," will have a market even before the ink's dry on the manuscript. March edition of Harper's carries his latest article, "Bomber to Britain."

In addition to being a member of the National Airmen's association he's a member of the National Aeronautic association, and Aircraft Owners and Pilots association.

Begin Training Oct. 1

The jim crow unit at Tuskegee to be known as the 99th Pursuit Squadron, will require the training and commissioning of 33 flying cadets to be pilot officers, and transfer or commissioning of 6 to 14 non-flying officers, and the enlisting and training of 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists.

MAR 29 1941

Training of pilots will be started about October 1, at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Applications for flying cadet appointments will be received by Corps Area Commanders.

Standards for appointment will be the same as for white applicants.

MAR 29 1941

Enlisting of the 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists will be started immediately. They will be recruited in various sections of the country and will be sent to Chanute field for training starting April 1.

Upon completion of training at Chanute field the men will be transferred to Tuskegee to serve as maintenance crews for the pilot training school. Each Negro candidate for enlistment must be a high school graduate and must pass aptitude tests to determine his suitability for attendance at an Air Corps technical school.

MAR 29 1941

Enlistment Quotas

A nucleus of 14 enlisted men from existing colored units has been ordered to Chanute field to prepare for the reception of the recruits for processing, issuance of uniforms, inoculations, and basic military training. Instructors will be furnished from Scott field, Belleville, Ill., and Lowry field, Denver, Colo.

The 276 recruits will be enlisted for three years at stations with the following quotas: Mitchel Field, New York, 40; Bolling Field, D. C., 40; Maxwell Field, Alabama, 60; Patterson Field, Ohio, 30; Chanute Field, Illinois, 50; San Angelo, Texas, 30; March Field, California, 26.

The technical courses to be given at Chanute Field, number of students and the time required for training are as follows: Air mechanics, 151 students; 22 weeks; Instruments, 4 students, 8 weeks; Parachute riggers, 3 students, 8 weeks; Metalworkers, 2 students, 14 weeks; Welders, 2 students, 14 weeks; Teletype Maintenance, 4 students, 8 weeks; Armorers, 14 students, 12 weeks; Radio operators and mechanics, 26 students, 22 weeks; Clerks (technical), 12 students, 16 weeks; Clerks (administrative', 40 students, 16 weeks; Telephone maintenance, 2 students, 22 weeks; Automobile mechanics, 3 students, 22 weeks; Machinists, 2 students, 17 weeks; Electricians, 2 students, 4 weeks; Weather observers, 6 students, 12 weeks; and Weather fore-

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pursuit Squadron Ordered

MAR 27 1941

Both Flying Cadets And Ground Crew Being Enlisted Now

(Special to the Tribune)

WASHINGTON — Barriers of race and color dropped slightly this week as the U. S. Air Corps actually began enlisting Negroes for the 99th Pursuit Squadron, with a total of 309 set for present purposes.

In New York, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, California, Texas, and right here in the District of Columbia, scores of bright-looking Negro lads traveled to designated air fields to apply for places both in the ground service and in the combat division.

Between now and April 1, 276 men are to be enlisted as mechanics and other non-flying personnel, while 33 are to be enlisted as flying cadets.

Came on Crest of Protest

This move on the part of the War Department came as nation-wide protest continued against the continued policy of keeping Negroes out of some branches of the service, and as the Senate prepared to start hearings on April 1, on a resolution calling for investigation of the armed forces as regards discrimination against Negroes.

The 99th Pursuit Squadron, will not only admit Negroes, but will be composed entirely of Negroes, except for officers, in keeping with the Army policy of racial separation.

All applicants are to apply to Corps Area Commanders. The application center for the Philadelphia area is Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.

War Department Explains

Creation of the squadron, the first tactical unit in the Air Corps using Negroes, requires the training and commissioning of 33 flying cadets to be pilot officers, and transfer or commissioning of 6 to 14 non-flying officers, and the enlisting and training of 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists, an official announcement of the War Department explains.

Training of pilots will be started about October 1 at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

MAR 27 1941

Standards for appointment as pilots will be the same as for white applicants, who must be unmarried, and must have passed their twentieth but not their twenty-seventh birthday. They must have completed at least two years of college work or pass a written examination which demonstrates the equivalent education.

Flying cadets are paid $75.00 a month and receive $1.00 a day ration allowance. The Tuskegee course of training will require 30 weeks. Upon successful completion of the course, a flying cadet is eligible for appointment as second lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve and is subject to call to active duty.

MAR 27 1941

At least four of the non-flying officers for the squadron will come from existing ground units of other arms of the service, according to the War Department. All Army and Corps Area commanders have been notified that four Negro officers, lieutenants or captains, are to be detailed to the Air Corps for one year of non-flying duty Any Negro officers desiring this detail may make application to their commanding officers. These officers

will be needed about September 1 1941.

MAR 27 1941

Two Officers To Study

Two more prospective Negro non-flying officers will enroll as students April 7 at New York University in engineering courses utilized by the Air Corps in training many of its engineering officers.

Upon completion of their work there these two students will go to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., to complete their training.

MAR 27 1941

The 276 soldiers for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists, will be sent to Chanute Field for training starting April 1. Upon completion of training at Chanute Field the men will be transferred to Tuskegee to serve as maintenance crews for the pilot training school.

Each Negro candidate for the ground crew must be a high school graduate and must pass aptitude tests to determine his suitability for attendance at an Air Corps technical school.

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The 276 ground service recruits will be enlisted for three years at stations with the following quotas:

Mitchell Field, New York	40
Bolling Field, D. C.	40
Maxwell Field, Alabama	60
Patterson Field, Ohio	30
Chanute Field, Illinois	50
San Angelo, Texas	30
March Field, California	26

The technical courses to be given at Chanute Field include: air mechanics, instruments, parachute riggers, metalworkers, welders, teletype maintenance, radio operation, telephone maintenance, weather forecasters, and so on.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITES ONLY

APR 5 1941

Army Wants Parachute Jumpers, But Makes No Provision for Negroes.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Although the United States Army has just started recruiting some 1,500 officers and men for new parachute units, the same Jim Crow policy in respect to these units prevails as in the Marine Corps.

One of the world's foremost parachutists, "Daredevil" Jones, is a Negro.

The army order for the new white recruits was issued Saturday.

APR 5 1941

The Courier immediately contacted Judge William E. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and inquired if any provision had been made for Negro recruits.

Mr. Hastie informed The Courier that there is no present position for Negro parachute recruits.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Negroes' Plight in Defense Jobs Brought to Attention of U. S. Over Columbia Network

APR 5 1941

NEW YORK—The National Urban League, the Columbia Broadcasting System and a galaxy of Negro stars combined to tell America with dignity and without rancor that the Negro is not getting his share of jobs in the National Defense Program during a coast-to-coast broadcast, Sunday from 5 to 6 p.m.

APR 5 1941

It was perhaps one of the most dramatic broadcasts to the American public since the invention of radio. The idea was no less fantastic than that of the "Martian invasion" broadcast given a few years ago by Orson Welles for the simple reason that here was a segment of the American people asking the greatest democracy on earth to give them a chance to serve their country during a national emergency.

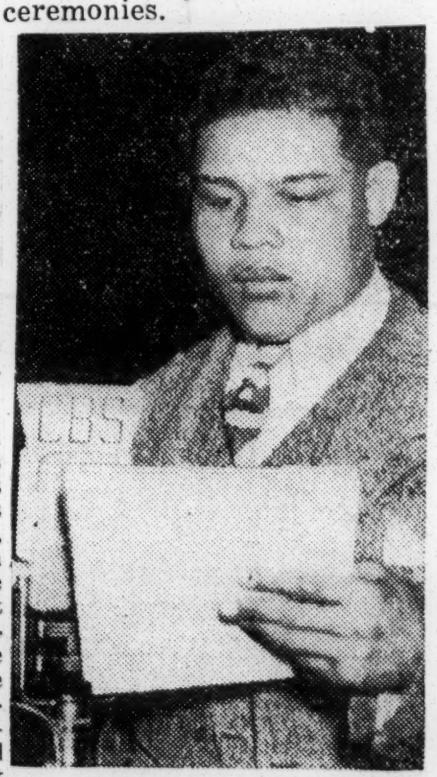
Among those who participated were: Marian Anderson, Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, Jeo Louis, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Ethel Waters, Eddie Green, Eddie South and his Violin, Edward Matthews, and the bands of Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and John Kirby.

Canada Lee, star of the current Broadway hit show, "Native Son," was master of ceremonies.

Speakers on the program were: Charles Poletti, lieutenant governor of the State of New York; Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity and a member of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board; Hubert T. Delany, New York City Tax Commissioner, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

APR 5 1941

Miss Anderson broadcast from Montreal, Canada, where she was appearing in concert. Miss Waters sang from Detroit, and Joe Louis was interviewed by John C. Dancy, director of the Detroit Urban League, from St. Louis, where the champion is training for a fight with Tony Musto. Floyd C. Covington, executive director of the Los Angeles Urban League, spoke briefly during the West Coast section of the broadcast which featured Duke Ellington and his band and Rochester. The broadcast was arranged for the Urban League by Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity and Miss Ann Tanneyhill, in charge of the league's guidance and personal service.



JOE LOUIS

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

No Place for Jim-Crowism

The determination of the Negro people to win their full citizenship has been manifested in the sharp protests from them and from the progressive movement against the discrimination of the "national defense" program.

MAR 31 1941

To assuage this protest, President Roosevelt made an election maneuver of appointing a Negro Brigadier General for the first time in the history of the country. And now, also for the first time, Negro recruits have been permitted into a special pursuit air squadron. But jim-crowism still remains throughout the army, navy, air and marine corps.

In fact, this special pursuit squadron, which is to be set up at Tuskegee, Ala., is itself jim-crow, and is therefore a violation of the constituitonal rights of the Negro people. It is all the more shameful that the Roosevelt Government tries to palm it off as meeting the demands of Negro Americans for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

MAR 31 1941

The principal of jim-crowism, in any form whatever, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Any idea of equality for the Negro people through jim-crow arrangements is a pure myth. Jim-crowism, segregation and discrimination are for the purpose of breaking the developing unity of Negro and white, playing white workers against Negro workers, and imposing upon the Negro people inferior status and conditions. The jim-crow policies of the "defense" employers to whom the Administration gives juicy contracts, is resulting in the wholesale denial of jobs to Negro workers.

No "defense" machinery can be for democracy when it enforces fascist policies against the Negro people; nor can the Roosevelt government deny responsibility for such deliberate and planned Hitlerism.

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

PROTEST DISCRIMINATION IN ARMY, NAVY, AIR CORPS AND INDUSTRIES WITH CONTRACTS

JAN 31 1941

NEW YORK.—Mass meetings protesting government-sponsored discrimination against Negro citizens under the National Defense program were held in at least 24 states Sunday, Jan. 26, which was designated by the N.A.A.C.P. as National Defense Day.

The nation-wide protest campaign sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. through its branches, found outlets in the following cities, according to a preliminary survey: New York city, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Jamaica and Peekskill, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Wilmington, Del.; Monroe, La.; Charlotte and Rocky Mount, N. C.; Montclair, Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Newport, R. I.; Pittsburg and Parsons, Kas.; Toledo, Newark and Akron, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Tulsa, Okla.; Paducah, Ky.; Waterloo, Iowa; Sheffield, Ala.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Denver, Colo.; Cairo, Ga.; Omaha, Neb.; Bakersfield and San Diego, Cal.; and Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Kansas Citians celebrated National Defense Day by holding two protest mass meetings, one on the Missouri side and one on the Kansas side of the Kaw river.

The meetings were held as sequels to the giant mass meeting held on December 8 when 6,000 persons filled the arena floor of the Municipal auditorium to protest against discrimination in the program which is preparing America to defend democracy.

In Kansas City, Mo., the meeting was sponsored by the Youth Council of the N.A.A.C.P. branch at the St. Stephens Baptist church. Young speakers were Solomon Gates, president of the Kansas City, Kas., youth council, who spoke on "The Negro and Defense Work;" Miss Bettie Albert, office clerk at the Yates branch Y.W.C.A., "Woman's Part in National Defense;" Keith Pittman, president of the Lincoln high school senior class, "The Negro in the Armed Forces;" and Dovie Patricia Jones, president of the Kansas City, Mo., youth council, "Introduction of the Defense Program." Miss Lillie Bryant presided.

In Kansas City, Kas., the program was held at the First Baptist church with Bishop John A. Gregg as the principal speaker. The first half hour of the program was broadcast over station KCKN.

National defense was the subject of a third meeting held at the Kansas City Forum at the Centennial M. E. church where Thomas V. Holland, former judge of the Municipal court, was the speaker.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY, NAVY EXCLUSION IS RAPPED

FEB 8 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—In spite of the 13th Amendment and its message of freedom, the Negro's right to a stake in American democracy is challenged by an economic servitude based upon low wages and the indifference of trade unionism, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the Department of History at Howard university, declared Wednesday in an address on "The 13th Amendment—A Milestone in the Emancipation of the Negro."

Speaking of the Negro's part in the Civil War, the well known historian stated: "More than 178,000 Negroes shouldered the musket and 150,000 of them were in the Quartermasters' Corps. There were 141 companies of Infantry, seven of Cavalry, twelve of heavy artillery and one of light artillery.

"What a challenge the deeds of these soldiers were to men who championed their cause! They demonstrated that they were worthy to be free.

"What an indictment their deeds become to those who would keep Negroes out of the Army and Navy today or restrict them to certain branches of these services."

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY DENOUNCES ARMY AND NAVY RACIAL POLICIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of the Thirteenth Amendment and its message of freedom, the Negro's right to a stake in American democracy is challenged by an economic servitude based upon low wages and the indifference of trade unionism, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the Department of History at Howard University, declared Wednesday in an address on "The Thirteenth Amendment—A Milestone in the Emancipation of the Negro."

JAN 16 1941

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What a challenge the deeds of these soldiers were to men who championed their cause! They demonstrated that they were worthy to be free.

"What an indictment their deeds become to those who would keep Negroes out of the Army and Navy today or restrict them to certain branches of these services."

Dr. Wesley delivered his address in Founders Library at Howard University in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In this same connection the Library of Congress has installed an exhibition of historical documents illustrative of the contributions of the Negro to American culture.

Dr. Wesley climaxed his address by urging colored people as a group to carry forward the battle for new freedom which shall result from the breaking of the chains binding the education, art, literature, politics, economic and social life of the Negro.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VICTORY IN LOUISVILLE

JAN 25 1941

The suit filed against high War Department officials by Yancey Williams, Howard university student and aviator to compel them to accept his enlistment in the Army Air Corps, emphasizes how little real progress has been made in de-Hitleri ing U.S. defense.

There is something bitterly ironic about a perfectly healthy Negro who is a licensed pilot being turned down by the Air Corps while the government makes the welkin ring with cries about the shortage of eligible candidates for the Army Air Corps.

Despite all the ballyhoo, we have made very little headway in ending jim crowism and discrimination in the Army, little more in defense industry, and none whatever in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Except for a couple thousand mess attendants, Negroes are barred entirely from the U.S. Navy which they help support.

They are not now and never have been admitted to the Marine Corps.

There are no Negroes in the Engineer Corps, the Signal Corps, the Army Air Corps, the Tank Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service or any other of the special branches except as laborers.

No Negroes man the big guns defending our coasts.

We are getting a worse run-around on Negro officers than in 1917.

Not a dozen of the 600 Negro reserve officers have been called to active duty.

The Naval Reserve from which officers are being commissioned as midshipmen after a brief period of training, is closed to Negroes.

Negroes are still being barred from all the schools of the various arms and services of the Army.

The Army Nurse Corps is a lily-white outfit, although there are hundreds of colored girls who are registered nurses.

Defense industries turning out rifles, cannon, airplanes, tanks, armored cars, pistols, machine guns and military equipment of various kinds, hire no Negroes save in rare instances.

JAN 25 1941

There is only one way to fight these evils: by organizing in every city, town and county a livewire Negro defense committee to support the fight locally and in Washington, morally and financially. No one else will.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Draft Jim-Crow

JAN 12 1941

MANY draft boards have had to revise their quotas because Negro housing units were not ready for occupancy and, therefore, colored draftees must remain at home.

The country is in the throes of a war hysteria which may terminate in war at any time. If and when that time comes trained men will be needed to defend the country. Experience in our last war showed that there was little time left to train men for combat service after the declaration of war. That was brought home to us when many soldiers were sent to France with only a few weeks of military training. Obviously, such soldiers were ill-prepared to defend themselves against well trained opponents.

It takes between twelve and twenty-four months to train a soldier. He must not only know what to do in a given situation but must be able to act without giving much thought to it. His mind and body must be so coordinated and synchronized as to make him move and act automatically when in the face of danger.

JAN 12 1941

The jim-crow policy the army is keeping Negroes from the training camps. In the event of war within the next year the masses of Negro draftees will be wholly unprepared. That fact will be a good excuse to assign them to labor batallions and to the more ardous tasks of digging ditches and washing dishes. If, of course, the necessity arises when a few thousands soldiers must be sacrificed in battle, as sometimes happens, it is not unreasonable to place your untrained soldiers in the front ranks to act as shock absorbers and cannon-fodder for the trained men in the rear-guard.

We abhor this un-American policy of the War Department in jim-crowing Negro soldiers who, too, are willing to die that democracy might live. We cannot reconcile the logic of its policy with the democratic process which is expected to accord equality of opportunity to all citizens. If Negroes must fight to maintain the democratic ideals of this country it is only reasonable to expect them to train and fight under conditions consistent with the very highest ideals of democracy and Americanism. And this, we regret to observe, they are not preparing to do.

JAN 12 1941

England has seen fit to change its policy concerning permitting black aviators into the Royal Air Force. At the outbreak of the war Negro flyers were denied entrance in the R. A. F. Somewhere along the line England remembered that she is supposed to be fighting a war for democracy. Negro flyers are admitted into the R. A. F. Perhaps her back-to-the-wall position might have influenced her tolerance in these regards.

It is hoped that the greatest democracy in the world will, too, revise its policies concerning racial restrictions in the armed forces of the nation.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Seek Congress'nal Probe of Jim Crow In Nat'nal Defense

JAN 25 1941

Action Taken by NAACP Board Which Will Urge Bill with Teeth in It

NEW YORK. — Introduction in Congress of a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of the status and treatment of the Negro in the national defense program will be sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here, this week. According to officials of the organization the name of the senator who will introduce the resolution will be made known within the next few days.

The announcement followed action taken by the association's board of directors at their monthly meeting held here at the NAACP's national headquarters, 69 Fifth Avenue. At the meeting the board, following a lengthy discussion of the question, voted to seek a Congressional investigation into every phase of the defense program, particularly the nation-wide discrimination practiced against Negroes in the matter of employment, by firms holding federal contracts, and the refusal of vocational training to Negroes in defense training classes, a project financed by the government.

The investigation would also include a thorough probe into the discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy, Army Air Corps, Medical reserve, and in the operation of local draft boards throughout the country.

The resolution will call for public hearings, the announcement said, and the taking of testimony from officials of the Army, Navy, trade unions, and the submission of information gathered by the association as a result of two national surveys now nearing completion.

In the event that discrimination is not abolished after the investigation, the announcement said, the association will seek the introduction of bills in Congress to require inclusion of Anti-discrimination clauses in all industrial defense contracts financed in whole or in part by the federal government, and to amend the National Labor Relations Act by denying the protection of this act to unions which discriminate either directly or indirectly against Negroes.

In making the announcement officials of the organization stated that they would "leave no stone untouched," in pushing the investigation to the limit.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Things U. S. Senator Didn't Know

MAR 29 1941

United States Senator Gerald P. Nye, astute representative in the upper chamber from North Dakota, and generally regarded as one of the country's elder statesmen, probably lost some prestige when he admitted during a speech in Harlem that he was unaware of any discrimination against Negroes in our national defense program.

The Westerner, paired with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, led the senate's fight against H. R. 1776, the so-called dictatorship bill, which put the United States on record for its "all-out" campaign to save Great Britain. During the debate, both senators showed keen knowledge of affairs across the oceans. At the very moment all the noise was being stirred up over the British Aid Bill, a move was afoot in the senate for an exhaustive investigation of discrimination against Negroes.

We wonder where the senator has been all this time. But that is water over the dam. Now that he has been told that THERE IS DISCRIMINATION against Negroes, and since the body of which he is a member is investigating that discrimination, we earnestly urge Mr. Nye to insist on a thorough job. Among the things the good senator might expect to hear—that is, if he is really interested are that:

MAR 29 1941

1. Negroes still are not given equal opportunity in the army, are given practically no opportunity in the navy, and are barred from the marine corps,

2. According to reports, the British government has requested the United States not to send Negroes to the West Indies island to work on bases construction there regardless of qualifications, and

3. Manufacturers with government contracts for defense orders have openly stated that they will not hire Negroes in any but menial capacities. (This in spite of the fact there are thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes available).

MAR 29 1941

These are just a few of the things the senator will learn if he listens in on the senate hearings, soon to begin, and learning them, as a United States senator, he can certainly help do something about them. Too, the senator can use his influence to see that the investigation goes to the heart of the problem and does not result in mere surface-scratching and pussyfooting.

47d-1941
afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

What It Means to Be a Flunky in the Navy

Here's Story of 19-Year-Old Boy Led by Glamorous Advertising to Enlist Just a Year Ago

DEC 13 1941

By JULIO FLETCHER

SAN JUAN, P.R.—I am writing this letter in the hope that it may help save other boys from being victimized as I have been in the service of Uncle Sam.

Desiring to serve my country in this emergency, I joined the naval reserve in September, 1940, at the age of 18, and was called to active service the following December. I was told that many opportunities for occupational training would be open to me, but since then I have discovered this to be false.

A colored boy in the navy is allowed to become nothing more than an officer's servant, and as such is ofttimes subject to even more than verbal abuse.

No Chance to Advance

Besides this, he can never be anything more than an officer's servant. I might add that all officers are not gentlemen.

The second and I think the most important thing is the color line which is always apparent.

DEC 13 1941

One of the shore patrol members here in San Juan where I am stationed dislikes colored people and has been heard on numerous occasions to make remarks about them which are obscene and vile to say the least.

Beaten by Officer

In October, I was at a public resort here and became involved in a controversy. The police settled the matter peaceably when this shore patrolman, Harry K. Spedden, in company with another patrolman, came upon the scene.

Without any justification, I was given a severe beating by these two men with their night sticks, as a result of which I had to stay in the hospital for nearly two weeks.

To add to this, I am being held as a general court-martial prisoner and have been confined to the naval jail for nearly a month, with the prospect of serving an additional sentence of many months in a naval penitentiary.

Charged with "Assault"

At my trial it was obvious that there are two laws for the navy—one for the white man and which ever one they wish to apply at the time for colored men.

DEC 13 1941

One of the statements attributed to Spedden, which was recorded at my trial, was: "If I had my way, I would kill all you n-----s."

The strangest part of this is that I am charged with assaulting Spedden. How ridiculous this becomes when one learns that I did not regain consciousness until nine hours after the beating.

Naturally, the reason for the assault by the authorities is all summed up in the well-worn phrase of "self-defense," hence, the charges against me.

Witnesses Disagree

However, witnesses do not agree with this version, but what weight do they carry if they are colored and testify for another colored man?

This is not the first, but I can safely state, the fourth known assault by this authority upon colored sailors.

I firmly believe that should the AFRO take steps to investigate conditions of colored men in the navy it would not find them any too pleasant.

Conditions in stations away from the United States are more deplorable than those in the States.

The only way for a colored man to succeed in the navy is for him to allow himself to be treated as a buffoon, not as a man. If he does this he may "succeed," which means he may get a raise in pay and be relieved of most o the more distasteful chores.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
December 5, 1941

Discrimination and Negroes

[Roanoke Times]

THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH declares that although an average of around 300 white carpenters are employed continuously on the construction of the Army supply depot on the Bellwood tract below Richmond, "not one Negro carpenter has been employed there." Since the work has been in progress for more than two months, having been started the middle of September, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Negro carpenters are not wanted on that particular job and that none are going to be employed.

According to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, there are 41 Negro carpenters in the recently organized Negro carpenters' union in Richmond who are available at any time for work on the Bellwood project. The fact that none but white carpenters have been given employment on the project, despite the availability of more than twoscore Negro carpenters, indicates that the Army is not following the policy inaugurated by the OPM, at the President's behest, of seeing that Negro labor receives its due share of work on defense projects.

Somebody might do well to ask the President about this at one of his press conferences when he returns to the White House from his vacation trip to Georgia. Presumably the evident discrimination against Negro labor on the Army project at Bellwood is not in accordance with the President's expressed wishes that Negro workmen be given proper opportunity for jobs on defense projects.

47d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLAIM CONTRACTOR DISCRIMINATES ON HOUSING PROJECT

NOV 22 1941

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19—Suit was filed in Circuit Court Friday against the St. Louis Housing Authority, the United States Housing Authorty and 12 contractors seeking to restrain them from alleged discrimination against skilled Negro labor on the Carr Square Village Low Cost Housing Project for Negroes.

Filing the suit on behalf of the group of eight skilled workmen, was the legal committee of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Attys. Joseph L. McLemore, Robert L. Witherspoon, Henry D. Epsy and Roy Lowe.

The suit charges that no skilled Negro labor is being used on the Carr Square project, although, under terms of the contract, 35 per cent of the unskilled and 3.2 per cent of the skilled work should be given to Negroes.

Among those listed in the suit as plaintiffs are: Blyden A. Steele, E. S. Mathews, Page Dickerson, Rudolph Craig, Wyatt Curtis, Marvin Claybrook, C. J. Johnson and Charles Holton.

USE WHITE LABOR

Both Steele and Mathews are members of the St. Louis Local A.F. of L. of Brickmasons, in good standing and have been turned down at both the Housing Project as well as the Small Arms Plant.

The plaintiff's point out, in their petition that the federal provision sets forth that "The Local Authority will require that there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, or political affiliations in the employment of persons for work on the project."

These men, all listed as skilled men and in good union standing, assert that they have applied to the contractors for jobs as skilled workers on the project and have requested the United States Housing Authority and the St. Louis Housing Authority for the enforcement of the provisions of the contract. It further is asserted that the Authority has refused and is continuing to refuse to employ them or any other Negroes as skilled workers on the Carr projects, and that white skilled laborers have been and are being used in the construction, building and erection of the project.

A further conference with Berry Cravens, secretary of the local Authority by Attys. McLemore and Espy Thursday afternoon, November 13, failed to bring forth any promise that Negroes would be put to work in skilled capacities. The suit followed.

In August, it will be recalled, a mass demonstration was staged in and around the project site by a large number of race organizations. Since then, there have been numerous protest meetings of all kinds, there has been a conference at the City Hall, called by Mayor William Dee Becker in his executive chambers, conferencesw ith housing authorities, local and federal, but always a stalemate.

Above it all, stands forth the fact that St. Louis' two paid-up and qualified bricklayers, although working on other union jobs in the city, have been unable to get jobs!

NOV 22 1941

Holding the main contract is the J. E. Dunn Construction Co. Subcontractors, also listed as defendants are the George F. Robertson Plastering Co.; Vickery Contracting Co.; Gus T. Handge & Son Painting Co.; Western Sheet Metal Works; Missouri Roofing Co.; Centrol Architectural Iron Works; H. A. Dailey, Inc., Mid-City Plumbing and Engineering Co.; Kupferle-Hicks Heating Co. and A. B. Reinschmidt Company.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Plane Factories Reverse Policy On Race Workers

FEP Hearings Scheduled To Begin Monday

OCT 21 1941

LOS ANGELES, —(ANP) —The wild and wooly west, which less than a year ago boasted of its economic vigilante-ism against Negroes in defense industries, was neither wild nor wooly this week as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice prepared to open its first public hearing on defense discrimination here Monday.

Throwing the spotlight on this frontier section, the FEPC was scheduled to reveal through its hearings just what the government has accomplished in its drive against employment bias, and also what additional steps must be taken if unions and employers are to be forced to observe Executive Order No. 8802.

RESULTS SEEN

The government's achievements attained through the cooperation of FEPC and OPM with the offices of Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the Negro employment and training branch and Dr. Will Alexander of the minority groups branch are appreciable in this section.

Typical of this progress has been the breaks in the military aircraft front which was widely publicized a year ago. As the committee hearings opened Monday, four of the six leading manufacturers of aircraft were employing Negro workers in their plants where only one Negro skilled workers six months before.

OCT 21 1941

On the other hand, though, two of the large companies still had no Negro employes and the FEP was expected to crack down on their management of one and the closed shop union of the other for their barriers against colored workers.

The good side included:

1-Lockhead-Vega Aircraft Company, which two months ago announced a sensational change in employment policies and began the immediate hiring of Negroes in all crafts in which they were skilled and trained. Fifteen Negro production workers went to work in this plant at once and more than 100 were called in for tests and interviews.

2-North American Aviation, Inc., which called in its first five Negro production workers in Kansas City, Kansas, last week, indirect repudiation of the March statement of J. H. Kindleberger, president, that Negroes would only be employed as janitors and custodians.

3-Douglas Aircraft corporation, the first of the West Coast companies to employ Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers, which has increased its number of Negro employes in this category in the last for weeks.

OCT 21 1941

4-Consolidated Aircraft company which is still negotiating with OPM for the employment of Negro skilled workers, but which has attempted to escape the scrutiny of FEP by hiring more than 135 Negro janitors and unskilled workers in the last few weeks.

TWO ARE ADAMANT

The two plants which the OPM agencies failed to crack and which they are reported to have certified to the FEP are the Vultee Aircraft company, whose president has not yet retracted his statement that "only members of the Caucasian race" will be employed in his plant, and the Boeing Aircraft company in Seattle where Negro workers are still barred through a closed shop contract held by the International Association of Machinists. This same machinists' union is bitterly opposing the integration of Negro workers into the Vultee plant in Nashville.

Several factors are credited with the breaking of the solid anti-Negro front on the West Coast defense horizon.

Chief among these has the close cooperation between the offices of Dr. Weaver and Dr. Alexander and the Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Soon after the committee picked Los Angeles as the scene of its first hearing, representatives of the Negro employment and training and the minority groups branches concentrated their efforts on the West Coast area and put the pressure on recalcitrant employers and union officials. The threat of certification to the FEP is credited with the quick results in some cases.

The breaks on the West Coast front have not been confined to the aviation field. Recently Negro shipfitters who had complained to OPM, were hired for the first time in the Todd and Moore shipyards and in the diesel engine shops in this area.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Outline Steps Taken To Aid Race Workers

Pamphlet Is Issued by Labor Division, OPM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S) —How President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management are seeking to secure full participation of all American minority groups in the national defense program is explained in a 19-page pamphlet, "Minorities in Defense," released today by the Labor Division of OPM.

The pamphlet outlines steps taken since July 12, 1940, to end defense discrimination, and describes the functions and duties of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Negro Employment and Training Branch, and the Minority Groups Branch of the Labor Division of OPM.

RECEIVES COMPLAINTS

According to the pamphlet, the Committee on Fair Employment Practice receives all complaints of defense discrimination and investigates them through the field staffs of the Negro Employment and training, and the Minority Groups Branches of OPM. If neither Branch is able to adjust a complaint, the case is then certified to the COFEP for further action and redress.

In addition to serving as a Board of Appeals to the two OPM Branches, the Committee (1) deals with the problem of discrimination in government service; (2) maintains contact with contracting agencies of the Government concerning enforcement and non-discrimination clauses in defense contracts; (3) establishes contact with state and local agencies on discrimination in employment and coordinates their programs, and (4) maintains contacts with minorities organizations and with other organizations and key individuals.

The Negro Employment and Training Branch, whose chief and staff members serve on Federal and Regional Labor Supply Committees in nine cities, broadens job opportunities for colored workers through (1) systematic visits to industrial employers; (2) regular surveys of training facilities, and (3) constant contact with the Bureau and Employment Security and local offices of the United States Employment Service to secure the placement of Negro workers through approved governmental agencies.

SEEK INTEGRATION

Similarly, the chief and staff members of the Minority Groups Branch, which is concerned with the problems of all racial minority groups including the physically handicapped) other than Negroes, serve on Federal and Regional Labor Supply Committees and seek the integration of members of these groups into the defense effort.

All complaints of racial or minority discrimination should be addressed to Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C., although many investigations and employer contacts are made by field representatives of the two OPM Branches.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE DESIGNATION STANDARD IS REPLY TO NAACP PROTEST

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The "N" badges for Negro workers used at the Philadelphia Navy Yard have been made standard by the Navy department, according to a letter to the NAACP from Ralph A. Bard, assistant secretary of the Navy.

Bard said that the badge was developed for emergency use at a West Coast Yard and that by instructions of the Navy department was made standard "some six months ago." He asserted that the letters "W" (for white) and "N" (for Negro) are inconspicious and cannot be construed to be discriminatory.

Bard claimed: "Letters to designate the race of the individuals concerned. . . are not merely restricted to the white and colored races but many others."

RAISES FURTHER OBJECTION TO USE

The NAACP replied on Friday, October 31: "The question is not," it said, "whether the designation is 'discriminatory' or not. It is humiliating, insulting, and unnecessary. It offers a gratuitous affront to Negro American citizens by labeling them (as though a man with a colored skin needed to be labeled) in much the same manner as the labels used by the Nazis to designate Jews from so-called Aryans in Germany."

In reply to the Navy's statement that "many others" are labeled according to race, the NAACP asked, "What others?"

The association also pointed out that the Navy has gone far afield in this matter, and reminded Bard that private industries employing both colored and white workers have not found it necessary to use any such designation on badges.

DRAFTEE DISLIKES ARMY

NOV 28 1941

"I would rather be sent to prison than to the army because I have read in the papers where colored soldiers have been mistreated."

So declared William Bowers, 27, when he appeared in federal court last Wednesday on a charge of violating the Selective Service Act.

Judge George H. Moore who heard the case informed Bowers the court was prepared to accommodate him with a sentence of thirty months.

Bowers registered for army service, giving his correct name, but a false address. When he was arrested through a routine investigation by police officers and asked to show them his registration card he said he had torn it up.

Investigation revealed when he registered he gave the address of a flop house where he did not live. His draft board officials had been unable to locate him.

Bowers claimed he read so much material about how colored soldiers were being treated that he preferred prison to army life.

Frank W. Clegg, attorney for Bowers, asked Judge Moore to permit the defendant to be carried before the draft board and fill out his questionaire and be classified for army service.

NOV 28 194

It was at this point that Judge Moore asked Bowers to state his choice whether he would rather be sent to prison or be given a chance to go to the army if his board desired to send him.

Clegg appeared dumbfounded when Bowers said he would prefer the pen to the camp. He was on his way late last week to serve

hirty months.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

AME CONFERENCE ENDORSES NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23—(ANP)—The 66th annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal church, with Bishop Noah W. Williams presiding, went on record in ringing language in support of national defense but in opposition to discrimination against Negro workers in its meeting this past week. Among the resolutions which were passed was one pledging loyalty and another condemning un-American practices.

"Realizing that the church of the living God is the only heaven ordained institution for the bringing of peace on earth, we of the Kansas conference go on record as endorsing the national defense program of the President of the United States," the resolution began.

"We have, however, had our attention through the Negro press and pulpit, called to the alarming practice of discrimination in the national defense setup. Negro carpenters, mechanics, and engineers of all sorts are denied the right of joining the ranks of organized labor. Because of the denial of the right of organization black hands cannot help in the mighty industrial effort that will cause this nation to be so armed until no foe will dare put his foot upon our shores.

"The Kansas conference goes on record condemning such practice as unhealthy for our vaunted democracy. The Negro has shed his blood on every battlefield Glorious has been the bravery and valor of the Negro soldier. The pages of American history are illuminated with the valient deeds of men of color.

"Be it hereby resolved that since the Negro has played such a dominant role in the development of this nation, that our official heads of government take such action as necessary to see that discrimination, segregation, and jim-crowism ceases in our industrial program.

"We say that if Uncle Sam will strike the chains that bind the hands of Negro labor, the Negro will make the tanks and artillery; he will take the wings of the eagle and fly the planes. He will navigate the battleships of our glorious nation that sail the seven seas; he will be willing to shed his blood and continue to be loyal that we may remain one nation, indivisible, with charity and justice for all." The resolutions were presented to Bishop Williams by the committee which included M. C. Knight, T. W. Green, Jr., R. A. Adams, F. Jesse Peck, R. S. Everett, G. W. Reed, D. M. Cole, Mrs. Lottie White, Mrs. Freda Wilson and Mrs. Gertrude Clark.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Fight for Negro Rights—A Fight for Democracy

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter I sent to the Chicago Defender:

"I read your editorial in the Defender recently in which you express approval of the views of Rev. Harold Kingsley expressed in his letter to your paper dealing with the war and Negro people. Certainly there is need for clarity on this issue. For that reason I feel impelled to answer the 'progressive and learned' (as you call him) Dr. Kingsley.

"The worthy Doctor's major premise that 'it is sound wisdom that we fight both these battles at the same time—the battle for full citizenship and the battle for the ideal of America as presented in our foreign policy by President Roosevelt.' Is the 'learned and progressive' minister so naive as not to see that the battle for full citizenship of the Negro people is a battle against the Roosevelt foreign policy and its supporters. Is he so blind that he cannot see that Mr. Roosevelt and his foreign policy finds among its most hearty and consistent supporters the 'economic royalist' and the Southern Bourbon who wield the lynch rope around the necks of the Negro people.

"A fight for full citizenship, practical in its implications, including the right to work, decent housing, buoyant, health, freedom of person and from discrimination, is a fight against these people. The Roosevelt foreign policy receives its most consistent support from the chief enemies of the Negro people. Let the 'learned and progressive' Doctor look at the record of the poll tax Congressmen on every 'Roosevelt policy' that drives the country deeper and deeper into the war.

"Negroes are against the war. They have learned their lesson of 1917, even though privilege and philanthropy has many a henchman to whip up the war drums like the 'learned and progressive' Doctor. Negroes want real democracy, jobs and freedom. To get that they are learning that they have to fight against the Roosevelt foreign policies, Wall Street and Southern lynchers that they represent, the chief barriers that must be eliminated before Negroes will have full citizenship. Hence a fight against the war is a fight for Negro rights, a fight for democracy."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro Hired; Workers Quit Negro Fired

NOV 29 1941

HENRYETTA, Okla.—(ANP)—Another strike by CIO workers over the hiring of a Negro skilled workman developed last week at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plant here and was settled Thursday when the colored man was fired.

A Tulsa contracting firm employed the Negro to mix concrete on a job at the glass plant. Immediately the Glass Workers Union, CIO, protested and about 250 went on strike, leaving their jobs.

They charged their contract with the company banned the hiring of Negroes. The company agreed not to use colored labor and the strike was called off with work resuming Friday morning.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"President's Executive Order Being Flouted By Industrialists"--Scott

Only Relatively Small Numbers of Negroes Being Employed in Defense Industries—Scott Asks When Will America Learn the Lesson of the Hour—Unity.

OCT 25 1941

By EMMET J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Some weeks ago, in reviewing President Roosevelt's executive order No. 8802, seeking to open the channels of defense employment to Negro applicants and eligibles, this chronicler referred to it as "a gesture of good will," pointing out at the same time that, while the order had been well received and widely praised, its real value would depend upon effective enforcement.

Doubts and fears were freely expressed at the time by Negro organizations, and many of those deeply interested in overcoming the discriminations and prejudices so widely rampant, that Industry would go through with the program. It was felt that it would find a way to evade the clear intents of the order.

Soon, also, it became apparent that Government officials were busy sabotaging it by technical interpretations not in accord with the letter and spirit of the directions received by them.

DOUBTS AND FEARS

Those doubts and fears are now being realized. Recent surveys of the status of the Negro in defense industries convincingly indicate that negligibly small numbers are being employed, and to use the words of Elmer A. Carter, editor, Opportunity Magazine, official organ of the National Urban League, "lip service only has been rendered (by many plants) by so-called token employment of a half dozen Negroes or less. There are many plants engaged in defense production which have openly defied the order and declared that under no circumstances will they employ members of the Negro race." Those so far employed are mainly in custodial service, he declares.

Mr. Carter holds a responsible position in the Democratic administration of New York State as a member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board of the Department of Labor. His loyalty to race has always transcended political loyalty.

Regretfully, he has been compelled to recognize the patent fact that coldblooded and ruthless racial discrimination against Negro citizens in defense industry continues despite the rosy hopes indulged by enthusiastic partisans who declared, when the order was announced, that a new Emancipation Proclamation had been issued.

Abraham Lincoln was more realistic. He did not feel that honeyed words and phrases alone could cure atrocious evils.

THE COUNTRY HAS SUFFERED

Greviously as the Negro has suffered from the gross injustices inflicted by labor organizations and industry during this defense period, the country has suffered more.

After months and months of preparation, calling for billions and billions of dollars for expenditures, production is still far behind schedule. The men in the camps are reported as being discouraged, bored, disheartened. Anxious as they are to have a part in destiny's great play, they are unhappy because, as they say, adequate implements of war for training have not been provided.

Supplies are alarmingly slow. Full quotas of war weapons have not been provided. After a year of expansion and prepartaion, the Army of 1,441,500 is still months away from adequate combat efficiency. There is an amazing lack of equipment. Complaints are also being made of shortages of men.

Trucks, ambulances, rifles, machine guns, munitions, airplanes armor plate, essentials of modern equipment as prescribed by Army organization tables, are not adequately forthcoming.

INCREASED NEGRO PERSONNEL NEEDED

The men shortages in the Army, already referred to, can readily be met, in part, by a revision of the table calling for 92,345 Negro officers and soldiers. The population-percentage calls for approximately 150,000. Here would be added personnel of 57,655.

No attempt is here made to account for the acute shortages in equipment. That story is being told in newspapers every day. It is a catalogue of confusions, of oversights, of mistakes, trial and error, strikes and baffling procedures.

One part of it, most surely, is the concerted effort to deny Negro men and women employment in the effort to provide our country with the needed essentials of the all-too-probable war in the offing. Production could have been hastened. Equipment provided. Discouragement among officers and men abated. Grumbling stopped and our war machine geared to an all-high.

WHEN WILL AMERICA LEARN?

When will the enlightened elements of America learn the lesson of lessons?

That, there is no permanent gain in subjecting, by coercive force, any of our population groups to an attempted inferior status of citizenship and general recognition in meeting our common tasks and responsibilities;

That, discontented elements in the body politic, chafing under restrictions, and subject to unfair practices, calculated to embitter and destroy their better instincts, present a situation calling for remedy;

That, such practices react upon the moral and spiritual forces of the country, and ultimately reduce us all to a common level, far below the heights our civilization is capable of achieving.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. Y. DAILY REVEALS STORY BEHIND 366TH

NOV 1 1941

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—In a special dispatch from Fort Devens, Mass., last Saturday's New York Times carried an article stating that the 366th Infantry Regiment of colored troops stationed there were kept from the First Army war games now going on in North Carolina to avoid "possible racial difficulties." The same reason was given in a Pittsburgh Courier story three weeks ago when it was revealed that orders for sending the troops down to the Carolinas had been rescinded.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Navy Wants Only White Mechanics

NOV 1 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Although the Navy is seeking an unlimited number of mechanics, including all classes of aeronautical technicians from engine workers to instrument specialists, for immediate service with the air arm of the two ocean fleet, only white persons need apply.

Qualified white mechanics may enlist at immediate ratings up to petty officers, first class, and at pay grades consistent with their civilian experience, but colored men may enlist in the messman branch only and in the rating of mess attendant, third class.

Both white mechanics and colored messmen must be American citizens between the ages of 17 and 50.

The appeal for mechanics is urgent at this time because the Navy faces the possibility of a shortage of mechanics soon. Nevertheless, only white applicants will be accepted.

Mobile, Ala., Register
October 26, 1941

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Editor, The Mobile Press Register:

I notice President Roosevelt's committe on fair employment practices has taken a step in the right direction by inviting direct complaints from any workers barred from defense industries because of racial discrimination. The committee has asked that such complaints be written directly to their offices in the social security building in Washington.

It proposes to hold public hearings in such cases or make representations to the President. But much more is needed. Some little progress has been made breaking down job barriers against negro workers—the heaviest victims of this type of discrimination — but not nearly enough. In numerous instances, the names of the employers and factories which practice discrimination are known along with their insidious methods. The biggest need is for stern government action to prevent such un-American and unlawful policies. It was upon the insistent struggles of the negro people in unity with trade unions and white progressives that President Roosevelt set up the fair employment committee.

These struggles are now more important than ever in order that the nation may have full advantage of its productive human resources for national defense and to crush Hitler. Employers who practice racial discrimination in hiring workers are violating not only the rights of the negro and other minorities, but are seriously impeding the defensive strength and unity of the nation at a critical moment.

MACK HANKINS.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 12, 1941

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

A letter from any job-seeker who has been denied a job in a defense industry because of his race, creed, color or national origin is enough to initiate an investigation by the President's committee on fair employment practice, it was explained today by Lawrence C. Cramer, executive secretary.

Any person who has reason to believe that his race, creed, color or national origin has prevented his obtaining a position or promotion in the federal civil service may also submit his complaint in the same way.

It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, it is explained, but it is necessary that the complaint furnish adequate information to permit the committee to act, and as the investigation proceeds it may be necessary to have the complaint submit a notarized copy of his charges. But to get an investigation started by the committee only a clear, fact-giving letter is required.

The fact-giving letter, according to Cramer, should tell the following:

1. The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street, city and state).

2. Whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color or (d) national origin.

3. The race, religion or national origin of the person making the complaint.

4. The type of job, position or classification for which application is made.

5. The qualifications of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his civil service status, if he has passed a civil service examination).

6. Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied.

7. Date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course.

8. Name of person refusing position (if available).

9. Reason given for refusal.

10. Statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin.

11. Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination.

12. Name and address of persons alleging discrimination.

The complaint should be mailed to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

If primary investigations and contacts show that a firm, government agency, defense training school or union, has actually practiced the discrimination charged, and if primary contacts fail to remedy the situation, then the committee moves to other steps, which may include a public hearing, notification of other government agencies that a firm with defense contracts is endangering national unity and workers' morale by practicing discrimination in violation of government policy, or the making of representations to the President.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Navy Insists On "N" Badges

NOV 8 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The "N" badges for colored workers used at the Philadelphia Navy Yard have been made standard by the Navy department, according to a letter to the N. A. A. C. P. from Ralph A. Bard, asistant secretary of the Navy.

Bard said that the badge was developed for emergency use at a West Coast Yard and that by instructions of the Navy department was made standard "some six months ago." He asserted that the letters "W" (for white) and "N" (for "Negro") are inconspicuous and cannot be construed to be discriminatory.

Bard claimed: "Letters to designate the race of the individuals concerned are not merely restricted to the white and colored races but many others."

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The N. A. A. C. P. replied on Friday, October 31. "The question is not," it said, "whether the designation is 'discriminatory' or not. It is humiliating, insulting, and unnecessary. It offers a gratuitous affront to colored American citizens by labeling them (as though a man with a colored skin needed to be labeled) in much the same manner as the labels used by the Nazis to designate Jews from so-called Aryans in Germany."

In reply to the Navy's statement that "many others" are labeled according to race, the N. A. A. C. P. asked, "What others?"

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The Association also pointed out that the Navy has gone far afield in this matter, and reminded Bard that private industries employing both colored and white workers have not found it necessary to use any such designation on badges.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FT. BRAGG M. P. TELLS HOW SOLDIERS FARE IN SOUTH

OCT 24 1941

OKLAHOMA CITY, October 23—(ANP)—"It's hell to have a soldier in the south," declared Technical Sgt. William Brown, who was here Saturday on leave from his military outfit in Hattiesburg, Miss., attending the funeral of a relative. Sgt. Brown was formerly attached to the 24th infantry at Fort Bragg, and is now with a company of colored engineers.

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He stated that he made his wife move from Hattiesburg in order that he would not get in trouble regarding her. He did not want his wife insulted by poor whites meeting her on the street while she was shopping in the business section of town and telling her "Nigger," get on back down in your part of town."

"I have a car," said the sergeant, "but if you'll believe me the white folk don't want me to drive it. Twice whites have driven up beside me and told me to get off the highway."

The non-com said that the engineers build roads, bridges, airports, do drafting, surveying and study methods of water purification. They are also taught how to blow up bridges and Brown says that he can get rid of any bridge so quickly it would make one's head swim. He told of his taking an engineering course at Fort Belvoir in a class of 250, seven of whom were colored.

On the Fort Bragg incident, Brown said that he was stationed there shortly before the rift occurred.

"I served as MP for a long period," stated Brown. "One night I had to work almost all night riding the buses to protect colored soldiers. White MP'S were on the warpath that night and several of them were attempting to herd Negro soldiers with drawn guns.

"On one occasion when a cheap carnival came to town they made Negro soldiers remain in town for eight days when a white woman with the carnival alleged she had been insluted by a Negro.

"Shortly after this, while serving as MP down in the Negro section, I had to arrest two white soldiers for chasing Negro women; but nothing is ever done about this sort of thing.

"We really got it in the neck under Pat Hurley. From 1922 to 1936, there was no advancement for a black trooper in the 24th, but since that time things have materially changed. I think this war scare has benefited Negro soldiers tremendously.

Brown, who said his home is in Georgia, remained in the army 17 years before receiving a promotion.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Charge Violation Of Articles Of War By Arkansas Incident; Ask President To Direct Prosecution

NOV 1 1941

President Roosevelt has been asked to settle the dispute between the War Department and the Department of Justice over jurisdiction in prosecuting Arkansas state troopers who threatened and insulted members of the 94th Engineers division last August 10, and slapped Lieutenant Donald Curry, an officer in command.

In a letter to the Chief Executive Friday, October 24, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared:

"There seems to be no dispute as to the fact that a crime has been committed. If it is true that the state troopers were deputized by the military authorities and if they acted as military police, then they violated the Articles of War, especially Section 1536 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

Articles of War Violated

NOV 1 1941

"Regardless of whether the state troopers were deputized or not," the NAACP said, "they violated Section 54 of Title 18 of the United States Code which provides:

"If two or more persons in any State, Territory or District conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat any person from accepting or holding any office trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like duties as an officer are required to be performed of his lawful dismeans any officer of the United States to leave any State, Territory, District, or place, where his charge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.'

The Association pointed out that failure by officials to take affirmative action when Negroes had been victims of previous unprovoked assaults gave courage to the people in Arkansas to extend their disrespect for the uniform of the United States to the white officers in charge of the company.

"Failure to act in this instance will encourage further disrespect for the United States uniform which will lead to additional unprovoked assaults," the NAACP asserted.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLAND REJECTED HIM!

Charles M. Ashe, pilot and flight instructor at Howard university, looks at a picture of Winston Churchill, Great Britain's war leader. Ashe was recently rejected by the British Ferrying Command as a ferry pilot solely because of his race. A full report of his rejection has been forwarded to Churchill by Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.—McNeil Photo.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE SOLDIERS CHEATED

White soldiers in Army camps are being cheated of the proper share of recreational facilities in order that the jim crow policy of the War Department may be maintained. Army camps have one service club for every 5,000 Negro soldiers, but only one service club for every 17,000 white soldiers. Other recreation facilities indicate that white soldiers are being short-ended in the same proportion.

The War department doubtless regards these inequities as favorable to the Negro. They are not and Negro citizens do not want any such favoritism. White soldiers and black soldiers should receive the same and neither group should be discriminated against in any particular.

A policy of segregation always leads to discrimination, regardless of what those in the War Department responsible for such a policy may think about it.

At the present time, nearly 30,000 Negro selectees have been "passed over" by the Selective Service System in the various states.

In a letter to The Courier this week, President Roosevelt acknowledges that this is true. But the President justifies the action by pointing to the provision of the Selective Service Act which stipulates that no soldier shall be inducted until the Army is prepared to offer him shelter, food, clothing and the other requisittes of a soldier in training.

The actual truth is that this provision has not been complied with so far as Negro soldiers are concerned. There must be special shelters and special areas for Negro soldiers in the segregated system.

Between now and December an undue proportion of Negroes is to be released from the Army. That can only mean that many of these men will only be partially trained.. General Marshall himself in asking that the term of service be extended acknowledged that the job of training a soldier could not be done in a few months.. But these ill-trained Negroes are to be turned out to await the call to duty later.

They are doubtless being released in order to make room for those who have been "passed over" in the special shelter provided for Negroes by the War department.

Thus the vicious circle of segregation unrolls, cheating white soldiers of recreation facilities on one hand and reducing the period of training for Negro soldiers on the other.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

United States Appeasement Policy

THE United States Army has begun to retreat before it meets the enemy. It has made concessions and compromises. It has adopted an appeasement policy with respect to principles that would have made the late Chamberlain of England look like an amateur.

The most recent act of the army which confirms our point of view was the decision to keep the colored 366th regiment in the state of Massachusetts instead of sending the troops South for the most modern type of army training. Although the reason for making such a decision was not disclosed, the evidence of the past places any interpretation of such a decision beyond the category of speculation.

There have been retreats and compromises all along the line when the question of full and equal participation in the military program by Negroes was raised. The administration at a precocious time announced that failure to segregate colored troops in the army would be destructive of military morale. Subsequently, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, whose previous views toward Negroes were thought tolerant, delivered a fascist version of the Negro's place in the navy when he gave the "dog-wagging-the-tail" statement that colored sailors would not be promoted beyond the mess branch of the service for the reason that they could not keep discipline. This was appeasement, pure and simple, calculated for southern approbation. The outright refusal of the War Department to permit Negro pilots to train at the same flying fields and in the same manner as white pilots was a catastrophic concession made in one branch of the military program where there had been no custom or tradition to uphold it.

The latest step of the army is going just a bit too far. It is actually making itself weaker in order to appease the South.

We take it that the South is still smarting over the fact that colored troops fought with the Union forces and that it came out second best. Since that time it hasn't thought much of colored soldiers in uniforms.

If colored troops are not trained in the

South where the most modern methods of warfare have been provided, how can they meet the efficiency required in these days of blitzkreigs? A reasonable view of the situation should reveal to the most ignorant and the least informed that the colored troops are not preparing to fight for colored people, as such, but for the entire United States. To weaken any part of the army's preparations for training makes appropriate application of the chain-and-its-weakest-link adage.

OCT 1 9 1941

We are in the midst of a crisis. It is the biggest one our present civilization has faced. The world has never witnessed a conflict so massive in form and so catastrophic in its outlook as the present war. Our own civilization hangs in the balance. It will take everything the democracies have to assure the continuity of the principles which we believe should not perish. The country, therefore, has no time to entertain intolerant views to its detriment.

The soldiers of the 366th regiment should be sent to train wherever it is necessary to send them. The United States Army should be prepared to see that they are treated as its soldiers wherever they go. If the South is the place that they should go we say, SEND THEM SOUTH.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Embassy Takes Hand in Matter

Letter from W. White To Prime Minister Gets Some Action

OCT 18 1941

Charging the Churchill government with race prejudice and discrimination against Negroes in British agencies, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently placed a five-count bill of particulars in the lap of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, demanding an end to Hitler policies in democracies at war. The letter in which the charges were preferred was dispatched by Pan-American clipper on September 26.

The letter emphasizes to Mr. Churchill, "You have with unsurpassed eloquence appealed to the peoples of the world to help Great Britain destroy Hitler and Hitlerism and to keep freedom from being extinguished. You have in stirring language denounced the racial theories on which Hitler has built a sinister philosophy and a diabolic war machine. But these instances reveal that England is no less guilty of racial arrogance than is Nazi Germany unless the leaders of the British government summarily order the abolition of such discrimination.

"Such racial demarcation must not only be abandoned during the war, but the same freedom from prejudice must be manifested at the peace conference. Unless such theories are abandoned, other and more destructive wars will follow as inevitably as the night does the day."

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Mr. White urged that the British and American governments make the four freedoms apply to the color line and that the five types of discrimination and other demarcations based on color or race be immediately wiped out.

Five days after the letter was dispatched, Colonel R. L. Benson, military attache of the British embassy in Washington, called the N. A. A. C. P. national office by long distance telephone expressing great concern over it and particularly over the case of Dr. Walter King, cited as an instance of prejudice. During the conversation, Colonel Benson said that he would like to "get to the bottom of things a little more" and asked for a copy of the letter.

OCT 18 1941

Negro Doctor Refused

One case of discrimination pointed out to Mr. Churchill was that of Dr. Walter W. King, of New York City. In reply to urgent appeals recently made for American doctors to come to England to minister to the wounded, Dr. King volunteered through the American Red Cross. He was informed by Dr. G. D. Williams, medical administrative assistant of the Red Cross, in a letter dated May 23:

"It is true that only white citizens of the United States are eligible for the doctors for Britain project. The American Red Cross did not set the standards which are being followed. The American Red Cross is acting upon instructions and cannot deviate from them."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO GIVE BUS SEATS TO WHITE CIVILIANS

OCT 11 1941

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 9—(ANP)—Privates Fred Croston and Randall Wilson were absent without leave Monday morning when the roll was called in their units at Fort Bragg. The reason was that every Fayetteville-bound bus that left the Union station here was loaded with whites and these two soldiers and several civilians were ordered to wait for the next bus. This happened four times. The group waited and waited, but were unable to get a bus until 8 o'clock Monday.

Upon ariving at their units, the two soldiers, Croston and Randall, were met by their battery commander with a menu of two weeks extra duty for being AWOL.

Their explanation was not accepted. The two were unable to get the bus concern to explain over the telephone that Negroes were not alowed to get on a bus going to Fayetteville at long as there were white people who could use the back seat.

The ordinary Southern practice of Negroes riding back seats seems to be bygone memories. In most cases, Negroes going to Raleigh by the bus are forced to stand most of the 65-mile journey.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

F. D. Asked to Punish Ark. Troop Attackers

NOV 1 1941

NOV 1 1941

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt has been asked to settle the dispute over jurisdiction which is delaying prosecution of State troopers who last August threatened and insulted members of the 94th Engineers Division near Gurdon, Ark.

Involved in the dispute are the War Department and the Department of Justice, the latter disclaiming jurisdiction because military police allegedly sought the assistance of the Arkansas State troopers.

A white officer in command, Lieutenant Donald Curry, was slapped during the incident, which occurred while the division was en route from Michigan to maneuvers.

Violation Conceded

In a letter to the Chief Executive Friday, the NAACP declared:

"There seems to be no dispute as to the fact that a crime has been committed. If it is true that the State troopers were deputized by the military authorities and if they acted as military police, then they violated the Articles of War, especially Section 1536 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

"Regardless of whether the State troopers were deputized or not, they violated Section 54 of Title 18 of the United States Code which provides:

Law Quoted

" 'If two or more persons in any State, Territory or District conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, Territory, District, or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.' "

Previous Neglect Blamed

The association pointed out that failure by officials to take affirmative action when colored persons had been victims of previous unprovoked assaults gave courage to the people in Arkansas to extend their disrespect for the uniform of the United States to the white officer in charge of the company.

"Failure to act in this instance will encourage further disrespect for the United States uniform which will lead to additional unprovoked assaults," the NAACP asserted.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMITTEE CALLED DEFENSE LEADERS FOR BIAS PROBE

By EDGAR G. BROWN

(President of United Government Employees and Director National Negro Council)

WASHINGTON, July 10. (ANP)—The 12,000,000 colored citizens of the country are entitled to the facts on the postponement July 1 by the Senate Investigation Committee of Congress on Discrimination Against Employment of Negroes in 35 billion dollars of national defense contracts with nearly 90 per cent of all the important industries of the country going at full blast under government orders to be ready to "Stop Hitler!"

1. President Roosevelt did not hold up Senate action, nor did he fail to speak out and take drastic action through Executive Order No. 8802, entitled, "Reaffirming the policy of full participation in the defense program of all persons regardless of race, creed, or national origin and directing certain action (creation of a five-man board) in the furtherance of said policy," after several conferences with the leaders of March on Washington.

2. The Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (Dem., Mo.) and Senator Carl A. Hatch (Dem., N.M.) author of the famous Hatch law barring political activity by government employees and prohibiting racial discrimination in WPA employment and U.S. Civil Service, which resulted in elimination of pictures as a requirement in Federal examinations surely did not do anything to bamboozle the 12,000,000 colored citizens or to attempt to stymie the Senate investigation of race discrimination. These distinguished members of the S.S. Senate and many others from the North and South were all for a complete and thorough-going senatorial hearing with witnesses of the Negro people discriminated against; responsible, great and powerful industrial leaders of the airplane, auto, steel and manufacturing works put on the stand to testify under oath, as well as high government officials, who let the National Defense contracts in the U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, U.S. Treasury, and OPM.

LABOR LEADERS CALLED

The mighty and lordly labor leaders of A. F. of L., C.I.O. and their affiliates were on the list of the Senate committee to testify also under oath on the long and vicious practice of barring Negroes from vitally important unions thereby offering millions of Negroes only the lowest paid jobs or starvation. No, the Congress and the Senate investigating committee was on the square and ready to go ahead for three days, June 30, July 1 and July 2, 1941, with this most transcending race business since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. At last it was possible to get at the bottom of the Negro's economic slavery for the past 75 years in a complete and scientific manner backed by all the power and constitutional authority of the U.S. Congress.

3. The Negro masses looking for good jobs, and the half million 100 per cent colored Americans, skilled and unemployed now on $15 a month WPA jobs did not ask the senate investigating committee to postpone action "indefinitely," and thereby do nothing to afford them an equal opportunity for the $10 and $15 a day jobs in national defense as other Americans have been and are now enjoying in all sections of the country.

ORGANIZATIONS UNITED

4. The National Urban League, with its 45 branches in all parts of the country and its devoted and trained leadership for 25 years dedicated to the supreme task of securing industrial jobs and opportunities for Negro workers did not ask for a postponemnet of the senate investigation of discrimination. The National Urban League and its local secretaries were on hand July 1, and ready with a complete and authentic record of cases to present to the U.S. Congress and its senate investigating committee on race discrimination.

5. The Pittsburgh Courier's National Defense Committee, headed by Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard university, and Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of the Washington schools, were ready and anxious to testify with all the facts before the senate committee on racial discrimination. These distinguished Negro educators had twice been called to the White House in the past six months because of their militant and ceaseless championing of the race's interests over the years and especially their activities before the House and Senate committees on army, navy and national defense appropriations during the recent sessions of Congress. They had labored long and faithfully with the incomparable backing of a publication with a large national circulation touching Negroes and their welfare everywhere. These gentlemen, nor their sponsor, The Pittsburgh Courier, did not ask for delay, after fighting the cause to the point of immediate hearing on all fronts of racial discrimination by the U.S. Congress.

6. The National Negro Congress, led on by its indefatigable secretary, John Davis, was ready and had agreed to bring forward the revelations of the signal campaign to pen up the Martin Airplane plant in Baltimore at which they had labored for several months. The NNC had a mass of data from all parts of the country and desired no further delay.

7. The Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority had its permanent Washington office of the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, headed by Miss Jeanette Welsh, had labored most successfully with the senate committee and its legal representatives, Messrs. Fulton and Clarke, to make possible the hearing on June 30, July 1 and 2, with the National Council of Negro Women, headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, they had scheduled a national defense conference for women for the same dates, thereby providing a full opportuity for colored women from all parts of the country to have an opportunity to present the tragic disadvantages of the Negro woman worker under the discriminatory practices of race and sex in government and industry. These devoted and inspiring women of the race asked for no delay. They had prepared the way and insisted on going ahead.

8. The United Government Employees, Inc., which has been most active and effective for the past five years in advancing racial matters before Congress, was joined by the National Negro Council in insisting on immediate hearings by the U.S. Senate Investigating Committee. The NNC's program has the endorsement of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., U.S.A.; the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal church; the National Negro Insurance Asociation and the National Baptist Sunday School Congress and B.T.U.

These organizations have sufficient correspondence and other evidence secured from its own action in a preliminary survey obtained as a result of the House of Representatives military affairs committee's hearings two months ago to occupy the time of senate committee's members and investigators for weeks. The U.G.E. and National Negro Council feel morally bound to speak out against any forces hidden or open which for any selfish or venal reason would at this late date insist on delay and appeasement.

KNIFED RACE

9. No organization or leader with the exception of Walter White and the NAACP insisted upon postponement of the immediate hearings by the senate investigating committee according to the record.

10. Finally, Walter White and the NAACP, which seems to be a one-man affair in this instance has bamboozled and stuck a dagger in the back of the long sought immediate and urgently desired senate investigation of national defense discrimination against the employment of millions of Negroes everywhere despite the all-out effort for democracy and the Negroes eternal loyalty, patriotism and faithful support as taxpayers of the United States Government, which is now spending billions authorized by Congress. The worst blow has been delivered by the one we had taken to our bosom.

White can only right this wrong to 12,000,000 coolred citizens at this time by joining publicly and at once, with all other Negro leaders and organizations for immediate hearings by the senate investigating committee on race discrimination in employment of Negroes by industries with national defense contracts before congress adjourns and goes home with most Negroes still on the relief rolls or in the army. This is the time for unity of all American citizens. Traitors of the country and traitors of the race should be silenced for the duration.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

LIFE magazine's special defense issue dated July 7, performs the miracle of covering the whole field of defense without showing a single Negro except a maid and two stable boys. You wouldn't think there were nearly 100,000 colored boys in uniform or that some of the crack infantry, artillery and anti-aircraft units were composed of Negroes.

LIFE, despite occasional little flirtations to get Negro circulation, remains cautiously lily-white. It leans over backward not to offend any of its Negrophobic readers. It labors always to bolster the ideology of racial separatism, sometimes crudely, sometimes subtly. Its editors have the courage to bait Hitler and urge foreign war, but not the courage to educate its 3,000,000 subscribers to a more democratic viewpoint.

Of course LIFE is not alone. It is singled out because it is so powerful. The American daily newspapers at best are more concerned about fighting for democracy abroad than at home. There is something almost pathetic about their yelling about the menace of Hitler while remaining clamlike about the much more real menace of Hitlerism right around the corner or right in their newsrooms and editorial offices.

A NATION can only be defeated from within. It cannot stand unless it is united physically and spiritually, and yet most of these newspapers and magazines adopt a policy of destruction of national unity. They have been guilty of the most shameless hypocrisy where we are concerned, remaining mum about evils that cry to heaven for exposure, and pretending all is well in the face of the worst crimes against justice and democracy.

LIFE might have found a few Negro soldiers to photograph. There are some in almost every camp, fort and barracks. This would have shown that all elements of the population were participating in the defense program; that Negroes, too were preparing to repel the invader if and when the invasion started. It would have contributed much to national morale, especially among Negroes. But, no, if they couldn't picture any Negro soldiers shooting craps or wolfing watermelon, they decided to carry no pictures.

COMPARE THIS with the Negro-owned newspapers and magazines. Each issue carries pages of pictures of Negro soldiers on duty in all parts of the country with intelligent textual comment. If it were not for the Negro press, what would we know about colored soldiers in the Army and how they are faring? Of course some will say they are "supposed" to do this. And one might well reply, "Yes, and you are supposed to support them, too."

SECOND EMANCIPATION

The Executive Order by President Roosevelt, as part of his Fourth of July Proclamation, may go down in history as a second Emancipation Proclamation, for this is the second time in history of this country that an Executive Order affecting the Negro directly has been issued. The first was issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1863 outlawing human slavery in this country.

In his proclamation of June 25 President Roosevelt ordered all federal departments and agencies dealing with vocational and training programs to take special measures to avoid discrimination. Henceforth all agencies must include provisions in defense contracts to avoid discrimination in employment because of race or color. At the same time a special committee within the OPM was set up to investigate complaints of discrimination.

This action by the President came only after political pressure to have the March on Washington called off had failed, and the committee had assured Mr. Roosevelt that only an executive order would halt the march. The leadership of A. Philip Randolph and Layle Lane in organizing the movement was an important factor in gaining the victory for the Negroes.

However, as Mr. Randolph pointed out in calling off the march, the act of the President does not meet the vital and serious issue of discrimination against persons on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin in various departments of the government itself. This is particularly true in the armed forces of the country where discrimination is most rife.

Nevertheless it is a partial victory, and if the order is enforced in industrial plants holding government contracts, thousands of jobs should be immedidately available to Negroes.

Now that the President has gone this far, it shoud not be hard to convince him that "the democratic way of life within the nation" makes it necessary for the federal government itself to set the example for private industry by abolishing discrimination in all departments of the federal government.

While many individuals and organizations cooperated in the mass movement that brought about the executive order, it is our opinion that most of the credit for this victory is due Miss Layle Lane who initiated the movement through the suggestion of Oswald Garrison Villard, who in a letter contributed to Miss Lane's column on this page early this year, said that Negroes did not realize the power they possessed as a group. Said Mr. Villard:

Now if 13,000,000 white Americans wanted a just bill they would get it, because they would make life miserable for Congress, would become such a pressure group that newspapers would fall in line and public sentiment would swing to them.

Miss Lane, with the assistance of Mr. Randolph, got busy and formed a committee to make the Negro a pressure group for jobs in defense industries. The movement soon gained nationwide support and local committees were formed. With united support of the Negro press, the movement attracted the attention of government officials who were quick to realize that the publicity resulting from the march could be used by the dictator nations to prove that there was no real democracy in this country. The executive order followed when other efforts to have the march called off failed.

Evidenty, Mr. Villard was right when he said that the Negroes need to become a pressure group. Pressure during the last Presidential campaign caused the President to name Benjamin O. Davis a general, and the changing of the War Department policy to the extent of giving the Negro a proportionate part of the personnel of the U. S. Army and pressure caused the executive order ending discrimination in defense industries.

Perhaps if we continue to exert pressure on the government, we can secure a federal anti-lynching bill and a change in the policy of the Navy Department and other federal bureaus as they affect the Negro.

We congratulate the President on his issuance of his executive order and hope that he will have the courage to extend it to all branches of the federal service, so that it can be truly said, ours is a democratic government. —New York Age.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ROOSEVELT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER

President Roosevelt's executive order of last Wednesday, setting up the machinery for the correction of abuses practiced against Negroes in the National Defense program, is regarded by all of us as one of the most significant pronouncements that has been made in the interests of the Negro for more than a century.

We have felt all along that the proverbial Rooseveltian courage would assert itself, especially when the masses gave impressive evidence of their determination to fight against gross economic and social injustices. That President Roosevelt did not issue the order any sooner may well have been due to lack of concentration on the part of the Negro people on specific matters affecting their economic interests. Had we been quick to sense the direction in which the National Defense program was leading us, we would have perfected the necessary technique that brought us the results of last week.

A. Philip Randolph, however, foresaw all that months ago, and he predicted in an article written in one of our weekly papers, that only mass pressure will tear down the mounting walls of prejudice. In this article he suggested the need for immediate mobilization of all Negro organizations for a mammoth march on the Capital of the nation in order to register our protest against intolerable discrimination in the defense industries. But it took time for the masses of the people to realize the gravity of the situation and the timeliness of the Randolph suggestion.

Randolph was not discouraged by the apparent lethargy of the people. He worked incessantly toward organizing a solid front. For he knew that this was probably the last opportunity the Negro would have to voice his disapproval of economic abuses that have been practiced with impunity against him. Although speeches were made and letters written by scattered individuals expecting to effect thereby a change of attitude among those who are guiding the national defense program, there was no perceptible evidence that these methods would yield fruitful results. However, the moment that it became clear that the Negro had at last awakened to the effectiveness of the technique of mass pressure—when Mr. Randolph's suggestion for a march on Washington began to loom as a formidable reality—instantly beneficial results were obtained.

It is therefore correct to assume that what happened in June of this year could have happened in December of last year. In all fairness to President Roosevelt, it must be said he would have acted long ago had he been convinced of the collective wish of the Negro people to participate fully in the national emergency program. Doubtless he was misinformed by some of our false leaders who have access to the White House as to the mounting resentment of the masses against the abuses in our defense industries. A Philip Randolph therefore opened the eyes of the President and at the same time demonstrated to the doubting Thomases among us, that only mass action can pry open the iron doors that have been erected against America's black minority.

Both President Roosevelt and our brilliant leader, A. Philip Randolph, must be congratulated for their effort to bring some measure of democracy to the people who have been most faithful to this nation in peace and in adversity. We hope that other measures will follow which will give substance and meaning to our citizenship.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RATIO IS LOPSIDED, LAUTIER REVEALS

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—Outside of selective service trainees, the ratio of colored to white personnel in the Military Establishment is lopsided.

The strength of the Army is estimated at 1,413,000 officers and enlisted men. The strength of the colored personnel totals 69,405 officers and enlisted men, according to Major General Emory S. Adams, the Adjutant General.

The disproportion is greatest in the ratio of colored to white commissioned officers. Latest available figuress how 14,700 officers in the Regular Army. Of that number only six are colored. In the National Guard there are 21,800 officers. Of that number only 227 are colored. Reserve officers on extended active duty total 51,500. Of that number only 26 are colored.

Warrant officers in the Regular Army total 758, of whom eight are colored. In the National Guard there are 256, of whom three are colored.

There has been approximately a 600 per cent increase in the number of colored enlisted men in the Regular Army in the past year, but the figure still remains comparatively low. Enlisted men in the Regular Army total 489,000, of whom only 26,888 are colored. Enlisted men in the National Guard total 268,000 whom only 1,585 are colored. Of the 568,000 selective service trainees in the Military Establishment 40,662 are colored.

DULE

SECOND EMANCIPATION

The Executive Order by President Roosevelt, as part of his Fourth of July Proclamation, may go down in history as a second Emancipation Proclamation, for this is the second time in history of this country that an Executive Order affecting the Negro directly has been issued. The first was issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1863 outlawing human slavery in this country.

In his proclamation of June 25, President Roosevelt ordered all federal departments and agencies dealing with vocational training programs to take special measures to avoid discrimination. Henceforth all agencies must include provisions in defense contracts to avoid discrimination in employment because of race or color. At the same time a special committee within the OPM was set up to investigate complaints of discrimination.

This action by the President came only after political pressure to have the March on Washington called off had failed, and the committee had assured Mr. Roosevelt that an executive order would halt the march. The leadership of A. Philip Randolph and Layle Lane in organizing the movement was an important factor in gaining the victory for the Negroes.

However, as Mr. Randolph pointed out in calling off the march, the act of the President does not meet the vital and serious issue of discrimination against persons on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin in various departments of the government itself. This is particularly true in the armed forces of the country where discrimination is most rife.

Nevertheless it is a partial victory, and if the order is enforced in industrial plants can be truly said, ours is a democratic government, there was no perceptible evidence that these methods would yield fruitful results. However, the moment that it became clear that the Negro had at last awakened to the effectiveness of the technique of mass pressure—when Mr. Randolph's suggestion for a march on Washington began to loom as a formidable reality—instantly beneficial results were obtained.

It is therefore correct to assume that what happened in June of this year could have happened in December of last year. In all fairness to President Roosevelt, it must be said he would have acted long ago had he been convinced of the collective wish of the Negro people to participate fully in the national emergency program. Doubtless he was misinformed by some of our false leaders who have access to the White House as to the mounting resentment of the masses against the abuses in our defense industries. A termination to fight against gross economic and social injustices. That President Roosevelt did not issue the order any sooner may well have been due to lack of concentration on the part of the Negro people on specific matters affecting their economic interests. Had we been quick to sense the direction in which the National Defense program was leading us, we would have perfected the necessary technique that brought us the results of last week.

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Randolph was not discouraged by the apparent lethargy of the people. He worked incessantly toward organizing a solid front. For he knew that this was probably the last opportunity the Negro would have to voice his disapproval of economic abuses that have been practiced with impunity against him. Although speeches were made and letters written by scattered individuals expecting to effect thereby a change of attitude among those who are guiding the national defense program, there was no perceptible evidence that these methods would yield fruitful results. However, the moment that it became clear that the Negro had at last awakened to the effectiveness of the technique of mass pressure—when Mr. Randolph's suggestion for a march on Washington began to loom as a formidable reality—instantly beneficial results were obtained.

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Evidently, Mr. Villard was right when he said that the Negroes need to become a pressure group during the last President's administration. Pressure during the last World War caused the executive order and pressure caused the executive order to be issued.

Perhaps if we continue to exert pressure on the government, we can secure a federal anti-lynching bill and a change in the policy of the Navy Department and other federal bureaus as they affect the Negro.

We congratulate the President on his issuance of his executive order and hope that he will have the courage to extend it to all branches of the federal service, so that it can be truly said, ours is a democratic government.—New York Age.

Chicago Defender
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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FEP Asks Letters From Job Seekers

OCT 11 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—A letter from any job-seeker who has been denied a job in a defense industry because of his race, creed, color or national origin, is enough to initiate an investigation by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, it was explained Thursday by Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary, in answer to numerous inquiries which have come to the Committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that his race, creed, color or national origin has prevented his obtaining a position or promotion in the Federal civil service may also submit his complaint in the same way.

This simple method of filing complaints was decided upon by the Committee, Cramer explained, in order that the least job-seeker, or the unemployed, might find no difficulty in having his grievance redressed in keeping with the President's Executive Order of June 25 which set up the Committee, as one step in re-affirming the policy of the United States "that there shall be no descrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin."

NO LAWYER NEEDED

It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, it is explained, but it is necessary that the complaint furnish adequate information to permit the Committee to act, and as the investigation proceeds it may be necessary to have the complainant submit a notarized copy of his charges. But to get an investigation started by the Committee, only a clear, fact-giving letter is required.

That fact-giving letter, according to Mr. Cramer, should tell the following:

1. The name of the firm, agency, school, or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street and city, and state).

2. Whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color, or (d) national origin;

3. The race, religion, or national origin of the person making the complaint;

4. The type of job, position or classification for which application is made;

5. The qualifications of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his civil service status if he has passed a civil service examination);

6. Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied;

7. Date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course.

8. Name of person refusing position (if available);

9. Reason given for refusal;

10. Statement of additional facts and circumstances indication discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin;

11. Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination;

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The complaint should be mailed to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D C.

JUST NEED FACTS

To those who have asked if it is "all right" to get help in preparing the conplaint, Mr. Cramer said that as long as the letter provides the facts and is written in good faith, the Committee does not mind the methods by which it is prepared.

After a complaint has been received, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice utilizes the staffs of the Negro Employment Management Branch and of the Minority Groups Branch of the Office of Production Management for making primary investigations, but maintains its own field and office staff in the Social Security Building, Washington, D. C., for special investigations and office work.

OCT 31 1941

If primary investigations and contracts show that a firm, government agency, defense traingin school, or union, has actually practiced the discrimination charged, and if primary contracts fail to remedy the situation, then the Committee moves to other steps, which may include a public hearing, notification of other government agencies that a firm with defense contracts is endangering national unity and workers' morale by practising discrimination in violation of government policy, or the making of representatations to the President.

Mr. Cramer pointed out that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has only such powers as given it in Executive Order No. 8802; to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, or national origin, as a "prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, "to quote the words of the Executive Order.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

First Breach Made in Jim Crow Wall in Defense

47d

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—As a result of a persistent drive by Negro and progressive organizations, initial steps toward breaking down the solid wall of jim-crowism in defense industries seem to have been made at a few important plants.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of OPM's Negro Employment and Training Branch, declared in a report to associate OPM director Sidney Hillman that the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. at Chester, Pa., has promised to hire 750 additional skilled and unskilled workers.

Sun officials said the additions will be a 100 per cent increase in the number of Negro workers at their yards.

JUL 2 1941

John G. Pew, president of the company, has told OPM officials that Negroes are now engaged in practically all departments, and that when the employment peak is reached many of the present workers would be promoted to supervisory positions. He said the 750 Negroes now employed constitute 10 per cent of the company's working force.

Weaver also reported that the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. has accepted an OPM suggestion that 100 Negroes be trained in pipe-fitting, welding, sheet metal work and electrical defense courses at Philadelphia for anticipated employment at the company's yards.

In addition, Weaver declared, West Coast unions have made an agreement with shipbuilders there for the transfer of Negro building trades workers to shipbuilding yards for immediate construction employment.

The developments announced by Dr. Weaver were the first concrete results from the President's executive order on Negro discrimination in the training and hiring of workers in defense industries.

A proposal for the issuance of such an executive order was first made by the Natinoal Negro Congress about a year ago.

The Negro Congress has urged recently that the executive order now be implemented by anti-discrimination legislation along the lines of the bill introduced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

USHA Chief Says Negroes Not To Be Segregated

NOV 2 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—The non-discrimination labor policy of the United States Housing Authority is in no way abrogated by the stabilization pact between government agencies and the American Federation of Labor, Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, declared this week.

In a memorandum addressed to all Local Housing Authorities, Mr. Straus re-affirmed the labor policy of the United States Housing Authority which requires as evidence of non-discrimination, that Negro skilled and unskilled workers receive stipulated minimum percentages of all wages paid construction workers on projects developed under United States Housing Authority supervision.

NOV 2 1941

The stabilization pact between government agencies engaged in defense construction and the building and construction trades department of the A. F. of L., the memorandum asserts, "in no way abrogates the established non-discrimination policy of the United States Housing Authority relative to the employment of Negro labor.

"Local housing authorities, when designated to act as agents of the Federal Works Agency in the development of Lanham Act defense housing projects, will be guided by the non-discrimination policies promulgated by the Federal Works administrator."

The memorandum cited the President's Executive Order against discrimination in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin." Under the nondiscrimination policy in the public housing program, Negro workers employed on slum clearance and defense housing projects have earned approximately $15,000,000.

Accompanying the memorandum were copies of the President's Order and nondiscrimination regulations of the United States Housing Authority and the Federal Works Agency. This Order declared it to be the duty of employers and labor organizations "to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries,

47d-1941

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BETRAYERS OF THE RACE

The indifference of Washington officials to the repeated pleas for abolition of segregation and discrimination in the army and the military camps, brings sharply to the forefront the urgent questions of the national unity for effective defense of democracy. In the eleventh month since President Roosevelt and the Congress have declared the existence of a state of emergency there is widespread anxiety and concern expressed by representatives of the most varied sections of opinion over the slowness of the national government to recognize the legitimate demands placed before it by the Negro constituents; over the delay in the enforcement of the anti-discrimination clause in industrial contracts; over the failure to take punitive measures against those sections of southern communities which have intimidated, terrorized and assaulted Negro soldiers; and over the symptoms, revealed in the navy and war departments, of reactionary forces in high places hampering the maximum drive for unity.

How then is the Negro to generate genuine enthusiasm for defense of democracy in the face of bold denials of his citizenship rights and open hostilities to his economic interest? What inspiration is there for him to spill his blood in the preservation of a political system or a social philosophy that confers scarcely any appreciable benefits on him? Why should he make voluntary sacrificial offerings to an unjust and deaf god of American democracy? These are questions which agitate the minds and souls of millions of despairing Negroes. That such issues should come to the fore in the midst of feverish preparations for bolstering national security, is more regretted by black America than by official Washington.

The most serious responsibility rests on the members of the "black cabinet" —that group of Negro advisers who have access to important administrative heads, and, who, so they say, enjoy the confidence of the Chief Executive. They could, if they would, do a great deal toward remedying the weaknesses in the present policy of the various federal departments. By so doing they would immeasurably strengthen the government for the fulfillment of the urgent measures which this critical hour of the world conflict requires. Our good brothers in Washington are not doing that. Instead they have elected to follow with astonishing precision the traces marked out for them by selfish, irresponsible, lying politicians. So long they are able to grow rich and fat on Uncle Sam, so long will they remain insensible to the plight of their less fortunate brothers.

For all intent and purposes the Negro has no "representative" in Congress, he has come therefore, to look upon the "black cabinet" as a medium through which his woes and wounds might attract the attention of some Christians in high political places. But the "black cabinet" that enters the White House by the kitchen door, has not the fortitude to tell the Big White Father what he should know and do about the black masses crying in vain for the right to enjoy the blessings of democracy. We suspect that the "Kitchen Cabinet"— which by the way is a more correct designation than black cabinet—makes common cause with the detractors who say the hell with the Negro masses. But we say these men have already discredited themselves and betrayed our people either by commission or omission. They should be kicked out to make way for real men and true champions of the race.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Steel Workers Rap Jim Crow In U. S. Army

OCT 19 1941

GARY, Ind., Oct. 16—The regional conference of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing committee, meeting at the Knights of Columbus hall here Sunday, condemned in a sharp worded resolution, segregation and maltreatment of Negro soldiers in the U. S. army, and called upon President Roosevelt and all CIO unions to take effective action to remedy the situation.

The resolution, sponsored by Rayfield Mooty of the Wilson & Bennett local of the SWOC and Curtis Murray, president of the Federated Metals local of the American Smelting & Refining company, was passed without a single dissenting vote from the 500 delegates representing 53 steel workers locals in the Chicago area, according to reports from the Negro Labor council.

After recounting the various forms of discrimination to which Negro troops are subjected in the army and in various local communities, the resolution warned that:

OCT 19 1941

"Such abusive and unfair practices on the part of citizens of a democracy tend not only to shatter the morale of the United States armed forces, but also give rise to the very conditions that we are pledging ourselves to crush." . . .

Particular attention was attracted to a section of the resolution which called upon President Roosevelt to communicate with governors and local officials of all states, "urging them to use their influence and authority to obtain the proper respect and treatment for all American soldiers."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letter Points Out Discrimination By British Agencies

OCT 18 1941

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Addressed personally to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, a letter setting forth five types of discrimination on the part of British agencies operating in this country, was dispatched by Pan-American Clipper September 26, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The letter, written by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, urges that the British and American governments make the four freedoms apply to the color line and that the five types of discrimination and other demarcations based on color or race be immediately wiped out.

Publicity on the letter was withheld until this week because of the custom of not revealing contents of communications to the head of a government until the communication has had an opportunity to be received and acted upon.

OCT 18 1941

WANTS TO GET AT BOTTOM OF THINGS

Five days after the letter was dispatched, Colonel R. L. Benson, military attache of the British Embassy in Washington, called the NAACP national office by long distance expressing great concern over it and particularly over the case of Dr. Walter King, cited as an instance of prejudice. No copy of the letter was sent the Embassy, but copies were received by the American Red Cross and the British War Relief Society.

During the conversation Mr. Benson stated that he would like to "get to the bottom of things a little more" and asked for a copy of the letter.

After pointing out the importance of America's 13 million Negro citizens in the national life and saying that the succession of discriminatory acts on the part of these British agencies are "building bitter resentment against Great Britain among certain elements of the population of the United States,' the five known cases where Negroes were discriminated against were listed.

NO ANSWER RECEIVED

The NAACP told Churchill, "You have with unsurpassed eloquence appealed to the peoples of the world to help Great Britain destroy Hitler and Hitlerism and to keep freedom from being extinguished. You have in stirring language denounced the racial theories on which Hitler has built a sinister philosophy and a diabolic war machine. But these instances reveal that England is no less guilty of racial arrogance than is Nazi Germany unless the leaders of the British Government summarily order the abolition of such discrimination.

OCT 18 1941

"Such racial demarcation must not only be abandoned during the war, but the same freedom from prejudice must be manifested at the Peace Conference. Unless such theories are abandoned, other and more destructive wars will follow as inevitably as the night does the day."

No answer has yet been received.

476-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Minnesota Negro Offers Unique Defense Problem

By BEN PEERY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota, one of the states where race trouble might least be expected, offers the nation a most unusual problem in defense activities.

Prior to the feverish efforts of manufacturers, and the Government itself to speed work on contracts vital to defense needs, the problem of Negro labor was rapidly solving itself.

Unions were bending every effort to organize sepia workers in all branches, and they were being accepted, and fairly treated by white unions. With the coming of a topsy turvy defense setup, organizations ,even those dormant for years, sprang up to presumably protect the interests of the group. Negro applicants, it was claimed had been turned down by many, possibly all too many industries.

Delegation after delegation sought conferences with the powers that be to no avail. More and more race grievances were discovered. Probably the first effort to correct the entire situation, came when all organizations sent delegates to form a Council of Negro organizations.

With the fusing of effort, the objective was apparently lost sight of. Only one organization in the entire city remained aloof and decided to hew the line of job getting. The American Legion by this act did make some progress, but in was negligible. It did, however, secure a promise from all Legion organizations to go down the line fighting discrimination in industry.

Meanwhile the Council of Organizations resolved itself into a Negro Defense Committee, bending its entire effort to have Negroes admitted to the State Home Defense Forces. The fact that jobs are excluded from their program leaves the people in a state of flux.

Living Conditions

Persons not residing in Minnesota, regardless of need, can hardly appreciate the calamity of being jobless in a country where temperatures in the 30 belows are not unusual; where the cheapest coal averages from seven to nine dollars a ton; where rents are rarely under twenty-five dollars, and general living costs are supposedly the third highest in the country.

Relief has been exceptionally easy, and WPA during the past few years, has offered an easy solution to the problem of living, but because of the heavy expenses incurred by all mitigating agencies, with the coming of each new industry ,some portion of the relief setup disintegrates.

The Governor of the State, Harold E. Stassen, is taking an active interest in the induction of Negro labor into defense industry. He has called personally on some of the larger employers to urge consideration for Negro workers.

Perhaps the most outstanding of his efforts is the one where he was successful in securing a definite promise that colored men will be employed in the recently organized New Brighton, forty million dollar defense plant.

Northern Pump, oldest and most criticised of local defense industries, claim that they do not discriminate in employment and say that they will play twenty dollars a head to anyone who can furnish precision machinists, regardless of color.

Plant Seeks Negro Mechanics

Honeywell Heat Regulator, one of the larger defense contract firms, recently hired its first Negro, and within two weeks promoted him, stating that his knowledge of mechanics justified the act. They are asking for more if they can qualify. Actually, very few skilled Negro mechanics have been jobless, even during the depression era.

Meanwhile, most active of groups fighting discrimination, the Negro Defense Committee, openly say, "We do not want jobs, we want admission to the State Home Defense Force."

State and Federal officials say, "We want to help you, but the power to grant Negroes the right to serve with white units, rests with the President. Can we help you find a job "

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Appeasers Are Anti-Negro, Chicago Alderman Tells Rally

Fight to Destroy Hitlerism Bound Up With Fight for Negro Rights, He Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Negro people are inseparably bound up with the national defense program for the military annihilation of Hitlerism, E. B. Dickerson, Alderman of the Negro community of Chicago's South Side declared at a conference of trade union, professional and business people held here at the Wabash YMCA.

Alderman Dickerson, a member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee of the Office of Production Management in pointing out that Chicago Negroes were taking a lead in the struggle against the Nazi oppressors, declared.

"There are forces in this country just as surely as there were in France who are seeking to sell out our national interest to Fascism. These people are mortal enemies of my people. They constitute our fifth column.

STAKE NEGROES HAVE

"The fight for the military defeat of Hitler is a fight for the rights of the Negro people. There is no surrender of the political, economic or cultural demands of the Negro people in this struggle. If Hitler wins there will be no progressive forces in America outside the concentration camps to fight the battle for the rights of the Negro people and we will find ourselves again enslaved.

"Let us remember the stand taken by the immortal Frederick Dohglass in the Civil War and draw our lessons from it. Frederick Douglass knew that the winning of the war was the paramount issue, that if the North lost the fight, the struggle to end slavery would have been set back a hundred years. He called upon the Negro people to make this their major fight knowing very well that in this struggle decisive concessions would have to be made to our people. The Emancipation Proclamation came out of the fight. Dooglass was right

"Today every demand of the Negro people is inseparably bound up with the development of national unity for national defense for the purpose of annihilation of Hitler and the destruction of Hitler."

Miss Thyra Edwards, a prominent Negro leader, was elected secretary-treasurer of the conference.

Widespread discussion developed over Dickerson's call for all-out aid to Britain and the Soviet Union. The overwhelming opinion supported his position.

The conference set up a Policy Committee and a number of other committees including, trade union, women, youth, finance, publicity and a Speakers Bureau.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gibson Named To Employment Committee

Two Investigators Named To Staff At $3,800 Per Year

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Truman K. Gibson, well known young Chicagoan who has been serving as assistant to Judge William Hastie as assistant civilian aide in the war department, has been named assistant to executive Secretary Lawrence Cramer of the Fair Employment Practice committee. The committee which was appointed by President Roosevelt after the "March on Washington" was postponed, has a membership of six, William Green of the A. F. of L.; Phillip Murray of the CIO; Ald. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago; Milton Webster of the Sleeping Car Porter's Brotherhood also of Chicago; David Sarnoff of RCA and Mark Ethridge of Louisville who is chairman.

Investigators who have been appointed for the committee include G. James Fleming, former newspaper man of Philadelphia and Eugene Davidson of Washington. Gibson's salary is reported at $5,600 per annum while the investigators get $3,800.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"NEITHER THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN CONDEMNED MASSACRE OF FIFTY-FOURTH NEGRO DIVISION OF THE U. S. ARMY," SAID FRED DOUGLASS.

Rochester, N. Y.—Speaking at the ceremonies in commemoration of Frederick Douglass here Wednesday, August 3, Walter White, executive Secretary of the NAACP, pointed out the parallel between the stand Douglass took against mistreatment of Negro soldiers in the Civil War and that being taken by Negroes of the country today.

DOUGLASS WROTE ON AUGUST 1, 1863, THAT HE COULD NOT FURTHER HELP TO ENLIST COLORED TROOPS IN THE UNION ARMY BECAUSE, "THE IMPRESSION SETTLES ON ME THAT COLORED MEN HAVE MUCH OVERRATED THE ENLIGHTENMENT, JUSTICE AND GENEROSITY OF OUR RULERS AT WASHINGTON." HE WROTE OF THE MASSACRE OF THE 54th (NEGRO DIV.) AND STATED THAT NEITHER THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOR LINCOLN HAD CONDEMNED IT.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

MINNESOTA BOTH WHITES AND BLACKS PROTEST JOB BIAS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—(ANP)—White and Negro citizens of the twin cities rubbed elbows at a mass meeting sponsored by the Minnesota Negro Defense Committee, Tuesday night, in the Hallie Q. Brown Community House, to hear Governor Harold E. Stassen defend himself against charges of discriminating against Negroes in Minnesota Home Defense force.

Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, pastor of Cumphor Memorial Methodist Church and publicity chairman of the defense committee, gave a brief review of the committee's fight to have Negroes enlisted in Minnesota's home defense program. Following this Frank L. Alsup, chairman of the committee, in his introductory remarks, told the governor that the people would not be interested in his speech if it were on any other subject than that which they had gathered together to hear.

Governor Stassen's address for the most part was given over to the citing of instances to show that he is not and never has been prejudiced nor ever done anything in his public career that could be labeled discriminatory to the Negro. He referred to his association with Negroes in the R. O. T. C. and as a pullman conductor, saying "I am against discrimination and that has been my attitude from the cradle." He lauded the work of Atty. Raymond Cannon, Mill City, Minn., and Lawrence Tarver, St. Paul, in compiling a report fo rthe inclusion of Negroes in the defense force of the state, and remarked that it was their suggestion that the organization of a jim-crow unit in the home defense program would be inadvisable.

Blame for discrimination of colored was placed upon the United States Army officers in the force who are following the army code of placing Negroes in separate units. To the charges of the governor that the committee had been unfair to him, J. Nathaniel Smith St. Paul, defended the committee's action in asking that practices of discrimination be wiped out. Smith said that the committee had been informed by Representative Melvin Mass that the U. S. govenment had nothing to do with the state militia, hence the committee requested Governor Stassen to issue non-discrimination roder.

In answer to the governor's statement that he would work with the committee to make a test case of the discriminatory army code, Cecil Newman, editor and publisher of the St. Paul Recorder and Minneapolis Spokesman, challenged the governor to strike the first blow in the fight by the issuance of an order to the effect that Negroes be inculcated in Minnesota home defense, to which the governor replied he could not do that.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

No Discrimination In War Department, Hastie Asserts

Fifty Colored Clerks And Stenographers Are Given Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Declaring that an erroneous impression is being created about the employment of colored clerical and stenographic workers in the war department, William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, last week pointed out that this was as much a part of his job as seeing that proper things were being done for the enlisted personnel of the army.

Since January 1, some 50 colored clerks and stenographers have been taken on in the department, says Hastie, exclusive of a large number of Negroes as messengers, laborers and custodial workers.

When the department asks the civil service commission for a large group of stenographers they are put in the stenographic room which has in the past been referred to as a pool.

LATER ASSIGNED

From here, they are gradually taken into private offices as their services are needed. Their pay begins immediately they are assigned to the department. From this initial pool, they are signed out to the various offices.

"No doubt the assignment of colored stengraphers has been slow from the start", said Mr. Hastie, "in fact, it was slower than it should have been, but things are beginning to change a bit. More more colored stenographer are being used in white offices. Now no colored stenographer is in the pool more than two weeks. The work has been speeded up considerably and the transfers are coming through faster than ever.

"A previous newspaper story" said, Mr. Hastie, "confused what is a colored section of the Civilian personnel division with a previous report that Negro girls were being segregated. These girls, about six in number, are attached to that office and have a separate room for themselves.

DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENTS

"Scattered through the department are all types and all kinds of arrangements for colored workers. In some offices, they work together with the whites and in others there are all colored units.

"One section exists in the department where there is a colored chief over colored and white personnel This is in the procurement division of the finance office. There are about ten workers in this office. Of course, this man in charge has a high rating in the civil service system".

Continuing, Mr. Hastie pointed out that the war department is scattered throughout the city occupying some 17 buildings and an accurate check on the ever changing personnel is difficult. However the trends in the policies of the department are more and more away from the segregated units and toward the integration of colored workers with whites.

"I would be the last person in the world to attempt to whitewash a situation," said Mr. Hastie with reference to the previous story "and were it true, I would want to clear it up. But sine this is not the fact, I am relating the conditions as they exist in the department to point out specifically that the war department at present is not discriminating against Negro workers."

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEHIND DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION

The newspaper PM of New York has joined The Pittsburgh Courier and the Negro press generally in an "all out" attack on color discrimination in national defense and national defense industries.

We welcome the aid of this powerful daily newspaper as well as that of the sixty white and colored, Southern and Northern leaders who last week signed the Phelps-Stokes Fund plea. Many daily newspapers have aided with favorable editorial comment.

The problem is by no means a simple one because we are confronted here with one of the many and increasing manifestations of the rising American Fascism; of the metamorphosis of "the world as we know it" into the "New Order."

The revolution going on in all countries is away from the individualistic competition and divergent interests characteristic of capitalism as reflected in political democracy, and toward the so-called monolithic state characterized by centralized control of industry and commerce, the one-party system, and destruction or curtailment for the sake of economic and military security, of the freedoms laid down in all democratic constitutions.

Straws in the wind are the insistent appeals for unity of thought and action, for merging of differences between the two dominant political parties, for centralized control of news in newspapers and over the radio, for abrogation of the right of labor to strike, for squelching of divergent opinions and for military adventures in other lands in pursuance of a "destiny."

Behind the propaganda for war is not merely the desire to aid Britain and defeat Hitler, but the opportunity war will afford those in power to expedite the inauguration of a Fascist civilization in this country.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Bishop Sims Scores Discrimination In Camden Defense Industries

By BAXTER LEACH

CAMDEN, N. J.—To talk about democracy and the "equality of races" is sheer hypocrisy when all about us are evidences of discrimination in industry, in government and in some instances even in the Church organizations declared Bishop David H. Sims in his response to an address by the Mayor of this city at the welcome exercises to the sixty-ninth annual session of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church here on Wednesday evening.

The Mayor in his welcome address made a plea for a 'united people' in the present emergency to sustain the American way of life and that the Democracies should not perish from the earth. Calling the Mayors' attention to the failure of industry to give the Negro a chance in America, Bishop Sims said "there is discrimination here in Camden where the Negro is virtually an economic slave. It is high time we stopped preaching "equality of opportunity" and practice it. If we are sincere then why not give the Negroes some of the jobs here in the Defense setups and in other industries here where he has been denied jobs for the last ten years despite the fact that Camden is one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the country?" the Bishop said.

"We talk about being 'united with England' we are not united here. If we are going to have a united people it means that we must set our house in order. I want to see it happen in Camden." Bishop Sims continued.

Replying to the Rev. Norman W. Pauling, President of the Ministers Alliance (white) Bishop Sims said that the Church has been the biggest coward in the last 100 years. "We are tired of hypocrisy—we do not believe in kitchen religion—we believe that God Almighty meant for the Negro to have the same right as any other race—we have got to get serious about christianity."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fair Labor Unit To Meet Every Week--Etheridge

Sessions Started Monday; "Job Must Be Completed"

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS)—The six-man committee on Fair Employment Practice, appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate and act on complaints of discrimination in defense employment, will meet here regularly once a week, every Monday at noon, beginning July 28, and continue this schedule indefinitely "until the job is done", according to an announcement made by its chairman, Mark Ethridge.

Ethridge, Vice President and General Manager of the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal made the announcement at the Committee's first press conference, held here in the Security Building, Fourth and C Streets, Southwest, where the Office of Production Management is housed.

Questioned by newspapermen on the procedures to be followed by the Committee, Ethridge said that the group had held only one "get-to-gether" meeting thus far, and no plans for the operation of its program have been worked out. He said the Committee will appoint an Executive Secretary shortly, who will receive all complaints and then spend the first few meetings working out precedures for hearing complaints.

There is no limitation set upon the scope of the work which the Committee may cover as he understands the order, Ethridge said. He made it clear that he expected the group to be faced with some tough problems which will necessitate expert legal advice.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Camp Prejudice Redounds To Benefit Of Colored Officers At Fort Bragg

P. L. Prattis and Johnny Taylor Have Interesting Experience With "Ole Man Prejudice" While on Tour of Camp With Commanding Officer.

FORT BRAGG, N. C., May 22.—The etiquette of racial relations or race prejudice takes strange forms. Sometimes the victim of racial prejudice gets the better of the situation.

An example is found in the mess hall where white and colored doctors and white and colored nurses eat at Fort Bragg. Separate tables are provided for the colored doctors and nurses with signs on them, "This table for colored nurses" and "This table for colored doctors."

Service in the mess hall is cafeteria style for everybody but the colored doctors and nurses. The white doctors and nurses must take trays to the counter, select their food, then carry it to their tables.

But a waiter is provided for both colored doctors and nurses who brings their food to them while they sit.

The colored doctors and nurses sit and are served. The white doctors and nurses stand and serve themselves.

That is how the great god Prejudice crosses himself up.

Another incident at Fort Bragg disclosed the same type of obeisance to prejudice and tradition.

Your correspondent was touring the engineering projects of the 41st Engineers with Col. Wood, the commanding officer, a native of Elizabethtown, N. C. No one could have been more courteous, considerate and solocitous than Col. Wood who was accompanied by a white major. He took his time to cover what must have been a 100-mile tour of engineering projects and patiently explained all details. He was also careful about the comfort of your correspondent and photographer. They couldn't ask him for anything that he would not give.

But lunch time found the party far afield where a project required a detachment of the engineers to live away from their barracks in tent camps. The colonel asked the officers in charge for lunch. It was happily provided. The party entered the tent kitchen where the cooks had filled plates and placed them on a table.

"All right, gentlemen," announced the colonel. "Here it is, buffet style. Grab your plates."

Your correspondent and photographer picked up plates and cups of lemon punch and took them to tables outside the kitchen in a cleared space made by the men. They sat down and ate.

The colonel, who was the host, and the major also picked up their plates. But they did not follow your correspondent and photographer to the table on the outside. They stood and ate while your representatives sat and ate.

And the great god, Tradition, was satisfied.

After lunch, we proceeded on our tour of inspection with no holds barred.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLIGHTLY EFFECTIVE EMBARRASSMENT

There is no doubt that the hue and cry Negroes have raised over color discrimination in national defense and defense industries is proving very embarrassing to the hypocrites in high places who protend to be deeply concerned about perpetuating freedom and equality of opportunity in the world.

The bombardment of politicians by various Negro and interracial committees is beginning to have its effect, if only slight at present.

Several newspapers owned by white people have recently come out strongly against these vicious discriminatory practices that keep Negroes in an economic ghetto, and all this agitation has helped.

Here and there a company is bowing to public clamor and hiring a few Negroes, some in skilled capacities, but we need expect no Utopia, because much of this protesting on the part of prominent white people is insincere.

The white newspapers who have been most outspoken editorially against color discrimination in defense do not themselves employ any Negroes, save in very minor and lowly capacities.

MAY 24 1941

The New York newspaper PM, which recently sold 75,000 copies in Harlem when it took up the cudgels against racial discrimination in defense industries, employs Negroes only in menial capacities and is largely owned by Marshall Field whose Chicago store discriminates against Negroes and does not even encourage their patronage.

Negro newspapers, led by The Pittsburgh Courier, started the fight against color discrimination in national defense and defense industries. This is now being taken up by sundry suddenly-formed committees of "leaders" conscious of another opportunity to bask in the limelight.

They started the real campaign of embarrassment by informing the Negroes and preparing them for the big struggle for defense jobs, whereas the various committees seem to be concentrating on enlightening white people about this discrimination—as if they didn't know!

Although The Pittsburgh Courier and other Negro newspapers started the anti-discrimination campaign in defense and have given the work of other groups generous weekly publicity, it is illuminating that no Negro editor or journalist has been asked to serve on these committees or to speak on their programs.

In this connection it is interesting to have the N. A. A. C. P. announce its speakers against defense discrimination at its forthcoming Houston conference, and to find that not a single person who inaugurated this campaign is to have a place on its program!

MAY 24 1941

It seems to be the same with the committee heading the projected "March on Washington" scheduled for July 1. This will be a gesture not without value, although the carfare of 10,000 people might be more wisely expended.

However, these efforts all aid in the fight against American color discrimination in national defense. They annoy and embarrass, and cause many thoughtful white people to doubt the high moral principles spouted by Washington politicians and industrialists suddenly converted to democracy.

The greatest value of these efforts lies in the effect on Negroes themselves, for in the last analysis nobody can solve the Negro's problems but the Negro.

He must be interested, informed and organized to fight intelligently for his selfish interests, or all the pleading in the world will be amiss.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

WE ADMIT IMPATIENCE

From the four corners of America come protests against racial discrimination which is being practiced against the American Negro in this country today. There are few instances of where our group gathers but there come resolutions calling upon the President and the Congress of the United States to act definitely and swiftly against discrimination against the colored people in government offices, army and navy and particularly in the national defense program. Our protests and our cries are loud and long. We are told by many to be quiet; to have patience. But we think sometimes that we have already waited too long. The gall of the yoke is hard to bear, especially when we see the other fellow enjoying the things to which we are justly entitled, but are denied. Patience has her virtues to be sure, but there is no use of talking patience to a pig whose neck is under a fence rail.

47d-1941

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 5, 1941

Negroes Not Wanted'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—We, the undersigned officers and members of the Peninsula Trade and Labor Union, an organization of 250 Negro skilled mechanics, voice our indignant protest against the open and discriminatory practices of all contractors holding Government national defense contracts on the Virginia Peninsula. We specifically call your attention to the defiant attitude of George L. Zuidema, contractor's executive officer and sole hiring agent, Fort Eustis, Va., in refusing to employ any skilled Negro workmen on the Fort Eustis defense project.

In December, 1940, at the request of Fort Eustis contractors, the Virginia State Employment Office in Newport News issued an urgent radio call for 1,200 carpenters. All Negro carpenters who applied were informed by E. P. Hornlein, employment manager, that no Negroes were wanted. On January 31, a call for 2,000 carpenters was issued through the same source. All Negro carpenters who responded were emphatically told again that Negroes were not wanted. The same situation applies to every skilled trade on defense projects in this vicinity.

Official representatives of this union have repeatedly by personal conference with George L. Zuidema sought employment for skilled Negro craftsmen with no success. We urgently request an immediate investigation of the situation at Fort Eustis and other defense projects in this area. As loyal American citizens we demand the right to contribute our skills in the cause of national defense, as well as our lives, if necessary.

Charles Hill, president; P. B. McCowan, vice-president; Isaac Johnson, business manager; Grady Anderson, secretary; Herbert Rice, assistant secretary; Samuel Ross, treasurer; Mercer Fountleroy, chaplain; George Sturdevant, sergeant at arms; S. Rice, parliamentarian; Jessie Applewhite, Richard Barcliff, Thomas Banks, Chester Barnett, Charles Banes, Joseph Bailey, Philip Banks, David Bluford, Ulysses Bluford, Lionel Bell, Philip Corbin, William Sidney Coombs, Arlington Chismon, Leon Copeland, Harold Coombs, James Carr, Theodore Carr, James Corbin, William Clarkson, Abraham Davis, Fred Drummond, Troussiant Debrick, Solomon Dickerson, Bennie Draper, William Dillard, Peter Dennis, Van Debrick, George Booker, Paul Braxton, Charles Barber, Andrew Bowen, Lenard Evans, Archer Ferguson, Leroy Foster, Harold Foster, C. P. Ferguson, Douglas Fields, Willis Griffin, Harrison Goodman, Cornelius Hope, Lewis Hawkins, C. Holland, George Hickman, Andrew Hayes, Robert Holmes, Grafton Hall, Robert Howard, Lewis Harchett, John Hatchett, Hallis Johnson, George Jarvis, Isaac Johnson, Milton Jarvis, John Jones, John Jefferson, Henry Jackson, Frank Lee, Bant Lee, Robert Lawrence, William Lattimore, William Manden, Frank Mitchell, James Mason, Jerry Mitchell, W. Morris, Daniel Neal, Fred Onley, H. Powell, George Porger, Richard Pleasant, Sandy Porter, John Poole, W. I. Peele, James Robinson, Robert Sherman, Stanley Roberts, James Russell, Theodore Redcross, Lewis Reid, James Russell, Albert Russell, Obidah Rhodes, James Ransome, Robert Spriggs, C. Stewart, George Sedgwick, Daniel Speller, W. Stevens, George Studevant, James Tanner, George Taylor, John Taliaferro, Walter Thornton, Newton Taliaferro, Alfred Tinsley, Alvin Thornton, Thomas Tofponci, Robert Vinson, Albert Winston, Ernest Wade, Albert Watts, Arthur Walter, A. Williams, Archie Wormley, Thomas Wallace, George Wright, Roscoe Lewis, Ruppert Picott, W. Moses Jr., D. Davis Jr., Samuel Haynes, Edward Walker, G. Wright, Milton Miles, Tommy Sears, A King, Jefferson Billups, Harold Daniels, Douglas Luffbourough, H. Foreman, Thomas Harris, Junius Thornton, W. Boyd, R. Thornton, William Morris, John Mitchell, Sterling Paige, Ernest Fowler, Willie Young, Howard Matthews, William Hayes, Thermos Hayes, Leroy Copeland, Nathan Sharp, E. Powell, John Baker, Alphonso Green, Alphonso Thornton, Thomas Sharp, Clarence Rice, C. Nelson, Theodore Knowles, J. Brandon, C. Powell, John Creamer, John Savage, Leroy Gaillard Jr., Robert Spigner, Alex McWilkerson, William Clarkson, J. Briggs, R. Carr, Eugene Minns, Scarborough Jenkins, H. Hammond, Charles Barber, Andrew Brown, Charles Jordan, Robert Blue, Phillip Corbin Sr.

Newport News.

Letters for the Voice of the People should be held to 200 words. The editor reserves the right to trim communications, preserving the essential thought. Unless accompanied by adequate postage, unused letters will not be returned.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 11, 1941

STIMSON SAYS NEGROES GIVEN FAIR TREATMENT

Washington, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Secretary of War Stimson today told a delegation from the American Youth Congress that "the colored population will be represented by its proportionate representation in the United States Army."

Stimson gave an impromptu talk to pickets who paraded in front of the War Department with placards charging "Jim Crow" discrimination against Negro troops.

He told the youth they ought first "to be sure of the facts."

"I am the first Secretary of War," he said, "to have appointed a colored officer to be a brigadier general in the United States Army, that is, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis.

"I am the second Secretary of War who has appointed a colored person as civilian aide to the Secretary of War. And, finally, I am now starting the organization of a pursuit squadron to be composed of colored personnel, including pilots." The squadron, he explained, would be organized and trained at Tuskegee, Ala. Training of some of its personnel already has been started by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, he added.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 10, 1941

The Negro and Democracy

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—You and your paper are to be commended for the true Americanism, liberalism and courage exhibited in your many editorials regarding the discrimination of the Negro in the defense projects. You have done much to call attention to America's hypocrisy in her democracy. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The Negro is a part of this American chain. Why should our white fellow countrymen try to help break this chain? Is America willing to crumble and fall just because hypocrisy has gotten into her democracy or just to keep the Negro from sharing the glory in our present defense program? Can any one prove that the Negro has ever shirked his duty to his country?

Let us recall that he helped the white man win his independence from England; that he played his part in the War Between the States, and when Congress declared war on Germany in 1917, the whites called him and he answered their call. Like hounds unloosed and eager for the life blood of their prey, sprung they forth and fought bravely in the thickest of the fight. He wasn't discriminated against then, he was a brother and a comrade. Why has he been forgotten? Why not let us be true Americans and give the Negro his rights as an American citizen in this national defense program?

Prospect. L. L. HALL.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 24, 1941

Skilled Negroes Available?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Your editorial of January 19, "Negroes and Our Defenses," to my mind brings to the surface some real facts affecting Negro mechanics.

The cause given by you as a handicap to Negro mechanics was well stated, but do you think this is the reason they cannot get jobs? We admit we have a few skilled mechanics, but the training the majority of Negroes get in vocational schools in this section does not equip him with sufficient knowledge of any trade to make him a skilled workman. Do we have practical instructors that know enough about the trade they are teaching to teach Negroes?

In Richmond we spend thousands of dollars yearly teaching Negroes trades. I should like to know how many Negro boys and men we have masters of the trade they were taught. How many have gone and are in trade schools seeking technical training to become skilled workmen?

I think an investigation should be made by an impartial committee familiar with mechanical and industrial work to make a survey of the vocational work given Negroes in our schools.

If these students are securing the kind of training necessary to make them masters of their trade, why cannot they get work to do? The field for skilled Negro workmen is wide open but we do not have them.

What do we get for the thousands of dollars spent yearly for teachers? Do they teach, advise and encourage students to follow the work they are best suited for? If so, why do we have fewer Negro mechanics than any other vocation? If Negroes do not want trades then it is folly to spend money on material and time giving it to them.

Again, if the training they receive does not fit them to fill jobs as skilled workmen, and they are forced on the public along with the large army of jacklegs, what are we to hope for?

I do hope your editorial in question shall be the opening of a solution to the Negro mechanical problem. I do hope you will come on the premises and see to it that Negroes are given the proper instructions, both practical and technical.

I believe the real reason Negroes are not employed is because we do not have sufficient skilled Negro workmen to fill the demands. They do not have the proper mechanical training to give them the proper background to enter shops as apprentices. I think I am safe to say the skilled Negro workmen in this section received their training before the city and State started industrial work.

Don't you think we should have some evidence of skilled Negro workmen for the amount of money spent at present?

Thanking you for your editorial and whatever consideration giver this matter. R. W. JOHNSON.

Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 3, 1941

'Negroes and Our Defenses'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The interracial committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, with membership from both the Central and Phyllis Wheatley Branch, at its recent meeting on January 28 discussed the discrimination which is being made against Negroes in Virginia by the National Defense Program, as to employment of skilled workers and also training classes for such workers.

Several members mentioned the very excellent editorials against this discrimination which appeared in recent issues of The Times-Dispatch. Our committee was unanimous in expressing its appreciation of this service toward better race relations and toward the maintaining of democratic ideals.

In behalf of the committee, we are writing to express to you its sincere thanks and to wish for you continued success.

FLORENCE B. DECKER,
Chairman.

Richmond.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
February 5, 1941

'Negroes Not Wanted'

THE telegram from Newport News signed by many skilled Negro mechanics, which is published at the head of today's Voice of the People, shows that most of the skilled jobs on defense projects in the Newport News area are still being denied to Negroes. It states that as recently as January 31 "a call for 2,000 carpenters" was issued by the Virginia State Employment Office, at the request of Fort Eustis contractors but "all Negro carpenters who responded were emphatically told again that Negroes were not wanted." The message goes on to declare that "the same situation applies to every skilled trade on defense projects in this vicinity."

While the telegram has nothing severely critical to say about any individual or organization except a contractors' executive officer at Fort Eustis, its signers must realize that while the contractors are not guiltless, the inexcusable situation which has arisen goes back, in the final analysis, to the unwillingness of certain A. F. of L. labor unions to admit Negroes to jobs. These unions have imported white union men from out of the State, it is understood, rather than give the jobs to Virginia Negroes who are competent to do the work. We are informed that all the unions which are discriminating against skilled Negroes in this respect are affiliated with the A. F. of L. The constitution of the C. I. O. specifically forbids such racial discrimination.

In criticizing the A. F. of L. unions in question, we refuse to be placed in the category of those who are seeking to break down organized labor, or any part of it, under the guise of promoting national defense. Legitimate criticism of organized labor is not only proper but in the best interests of the unions themselves, for once the public becomes convinced that they are hampering defense for selfish ends, many safeguards they now enjoy are apt to be abolished.

It may not be clearly demonstrable today that the abovementioned ruling of the unions against Negroes is seriously hampering defense. But even so, this will be demonstrable before long, since the shortage of skilled workers will become altogether too obvious, when the defense program goes into high gear and most of American industry gets on a round-the-clock, six or seven-day-week basis. Consequently the issue of hampering defense is expected to arise in acute form in the not distant future.

We violate no confidence when we reveal that the Virginia Defense Council has taken this important matter under careful advisement, with a view to arriving at a solution. The council's executive committee is on record as opposing any discrimination in defense projects on racial grounds, and the council may have something to report, ere long. Meanwhile, it is hoped that the United States Government also is considering ways and means of ending the unwarranted and unpatriotic policy under which skilled workers are being refused the right to utilize their skills in defense of their country.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Missed The Point

FEB 1 - 1941

THE esteemed Newport News Daily Press, which has the knack of hitting the point, missed it entirely in an editorial entitled "Work For All," which is reprinted on the opposite page in the collection of editorials from the Virginia daily press on the employment of skilled Negro workers on defense jobs.

This question was originally brought up in Virginia by the Journal and Guide in a series of articles dealing with discrimination against the Negro craftsman, not only in Virginia, but all over the country, North, South, East and West. It happened that the Fort Eustis project fell within that category of construction projects upon which it had been definitely established that Negro carpenters were not hired—because they were Negroes. The contractor himself, told the Journal and Guide this much.

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The point is not that colored people do not find much employment in Newport News and on the whole Peninsula. The question is not that hundreds of Negroes are employed in the Newport News shipyard, or by other industries on the Peninsula. The question is not one involving the employment of Negroes as common laborers or servants in hundreds of white homes on the Peninsula. That is accepted as fact. Indeed, there is no complaint concerning the employment of colored persons generally on the Peninsula, except, perhaps, as skilled craftsmen.

The Journal and Guide does not know to what extent the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio terminals employ Negro skilled labor. We have not gone into this question. We do know, however, that both of the above named industries have been liberal in the employment of Negroes, for which employment they have the gratitude of the entire race.

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* * *

The question at issue is one of exclusion of Negro craftsmen from government construction projects, where thousands of skilled craftsmen are being employed, and their exclusion on the grounds of race and color.

This has been established by competent investigators, not only in the Peninsula area, but at Camp Lee, near Petersburg, in the Norfolk area and in other sections of the State.

The ghastly discovery in this situation is the determination to fix a policy that permanently excludes the Negro from gainful employment. Even the Daily Press would surely agree that any such policy leads the Negro to disaster. No segment of the American population so large as the Negro constitutes can maintain a decent standard of living upon the wages earned by wholly unskilled workers. No permanent economic structure can be maintained wholly on so frail a substructure.

* * *

The Negro workers seen on building projects in Newport News and elsewhere are unskilled laborers. For example, of the 84 carpenters employed on the Orcutt Homes Defense Housing Project for Negro Workers, 83 were white. The Negro wants to perform unskilled labor, of course, but he also wants a job that calls for a skilled workman if he is qualified for it.

* * * *

We are certain that the Daily Press would learn something rather startling if it should inquire to what extent the city of Newport News gives financial support to the efforts of its splendid high school to provide Negro youths with such vocational training as would fit them to efficiently hold jobs of a gainful nature in Newport News.

The entire educational system in our State, as elsewhere, as it functions for Negroes, is archaic, except in a few scattered instances. The whole system has a paper framework for vocational education, but it does not have the facilities for giving the instruction. The system as it now stands presupposes that every boy is going through college. If he misses college—as is true of 85 per cent of the cases—he is helpless. If he goes through college the training—in a majority of the cases—is so inadequate that he is hopeless. We hope the Daily Press will explore this whole question. It offers a fertile field for constructive service.

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* * *

It is facetious in any one to designate the ordinary common labor jobs which Negroes faithfully perform at starvation wages from day to day as "defense jobs"—"for they defend the Negro year in and year out against want." That they have not "been the means of his arriving at a comfortable economic status" is testified by the miserable slums, poverty, ill health, low purchasing power, ignorance and crime prevailing in our midst.

No Americans have been more loyal to their country than Negro-Americans. None have shed their blood more freely for national defense. It is a travesty that in this crisis which confronts them they should be told that a chance to earn merely a bare living constitutes their participation in the defense program.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Glenn Martin's Jim Crow Policy Still Under Fire

FEB 8 1941 BALTIMORE

Continuing their protests against the Glenn L. Martin Company's policy of hiring only white workers, officials of the Maryland Youth Congress announced this week, that they have communicated with Sidney Hillman, member of the advisory council of the National Defense Commission in Washington.

The letter pointed out that the Martin Company has approximately 18,000 white persons on its employment list, and has repeatedly refused to consider the request of organizations here to employ colored.

In part, the letter to Mr. Hillman read:

Letter to Hillman Quoted

"As you know, the Glenn L. Martin Company has received government contracts amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Our government, in turn, taxes all the citizens, both colored and white.

"Common decency demands that a corporation like Martin, making huge profits from the people, should extend equal opportunities to all who are qualified.

"We call upon you, Mr. Hillman, as a member of the advisory council of the National Defense Commission, to use your high office to compel the Glenn L. Martin Company to provide jobs for colored. The defense of our country cannot be based on the economic involvement of any part of the people. ALL the people must participate."

47d-1941

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
February 2, 1941

Undemocratic Discrimination

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The accusation appearing in The Times-Dispatch, January 27, charging The Times-Dispatch with "enlisting in the great crusade to change the traditional relationship between the white and colored races," is indeed a great tribute, although the author of that statement apparently meant it to be anything but a tribute of honor. Our good friend paid his respect unwittingly in using the term "traditional relationship," I am sure he will understand, is quite different from a valid, honorable, just, Christian relationship. Anyone acquainted with the monstrosities of "the traditional relationship between the white and colored races," if he has any intelligence or religion above that of a barbarian, or savage, should applaud the heroism and fair-mindedness of a journal or journalist who will enlist in "the great crusade" to change these monstrosities.

Personally, I believe The Times-Dispatch deserves the commendation of every loyal minded, democratic American citizen who wants to see democracy survive, America defended and antidemocratic practices and philosophies destroyed from our country, for in taking the stand it has on the issue of "Negroes and Our National Defense," The Times-Dispatch has pointed out the dangers as well as the injustices involved in the widespread discrimination against Negroes in the national defense program.

It is a vision which any far-sighted person should be able to see, for in this discrimination is manifested not only totalitarian policies but the subtle undermining of the nation's defense through the limitation of its defense personnel. Those people who urge so arduously discrimination in national defense, and criticize those who attack it, have no base for their position but the blindness of their prejudice. They are the false citizens of a democratic America who would rather see the country sold into the hands of foreign powers by spies and secret agents than have a Negro enjoy the full privilege of an American citizen in the program of defense.

Take a look at some of the arguments advanced in favor of discrimination in national defense. There is a lot of nonsense about Negroes will not be accepted in the Navy or Army on a social level, therefore they must necessarily be eliminated therefrom. We are told that white sailors and soldiers will not obey a Negro commanding officer; that Negroes are inherently inefficient; that they want social equality, and that the best way to solve the whole problem is to make the Negro accept the fact that God made people to differ in the color of their skins and that should be reason enough for the impossibility of bringing about harmony between the two races except by making the Negro accept the status of the inferior! It is easy to make such ignorant statements as generalities, when no evidence or proof for them is given. Such things are easy to say, but hard to prove, and those people who indulge in them never advance a single statistic nor concrete example to prove their point. They are the ones who "read history not with their eyes, but with their prejudice.

F. H. AUSTIN,
Storer College.
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 28, 1941

Let Negroes Work

The Staunton News-Leader

AT FORT MEADE this week, thousands of carpenters, plumbers and other mechanics were seen at work and as they passed out of the reservation in their cars. Scarcely 10 Negroes were among them. No charge of discrimination has been made at Fort Meade, where most of the Virginia troops go next month, but THE TIMES-DISPATCH charges discrimination at Camp Lee, near Richmond, and on construction projects in and around Newport News.

If Negro mechanics are not being used on defense jobs, it is safe to assume that it is not due to governmental policy or to the contractors. Employment of labor and nearly all questions involving the workers are dictated by the unions, which are charging a fee of from $50 to $70 for the right to get a job on a camp construction project. This fee can easily be made a bar to most Negro workers by the simple expedient of requiring "cash on the line" instead of collecting it in installments out of the pay roll. There is an impossible hurdle for the Negro in some camps because certain unions refuse to admit him to membership. Builders having contracts with such unions would be confronted with strike threats were they to employ Negroes.

Discrimination in defense work should not be tolerated because it is unjust and un-American, and because it retards the defense program. There are thousands of skilled Negro mechanics who should be on jobs that have been seriously retarded by the employment, at high wages, of unskilled white labor.

The nation makes a grave mistake in permitting discrimination against Negro workers at any time. It is an even more serious error to permit any group to block the use of them on defense projects. Negro manpower must be used to the full in both the industrial and military phases of defense, and it can be used without harmful friction if intelligence is applied to working arrangements, housing, and the military service. The Negro race is loyal, patriotic, and ready to do its full part in the present emergency. It should not be embittered by discrimination on the part of a few individuals or groups whose attitude in no way reflects the majority sentiment of the American people.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 29, 1941

T2Y 'Work for All'?

THE editorial republished on this page from the Newport News *Daily Press* seems to contradict what THE TIMES-DISPATCH has been saying about the denial of jobs to skilled Negroes, but a close reading shows that it merely bears out our contentions. We never said that Negroes were denied all work on defense projects in the Newport News area. On the contrary, we stated specifically that whereas large numbers of Negroes have jobs in that area, they are almost all jobs requiring only unskilled or semiskilled workers.

We also stated that whereas the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company employs many Negroes, it admits none to its fine apprenticeship school. Does the *Daily Press* wish to take issue with that declaration?

So when our friends on that excellent paper declare that we seem to be "laboring under the misapprehension that there is discrimination against the Negro in defense projects in Newport News," our reply is: What evidence is there that we are under a "misapprehension"? There is nothing in the *Daily Press* editorial which even partially substantiates that assertion.

Richmond Va., Times-Dispatch
January 27, 1941

'Negroes and Our Defenses'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The editorial in the January 19 Times-Dispatch, "Negroes and Our Defenses," seems to indicate that The Times-Dispatch has enlisted in the great crusade to change the traditional relationship between the white and colored races.

It is hardly a coincidence that this editorial appeared in the same issue with a communication from the Rev. R. S. Anderson, describing his experience as a Negro in the United States Navy. As pastor of a large church, no doubt the Rev. Anderson is intelligent enough to understand that there is no place for the Negro in the Navy, because politicians will not allow the Navy to recognize the fact that some men have black skins and others have white; and that they have never been able to meet as social equals. The same thing is true of the Army. Both Army and Navy authorities state a simple fact when they say that enlistment of Negroes would destroy the efficiency of the service. Anybody not blinded by that prejudice they are so ready to condemn in others, will admit that very few white men will take orders from Negroes; and that these few are not very efficient. If there is to be any place for the Negro in either the Army or Navy, it will be necessary to have separate regiments and ships for each race. It will also be necessory to limit the authority of officers to members of their own race. No other system has ever worked.

Several groups, of which the Association for the Advancement of Colored People seems to be the leader, have been agitating the race issue since the early 1920's. Most of the agitation deals with the difficulties which Negroes encounter in trying to find work. But the real motive springs from an idea that they can some how force white people to accept them as social equals.

Since the early 1930's the Negro equality drive has enjoyed the distinguished patronage of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It is now well supplied with money, and the threat of war has provided a heaven-sent opportunity for it really to go places.

In urging Southerners to address themselves to this problem, The Times-Dispatch is entirely correct. But is it going to help national defense?

Three generations of Southern people, white and colored, have learned by trial and error, a way to live together with a minimum of friction. The Negro has a better chance to work in the South than anywhere else in the United States. He also has, in his own schools, churches, social and fraternal organizations an opportunity to work out his problems in his own way. Every trade or profession is open to the Negro in the South. But this is not true in those sections of the nation where the color line is not recognized. By accepting the fact that God made some people with black skins and others with white, and that there is no possibility of actual social equality between them, and then recognizing this fact in the laws of the land, it is possible for the two races to live and work in harmony. No other plan has ever really succeeded.

Before jumping to too many conclusions about highly skilled Negroes being denied work, it is well to reflect that in many instances this skill exists only in the Negro's imagination. Here in the South there has never been much discrimination in hiring men so long as they could do the work. It is true that discrimination is increasing. But this increase is due to agitation by union men who want to keep the skilled trades white. A good part of it is also caused by this agitation for social equality. Doctrinaires should not be too hasty in condemning the white workman who fears Negro competition.

GUY C. STEPHENS.
Danville.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 29, 1941

Work for All

The Newport News Daily Press

CERTAIN newspapers in the State, foremost among them THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, seem to be laboring under the misapprehension that there is discrimination against the Negro in defense projects in Newport News. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company is the leading defense project in the State of Virginia. Representatives from Richmond, Staunton and Winchester who undertake to comment editorially on a situation regarding which they have no first-hand information are invited to appear on Washington Avenue in Newport News and watch the men coming from work at the shipyard. The number of Negro faces among the crowd of workmen will soon reveal the truth of the situation.

Likewise the representatives of these journals might visit the Chesapeake & Ohio Terminals, where large numbers of Negroes are steadily employed. We have personally inspected building projects in this city and have seen not once, but many times the Negroes engaged in work upon them. We have noted Negroes everywhere in this community in their usual pursuits.

We know that there is an actual shortage here of competent houseworkers both male and female. We know that Negroes coming to this section from North Carolina who are semiskilled workers have been able to obtain jobs.

THE City of Newport News sustains one of the finest plants in the State for the education of the Negro youth. But we do not believe that there is adequate co-ordination between this school and the community for placing young Negroes in touch with job openings. We have suggested before that an employment department operated by the school would facilitate the placing of youths in touch with a desirable job.

There is little reason why a person, white or colored, who has some skill and a sense of responsibility cannot find work on the Peninsula at this time. There is no guarantee that the work will be exactly of his choosing. But work is available and can be had by those who seek it, if they really wish to work.

Work on housing projects in this community, which seems to bear the burden of the complaint of discrimination against the Negro, is very temporary. The bulk of the building will be completed before many months have elapsed. Work at the shipyard, at the C. & O., in the barber shops, in the hotels, in cleaning establishments, at service stations, in the schools, upon the waterfronts, goes on year in and year out and supplies a living for the steady, reliable Negro population, who are the co-operative citizens of this community. These are the real defense projects. For they defend the Negro year in and year out against want, and have been the means of his arriving at a comfortable economic status in this section.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
January 22, 1941

PRESS OPINION

NEGROES AND OUR DEFENSE

In Virginia, and in other States, unfair discrimination against skilled Negro workers is hampering the arming of America, and contributing to the lag in the defense program. "All-out" defense cannot be achieved, so long as a large body of skilled men is prevented by arbitrary rulings and suble prejudice from putting its capabilities to maximum use.

This is wholly aside from the injustice involved. In a Commonwealth with some 700,000 Negro citizens out of a total population of 2,677,000, it is only right and proper that such a large element be given an adequate share in the benefits of the defense program. Morover, if 700,000 Virginia citizens are discriminated against in the program, and something like 15,000,000 Negroes in the country as a whole, the effect on national morale and on the prospects for national unity, are apt to be serious.

Camp Lee affords a well-nigh perfect example of the sort of exclusion of skilled Negro workers which is going forward in this State. Hundreds of carpenters, bricklayers, roofers and other skilled members of the building trades are at work on the construction of that great cantonment, but there is understood to be only one Negro among them. It is understood, furthermore, that white men are being brought in from other States and given these jobs, although there are skilled Negro workmen in Virginia thoroughly capable of taking them.

In the Newport News area, the story apparently is the same, although there is conflicting evidence on the point. The Norfolk Journal and Guide quotes George L. Zuidema, contractor's executive officer at Fort Eustis, as saying that while he had "seriously considered hiring colored carpenters," he had not done so, "due to the fact that we have sufficient white carpenters to meet our requirements." The Journal and Guide points out, however, that the State Employment Office "in near-by Newport News is still calling for white carpenters, and a large sign on its door reads plainly 'Carpenters Wanted'." Mr. Zuidema is said to have made the above-quoted declaration, in response to an inquiry from Representative S. Otis Bland, who had received a petition from 25 Negro carpenters desirous of working on defense construction in the area. It was stated that over 1,100 Negroes are employed in this particular contractor's organization, but that they are all performing tasks requiring no skills.

It is in the skilled trades that shortages are being experienced in the defense program throughout America, whereas there is ample common labor to take care of all requirements, certainly for the present. But if skilled men are to be left idle, simply because they are colored, the shortages in this field may grow worse, instead of better, and the defense program, so vital to America's survival, may fail.

The skills, actual and potential, of the Negro ought to be utilized to the fullest. In so far as it lies in their power, any contractors who are not giving Negroes their rightful share of the skilled work for which they are fitted, should endeavor to rectify this injustice. And agencies for the training of Negro workers in skilled trades should everywhere be developed and encouraged.

It is only by some such steps as these that America's skilled workers can be fully mobilized for the gigantic task of making this country ready for any emergency. —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

FEB 15 1941

JIM CROW AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
(From Interracial Review)

The District Bar Association in Washington has its own library housed in a government-owned building. We presume that this is perfectly within the law.

The association, however, like many another Washington organization bars Negroes from membership. It also bars women. This, too, though hardly edifying in an organization of lawyers we assume is thoroughly legal.

Even if either prohibition by itself is entirely within the law, taken together, they place the bar association in the rather compromising position of excluding Negroes from a government building. Whether or not this is legal we do not know. But Atty. Huber I. Brown, by bringing suit to oust the group from their present quarters proposes to find out. We sincerely hope he succeeds.

The whole matter was the basis for news articles once again when the bar association held a meeting on Christmas eve during which a majority group of insurgents attempted to alter the association's policy. Lacking the necessary two-thirds vote. they failed. But not before Henry I. Quinn, past president, had had his say. "I stand against any proposition," he declared, "that is against American principles and gives the slightest indorsement to racial prejudice." He called upon the association to "meet this problem as American men who refuse to be parties to a hypocritical move of this sort."

The spectacle of Jim-Crowism among members of the bar at the very seat of our national government during a period when the press, the legislatures, high government officials, both major political parties and the nation generally are calling for strong national unity to make our defense program effective is not a spectacle to reassure true patriots.

Jim Crow is a sorry enough beggar at any time. His friends are, wittingly or not, in peace or in war, betrayers of national unity and enemies of the republic. In a time of grave national crisis, they are breeders of dissension and conflict when national unity is essential.

Germany's need for quantity production of babies to inherit the earth remains somewhat speculative.

Joliet's Brandon Pool, after its attempted purification, still smells like Kelly-Nash politics.

Perhaps it is merely for comic relief that Mussolini is clowning Der Fuehrer's war.

Because banks contain nothing but money, bank robbers are taking up other lines.

Congress should realize that Hitler, not Roosevelt, is public enemy No. 1.

Any time is a good time to unstuff overstuffed public pay rolls.

Mild-mannered New England even has andante earthquakes.

47d-1941

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 1, 1941

Injustice on the Peninsula

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL account of the difficulties experienced by skilled Negro workers in getting jobs on defense projects in the Newport News area, appears in the February 1 issue of the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, and bears out our contention that defense is suffering in that area through the failure of those in charge to utilize every available skilled man.

The *Journal and Guide* says in a detailed account of its inquiry that some of the contractors in lower Tidewater "made no effort last week to comply with the executive order of JOHN M. CARMODY, Federal works administrator, banning discrimination against Negro skilled and semiskilled workers." It goes on to speak of their "defiant attitude, recourse to subterfuges and reprisals."

No concessions from contractors and foremen were secured during the past month on this issue, a group of representative Negroes reported, after visiting "all national defense projects in the Peninsula area," the account in question declares. This group was headed by CHARLES HILL, president of the recently organized Peninsula Trade and Labor Union, composed of Negroes banned from employment, under existing regulations.

It is stated that after first being told by one Fort Eustis contractor that no carpenters were being hired, they were told by a construction foreman that if they could find 40 Negro carpenters on the Peninsula, he would put them to work. They returned shortly thereafter, the account goes on, with the 40 names asked for, only to be told by the surprised foreman that 700 Negro carpenters were needed. The foreman finally admitted "reluctantly" that if he employed Negro carpenters, "the whites would walk out."

If this account is accurate, we are confronted with a situation wherein the contractor seems to be "out in front," but the ultimate responsibility rests with the white workmen, specifically the unionized workmen. If this is a typical case, there apparently isn't going to be any satisfactory solution until the unions either admit Negroes or allow non-unionized Negroes to work on these projects.

Two large housing jobs in Newport News are employing practically no Negroes, except laborers, the article says. One had a good many skilled Negroes on it in November, but most of these have been discharged, whereas on the other there were 63 Negro workmen, but only one was holding a skilled job last week, the *Journal and Guide* says.

This is the sort of thing THE TIMES-DISPATCH is trying to do something about. If Virginia, and the country as a whole, refuse to utilize all citizens to the fullest in the interests of national defense, they will be recreant to their duty in a great international crisis. Moreover, they will perpetrate a gross injustice upon a large body of persons eager to do their part toward making America strong.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 30, 1941

Light on a Grave Injustice

The Norfolk Journal and Guide

ALL thoughtful citizens of the State should be grateful to THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH for its searching editorial inquiry into the exclusion of skilled Negro mechanics from defense construction work. The subject is covered thoroughly by THE TIMES-DISPATCH, in two editorials entitled "Negroes and Our Defenses," which we are printing in full on the opposite side of this page.

This whole question calls for a thorough examination by the responsible citizenry of the State, because it undermines the foundation of any reasonable or decent living standard for Negroes. This serious situation has developed to its present appalling proportions during the past two decades, although it has been in the making during the past 50 years. It is due to a combination of circumstances which reflect discredit upon democracy. One factor involved has been the desire of organized labor to protect its interests by controlling apprenticeships.

The idea there has been to keep the skilled labor crafts from being overrun, and to insure competent workmen. The idea would have been reasonable had not the organized craft unions excluded Negroes both from unions and from apprentice schools. Such a practice has resulted in bringing about the acute problem confronting Negroes both from unions and from apprentice schools. Such a practice has resulted in bringing about the acute problem confronting Negroes skillfully trained in many private and State technical schools, both on the college and high school level. When a Negro mechanic possessing all the skill required for the job at hand applies for employment he finds that the Government work is controlled by a contractor, who, nine times out of ten, is under contract with the unions, which by ritual, by-laws and practice, exclude Negroes from membership.

We are then under a Government which legalizes the labor union and legislates it into a place of power in the nation; which gives it the right to bargain exclusively for work and wages, while the union at the same time excludes from either work or wages a whole segment of American citizens.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 26, 1941

Indefensible Discrimination

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

SENATOR WAGNER of New York charges in a letter to Director Knudsen of the office of production management, that some aircraft plants working on defense contracts have been guilty of "flagrantly violating" defense project rules forbidding contractors to discriminate against workers because of race or color. Barring Negroes from employment on such projects, declares the New York senator—

> mocks the very principles of democracy we are preparing to defend—the very principles of equality and human dignity which the President has proclaimed as the essential basis for lasting peace and world reconstruction.

Even more glaring is the similar discrimination against Negro workers reported in connection with the defense housing projects, for whereas airplane construction calls for skills that only a small proportion of Negro workers possess, housing construction calls for skills possessed by Negro workers in large number. The Federal works administrator, proceeding under the act of October 14, has instructed companies executing defense housing projects that—

> There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or political affiliations, in the employment of persons, qualified by training and experience, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof.

DESPITE these Government instructions, discrimination against Negro workers solely because of their color, continues to be the rule. They are employed in the unskilled, day-labor classifications, but seldom as skilled carpenters, bracklayers, etc.—in Southern defense projects hardly at all. Contractors might be willing to abandon this discrimination, but apparently the unions are not. Between union ostracism and contractor anxiety to avoid labor troubles, the skilled worker with a dark skin is cheated of his right to participate on an equitable footing in the work-benefits of the national defense program. The able-bodied Negro male is good enough to be drafted as a soldier to fight the nation's battles, but not good enough to be given a job befitting his skill in building the nation's barracks.

We can think of no form of discrimination as stinking with injustice as this. It cries for correction. It cries first to organized labor which sits at the first toll gate, and second to the Government of the United States which is under the highest moral obligation (to say nothing of its legal obligation) to prevent one element of the working citizenship from destroying the equal rights of another element in public works paid for out of the public purse.

Roanoke, Va., World News
January 30, 1941

Editorial Comment

Negroes and Defense

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

In Virginia, and in other States, unfair discrimination against skilled Negro workers is hampering the arming of America, and contributing to the lag in the defense program. "All-out" defense cannot be achieved, so long as a large body of skilled men is prevented by arbitrary rulings and subtle prejudice from putting its capabilities to maximum use.

This is wholly aside from the injustice involved. In a Commonwealth with some 700,000 Negro citizens out of a total population of 2,677,000, it is only right and proper that such a large element be given an adequate share in the benefits of the defense program. Moreover, if 700,000 Virginia citizens are discriminated against in the program, and something like 15,000,000 Negroes in the country as a whole, the effect on national morale and on the prospects for national unity, are apt to be serious.

Camp Lee affords a well-nigh perfect example of the sort of exclusion of skilled Negro workers which is going forward in this State. Hundreds of carpenters, bricklayers, roofers and other skilled members of the building trades are at work on the construction of that great cantonment, but there is understood to be only one Negro among them. It is understood, furthermore, that white men are being brought in from other States and given these jobs, although there are skilled Negro workmen in Virginia thoroughly capable of taking them.

Richmond Va., Times-Dispatch
February 2, 1941

Negroes Not Hired, They Said

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am writing you to ask space in your valuable paper on "The Negro and Defense." I have read with much satisfaction your series of editorials on the subject; also the many comments favorable in other editorial columns printed by you.

I think you have rendered an inestimable service: (1) to the Negro who finds himself helpless in a great emergency; (2) to call attention to America's hypocrisy in her democracy. For whatever may be said to the contrary, America, in this particular instance, as well as many others, is making herself the laughing stock of the world when she glibly speaks of democracy. And what is happening in America today is mightier than that will some day happen to her.

I feel personally the humiliation which is shared by hundreds of Negroes who have applied for work and were denied.

I was one of the thousands who answered the clarion call of my country to fight a foreign foe upon a foreign soil, to make the world and America "safe for democracy." I, like many others, did it gladly and with patriotic zeal. I went to France and remained nine months, returning to Camp Lee, and at the same time was honorably discsharged as a skilled mechanic in carpentering.

But to my amazement and astonishment, when my brother and I applied for work in this national emergency, when everywhere the whole country is geared to its full capacity in adequate preparations for defense, I was told that no Negroes were hired, simply because they were Negroes.

I believe in unions; in fact, I have been a member of the A. F. of L. for years. My membership at present is in New Jersey. If the union must control labor policies wherever a state of emergency exists in this hour, then our democracy is also crumbling.

In this hour of approaching national peril, in this hour of fast crumbling democracies, in this hour when new interpretations are being given to the meaning and function of governments everywhere, when open discriminations are more keenly felt, I think it well for all well-meaning and well-functioning democracies to see to it that their texts and sermons correspond. America is no exception.

J. H. MOSS.

Louisa

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
February 2, 1941

The Negro's Right to Work

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Your paper is to be commended for the courage and liberalism displayed in your editorials regarding the discrimination against the Negro in the defense projects. You may rest assured that all citizens who really mean what they say about democracy and unity are in accord with your point of view on this question.

True to the old adage, "If you step on my corn, I'll be the one who hollers," the Newport News Daily Press was touched at a sore spot and was not ashamed to let it be known through their editorial under the caption of "Work for All."

It must not have been so surprising to find that such descrimination really exists, nor to find that someone disagreed with you in revealing your observations, but I am sure it was astonishing to learn that a newspaper having the reputation that the Newport News Daily Press is supposed to have, would have the audacity to challenge such a rightful stand as taken by you.

May you and others, too, who have a democratic mind, continue to speak for the right in this way until all America is truly the land of the free. Then we won't have to do so much worrying about whether this is the home of the brave or not.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Richmond.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Solid Front Asked In Fight Against Discrimination In National Defense Program

Condemn Discriminatory Practices of The National Defense Program

FEB 8 - 1941

Flays Edgar Brown and Emory Smith

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—At a huge mass meeting, which heard Congressman John Robinson, Mrs. Mildred Guffey Miller, sister to Senator Guffey, Capt. Eugene Davidson, administrator of the new Negro alliance; Dr. Rayford Logan; Atty. Charles Houston and Charles Edward Russell, resolutions were adopted condemning the discriminatory practices of the defense program and the armed forces of the United States.

In his opening address, Dr. Russell called upon the entire race for unity of purpose and a solid front to the forces mitigating against the Negro in his efforts to obtain better conditions in the United States.

Dr. Russell declared that the group now running the country had less right to be called Americans than did the 10 per cent of the population whose ancestors had been here longer than had the whites. Emphasizing the extreme loyalty of the Negro to the country, Dr. Russell asked why then was the prejudice against him so strong He had not been found wanting in any capacity but the reason, according to the speaker, was the survival of an insane superstition of race consciousness and caste system, based on color which long ago had been disproved by science.

Capt. Davidson spoke of the loyalty of the Negro as that of "a man for his master" and decried the kind of loyalty which permitted '-a certain leader to take a group to the White House after the Early kicking incident in Harlem, and tell the President's secretary "that's all right, boss; that little kick waren't nothing." He also decried the "loyalty" which permitted another man to "sit on the platform at the recent jim crow inaugural celebration, clad in a tuxedo, grinning while white folk praised him for the little musical program he had arranged."

Without calling names, Capt. Davidson flayed these two men, referring to Edgar Brown of the United Government employees, and to Emory B. Smith, chairman of the colored entertainment committee f or the inaugural celebration.

FEB 8 - 1941

Mrs. Miller, sister to Sen. Guffey, brought greetings from the senator and said in the course of her address that in her opinion, the discriminatory practices against Negroes in the army are due to the famous Brownsville episode away back in Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

Congressman Robsion declared that if any other minority group had been subjected to the indignities that Negroes have scffered in the past, there would have been revolution and bloodshed in his country long ago. He also said that the United States was not in fear of any attack from without, it was from within that she would have to be protected. He cited several instances from history to prove his point and wound up his remarks by saying that the government need have no fear of such things happening as far as the Negro was concerned, and he hoped that the dawn of a brighter day was at hand for the Negroes of this country.

-'Any country with from 9 to 10 million of unemployed men with families to feed, has a right to stand in fear and that was what this nation feared the most,' 'the congressman said in discussing his topic. This slap at the administration was the only thing said which may have been construed politically, although the "Black Cabinet" was largely represented and very watchful of what transpired.

Following Congressman Robsion, Charles Houston and Dr. Rayford Logan spoke.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Illness Delays Plans for Bias Probe in Senate

WASHINGTON

Final arrangements for introduction of a resolution for a Senate investigation of discrimination against colored persons in the national defense program were completed here this week but introduction was delayed by the illness of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who, with Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, is sponsoring the probe.

FEB 1 5 1941

In conferences held here this week by Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, preparations were made to expedite action by the Senate committee to which the resolution will be referred. An immediate preliminary hearing has been promised after which the resolution will be brought before the Senate for action.

NAACP, Urban League Busy

In preparation for the hearing the National Urban League and the NAACP are gathering and correlating all available material on discrimination by employers and labor unions, and the NAACP is preparing similar material on discrimination in the armed forces.

A list of witnesses is being prepared which will include not only government officials, employers and labor union heads but qualified colored persons who have been barred because of their color from the army, navy, air corps and industrial plants.

The NAACP has issued a call for bonafide information on discrimination in any phase of the national defense program. It urged that persons who have specific information rush it to the NAACP at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

47d-1941

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 12, 1941

Negroes File Protest Over Work Status

Hampton Conference Takes Grievance Direct to President Roosevelt

Charge Unfairness

Discrimination Cited in Membership Fees Demanded by Unions

Hampton, Feb. 11.—A resolution charging discrimination in the employment of Negro workmen on national defense housing projects, was telegraphed to President Roosevelt and 12 other key Government officials tonight by the Hampton Institute Builders' Conference and National Builders Association, meeting at Hampton Institute.

The 580-word resolution charged "numerous firms holding Government contracts and certain organized labor groups" with "subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading Government 'racial discriminatory' clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work."

Fort Eustis Cited

It cited specifically the Fort Eustis construction project near here, where it was said that not a single Negro carpenter had been employed, although "approximately 2,000 white ones" have jobs there.

George L. Zuidema, hiring agent on the Fort Eustis project, appeared before the conference yesterday to relate that approximately 2,300 of the 5,800 workmen on the project are Negroes. He said these included cement finishers, yarners, caulkers, asphalt rakers, broom operators, men laying sewer lines and water lines, and laborers doing excavating, backfilling and placing of concrete.

Labor Groups Denounced

The resolution said:

"We wish to go on record as denouncing the action of numerous firms holding Government contracts and certain organized labor groups in their subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading Government 'racial discriminatory' clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work. Evidence has been presented to this body, proving without question that skilled Negro workers are barred from skilled labor in the construction of barracks that the same workers may be called upon to occupy in the service of their country. We point out specifically the Fort Eustis project, with 2,300 Negroes out of 5,800 workmen, yet with not a single Negro carpenter employed—though approximately 2,000 white ones have been given employment. It is clearly evident on this project, as on others, that skilled Negro workmen are shunted into unskilled occupations while skilled labor, by collusion of contractors and labor unions, is restricted to white workers. We state as our conviction that, in these crucial days, Negroes must be allowed to work on a democratic basis if they are to be expected to fight for democracy. We deny that a sacrifice of democratic principles in defense construction must be made in the interest of efficiency. We consider that the exclusion of Negro workmen from certain skilled defense occupations for which they possess full qualifications constitutes a flagrant violation of the spirit of democracy. We point out that the employment of skilled Negroes as helpers to skilled white mechanics, but with wages approximating those of laborers, amounts to racial discrimination—in direct violation of Government ruling. We state that in certain sections there is a conspiracy between Government employment agencies, contractors' hiring agents and certain labor unions, aiming to restrict skilled employment to white workers.

Discrimination Alleged

"We wish to point out that in this defense emergency the Federal Government has gone on record against racial discrimination yet racial discrimination continues. Since various Government agencies are the first party to contracts between and with defense contractors, since the taxpayers' money is paying for national defense—we insist that the democratic participation of the Negro in the defense program can be insured only if the Government implements the existing racial discrimination clause with specific percentage and enforcement provisions that contractors cannot evade.

"It is our sober conviction that the violation of the spirit of democracy during a period when we are told that democracy must be preserved is undermining the morale of a large segment of the American population, some of whom have been called for military training, and others of whom expect to be called shortly.

"Evidence has been presented at this conference that a vicious circle exists to exclude the skilled Negro worker from defense work. Government employment agents say that if contractors "ask for potatoes they can't give them onions." Contractors tell skilled Negro workers that they must have union cards. Union officials triple their membership fee and then refuse cards to skilled Negro workers when they produce the money.

"Finally, we call to your attention the fact that defense of democracy in this troubled world becomes an empty phrase unless all of the defenders can live and work according to democratic principles.

"William H. Moses, Jr., chairman, Hampton Institute Builders' Conference.

"William E. Lee, president, National Builders' Association."

Others Get Resolution

Adoption of the resolution was the principal business of the second-day sessions of the three-day conference devoted to defense construction and the Negro.

Among other Government officials to whom the resolution was telegraphed were John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, who has promised an immediate investigation of charges that racial discrimination is being practiced on Federal defense housing jobs in Tidewater Virginia. Conference spokesmen said it also went to General Somerville of the War Department, Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, and others.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FEB 10 1941

Not the Voice of the Negro People

• The President's war program is intensifying discrimination against the Negro people in "defense" industries and in the armed forces. But A. Phillip Randolph is one hundred per cent for it.

Mr. Randolph has a mighty strange way of fighting for his people. In fact he is writing a series of articles, the aim of which is to hog-tie the Negro people to the war chariot of the Roosevelt Administration.

His latest article even goes so far as to urge the Negro people to support the war-dictatorship bill and the British empire. Actually, British imperialism is fighting to protect its slave pens in South Africa; Mussolini is fighting to protect his slave pen in Eritrea. Both are fighting merely to determine which shall wield the whip over the Ethiopian people.

There is nothing for the Negro people to choose between either of the bandit imperialists. Their stake is with the oppressed colonials against both imperialist belligerents.

FEB 10 1941

As for the war-dictatorship bill, it is an intensification of all the fierce oppression of the Negro people under American imperialism, plus leading them to death in defense of this imperialism. As James W. Ford, pointed out in his interview with the Sunday Worker: "No section of the population has felt the disastrous effects of the President's fake 'defense' as keenly as the Negro people."

The role of Randolph, and other Negro leaders such as Walter White, is similar to that of the wage-cutting Social-Democrat Sidney Hillman. The policies of Randolph and White lead to surrender of the fight against "defense" discrimination, to say nothing of abandonment of the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills which are vital to the fight against rising fascism in America.

It is clear that Randolph does not speak for the Negro people. That can be seen from the action of the Negro trade unionists in Chicago who are participating with the American Peace Mobilization against the war-dictatorship bill. It can be seen from the growing unity of the Negro people, with labor and progressives, in opposing the Hitler-like jim-crowism of the "defense" program. The Negro people, as they have shown in the past, will know how to repudiate those leaders who come to them peddling the policies of their imperialist enemies

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 20, 1941

Ethridge Heads Probe of Negroes

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP)—Mark F. Ethridge, vice-president and general manager of the Louisville Courier Journal, was appointed by President Roosevelt today as chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against negroes seeking work in defense industries and the government.

Other members are:

Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.; William Green, president of the A. F. L.; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; and two Chicago Negroes, Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, an attorney.

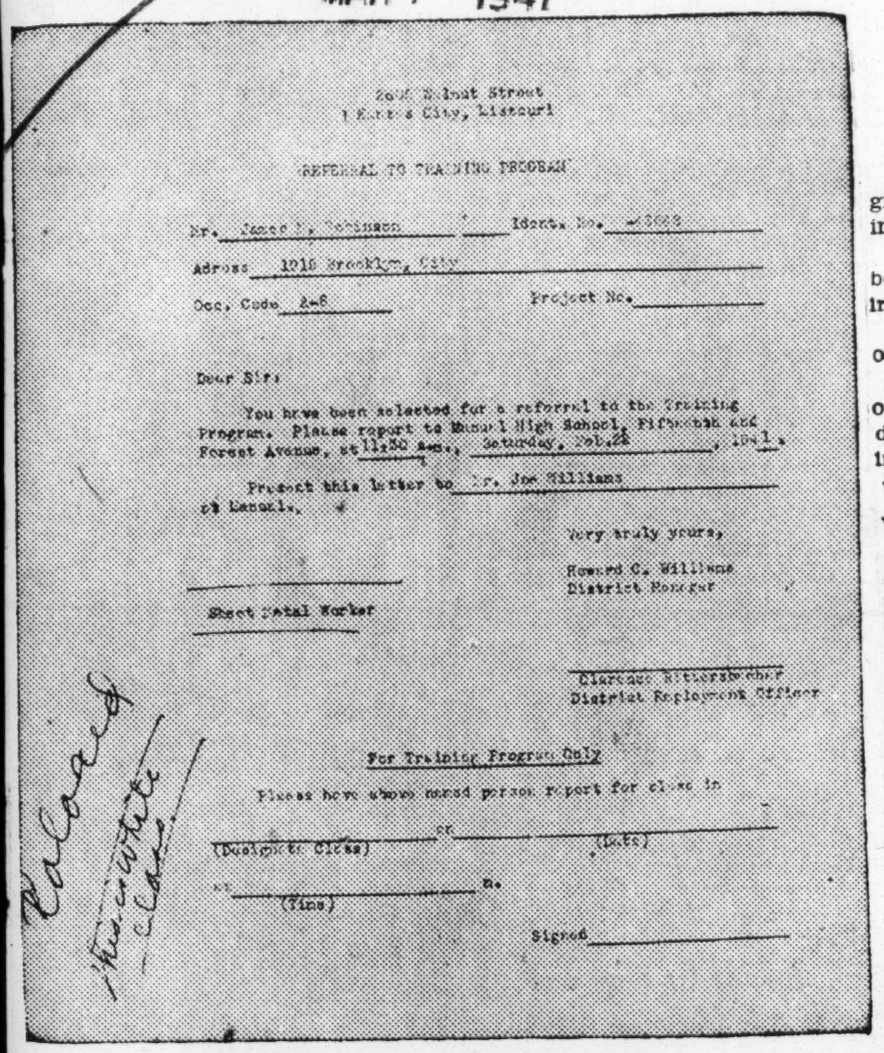
The committee was created under an executive order of June 25 which reaffirmed the policy of the government against discrimination in the hiring of defense and government workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Serving without pay, the committee will investigate complaints and take steps to redress grievances.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Defense Class for Whites Only

MAR 7 - 1941



2608 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri

REFERRAL TO TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. James M. Robinson Identn. No. [illegible]

Adress 1915 Brooklyn, City

Occ. Code 2-8 Project No.

Dear Sir:

You have been selected for a referral to the Training Program. Please report to Manual High School, Fifteenth and Forest Avenue, at 11:30 a.m., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1941.

Present this letter to Mr. Joe Williams at Manual.

Very truly yours,
Howard C. Williams
District Manager

Sheet Metal Worker

Clarence Ritterskamp
District Employment Officer

For Training Program Only

Please have above named person report for class in

[illegible] or [illegible]
(Occupation Class) (Date)

at [illegible] (Time) a.m.

Signed [illegible]

Colored
White
Class

"Colored, This Is White Class"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MAR 7 - 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — James M. Robinson, 1915 Brooklyn avenue, is a young man 26 years of age who wants to get a job in the North American Aviation plant when it opens near Fairfax airport sometime within the year.

He is now on WPA but he wants to work in private industry. He wants to carry his own weight. He doesn't want to rear his sons on a relief job.

Because of his talents, he was summoned to the central WPA office recently and interviewed on his qualifications to enter a defense training "refresher" class.

The WPA interviewer found that he was good material for the sheet metal class. He found that Robinson had had experience in radio and model airplane construction. Since he was a boy in knee pants, Robinson has been building model airplanes.

Some of his models were so good that they won numerous first, second and third prizes in model airplane contests held at various times under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce.

The WPA interviewer gave Robinson the letter above and told him to take it to Joe Williams, director of the defense training program, at the Manual Training high school

The letter reads:

Mr. James M. Robinson
1915 Brooklyn
City

Dear Sir:

You have been selected for a referral to the Training Program. Please report to Manual High. School, Fifteenth and Forest Avenue, at 11:30 a.m., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1941.

Present this letter to Mr. Joe Williams.

Very truly yours,
Howard C. Williams,

Sheet Metal Worker District Manager

When Robinson reported to Mr. Williams, the defense training program director told him that there is no sheet metal class for Negroes in Kansas City and that the class at Manual is for **WHITE BOYS ONLY.**

Robinson told him that he wanted to prepare for a job in the bomber plant, but Mr. Williams said that "no Negro is going to get in my class."

MAR 7 - 1941

Mr. Williams wrote the notation in the left-hand bottom corner of the letter, "Colored. This Is a White Class."

Robinson is within the draft age. He is wondering what he and other young Negroes of his age will be fighting for when they are drafted into the army. "Did they say it was democracy we are fighting for?" Robinson asked in a puzzled voice.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Won't Withdraw Suit Against War Heads

JAN 25 1941

H. U. STUDENT CONTINUES CLAIM DESPITE ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW NEGRO AIR UNIT

Despite the War Department's announced creation of the country's first Army Air corps with a Negro personnel, Yancy Williams, 24, Howard University engineering student, will not immediately withdraw a suit filed in the U.S. District Court as the result of rejection as a flying cadet because of his race, Wendell L. McConnell, the youth's attorney, stated this week.

Mr. Williams, who holds a private pilot's license issued to him on May 6, 1940, by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, filed suit on Wednesday against Secretary of War H. L. Stimson and four major generals in their official capacities, in behalf of himself and "other Negroes qualified for the air corps."

JAN 25 1941

To Begin in February

On the following day, the War Department stated that a pursuit squadron with Negroes both as officers and ground crew, in line with a policy of including colored persons in every branch of the Army, would begin actual training in February.

McConnell requested the N.A.A.C.P. to furnish attorneys to cooperate with him on the case. The N.A.A.C.P. assigned Thurgood Marshall, its special counsel; and W. Robert Ming, Jr., and Leon A. Ransom, both members of the National Legal Committee to cooperate in the preparation and filing of the case.

"Our suit," said Mr. McConnelly, "will be allowed to remain in the court until we have definite assurance from the War Department that Mr. Williams and other qualified Negroes will be integrated into the air corps. Mr. Williams's application still stands."

The officers named along with Secretary Stimson as defendants in Mr. Williams's suit are: Major Generals C. C. Marshall, chief of staff; E. S. Adams, adjutant general; Henry S. Arnold, deputy chief of staff of the Army Air Corps, and W. S. Grant, commanding general of the Third Corps Area.

Amendment Violated

Mr. Williams asks the court for a declaratory judgment and injunction to determine whether or not the practice of the defendants in enforcing and maintaining the policy whereby colored citizens are regularly excluded from appointments as flying cadets of the Air Corps on account of their race is unconstitutional as deprivation of liberty and property without due process of law within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

The student, who had been rejected by the Army because there were no facilities for the training of colored airmen, sets forth his various qualifications in his petition as follows:

He is an unmarried draftee, with no dependents, and has satisfactorily completed more than half of the credits required for a degree in the Howard University School of Engineering. Character, physique, and health are all listed as excellent.

Completed Two Courses

Mr. Williams sets forth that he completed his primary air training course offered under authority of the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Hybla Valley, Alexandria, Va., and the secondary training course at Auburn Field, Auburn, Ala., in August of 1940. He called attention to the fact that before being admitted to the secondary course, he was passed as physically fit by the Army medical board at Bolling Field, Va.

During November, he continues, in accordance with regulations of the War Department, application for appointment as a flying cadet was made to General Grant. The application was accompanied by three letters of recommendation signed by persons of recognized standing in the District and by a certificate from the registrar of Howard University certifying the subjects pursued.

Review Is Denied

Notwithstanding his compliance with all the requirements of the War Department, Mr. Williams asserts that he was notified by General Grant that "he refused to consider the application on its merits, solely on the grounds that the plaintiff was a Negro."

The petitioner states that he sought a review of his case, but this too was denied him on account of his race.

Mr. Williams emphasizes that the United States are engaged in appointing and training flying cadets at present and that the chief of staff was publicly stated that pilots must be tripled.

So great is the need for pilots, the petitions points out, paid advertisements are presently being inserted in leading publications soliciting young qualified men to seek appointments in the air corps.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEADERS PLEAD FOR FULL DEFENSE PARTICIPATION

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

Holding important conferences with governmental leaders on ways and means of integrating the race into the National Defense industrial efforts, the pictures above show race leaders discussing the problems. Top, left to right: Walter White, Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, Rev. Marshall Shepard, Sidney Hillman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. Robert Weaver and Lester Granger. Bottom: Senator Wayland Brooks, Ill. legislator; Charles J. Jenkins, A. L. Ault, Ill. assemblyman, and Brigadier-General William Warfield, also a member of the Illinois legislature. The group held conferences with Hillman, Secretary of the Navy Knox and Under Secretary of War Patterson.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Circulates Hand Bill Asking For White 'American Citizens'

MAY 9 - 1941

NEW YORK—Branded as rank discrimination and willful ignorance of the recent appeal by Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, to employers to forget race bias in the present emergency, a handbill has just been issued by the Sparrow Aircraft Company, Inc., asking for "white American citizens" to register for training courses in the company's division at Wichita, Kansas.

Coming close on the heels of the statement made by J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation company, who said he would hire Negroes "only as janitors" no matter how well trained, this new near-Nazi action is being vigorously opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MAY 9 - 1941

The NAACP warned in a strong statement that continued denial of democracy to the Negro people will not work to the best interests of national unity.

"In spite of the Kindelbergers and companies like Sparrow, Negroes remain firm in their determination to help the country through its great crisis," said the NAACP. "But more than in any previous emergency, this segment of the population is alert to denials of its democratic rights and is becoming more and more impatient with discriminatory practices."

A letter of protest has been sent to Sidney Hillman by the NAACP.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SAYS H. R. 3994 IS STALLED BY HOUSE APATHY

Bill's Author Prepares To Petition Speaker For Legislative Action

MAY 10 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless the House judiciary committee, headed by the poll-tax Congressman, Hatton W. Sumners (Dem., Texas) takes action soon on H.R. 3994, a bill which would slap heavy penalties on defense industrialists who discriminate against colored workers, as well as heads of government agencies who practice jim crow, Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, author of the measure, will take action by placing a petition on the speaker's desk, he declared last week.

When 210 Congressmen have signed the petition, the bill is automatically removed from the jurisdiction of the judiciary committee, and may then be brought to the floor of the House and voted upon.

At the time he introduced the bill on March 13, the fiery New Yorker described the measure as a direct challenge to the "good faith" of President Roosevelt's leadership. He pointed out at that ime that the administration's "profession for democracy is dependent on whether or not it supports this bill."

Senate Resolution 75, a similar measure, which was introduced last February by Senator Warren Barbour (Dem., N. J.) has been pigeonholed by members of he sub-committee on education and labor, headed by Senator Schwartz of Wyoming, it has been learned. Senator Schwartz is said to have urged the committee members last week to vote the bill out favorably, but the majority voted to table it and postpone action.

MAY 10 1941

A report has been current for some time that public hearings would be held on he bill, but nothing has come of it. The bill would authorize an appropriation of $25,000 to investigate discrimination in national defense. Co-sponsors of

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Equal Treatment

MAY 6 - 1941

Washington does not need to be told that any cause with which Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes' name is identified is worthy of support. During his long years of residence here as canon of the Washington Cathedral, Dr. Stokes was an active participant in most of the movements to improve civic and social conditions in this community. Accordingly when he, as chairman of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries, appeals to the Nation at large to work for removal of discriminations against competent Negro workers, he will be listened to with respect. But the name is subsidiary to the appeal, and the plain commonsense of this particular appeal will spring to the eyes, as the French say. The fact that skilled Negro craftsmen are being denied employment in industries handicapped by labor shortages has been frequently mentioned in official reports of the United States Employment Service. From the standpoint of those concerned only with speeding up the defense program, such exclusion must seem indefensible.

MAY 6 - 1941

However, the committee rightly bases its plea for fair play upon other considerations. "Justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense," it declares, "is a searching test of American democracy. Our concern for democracy in Europe or elsewhere lacks reality and sincerity if our plans and policies disregard the rights of minorities in our own country." "It seems especially important to observe these in letter and spirit in our national industrial defense program in a year when we have voted with overwhelming public support to make our country a great "arsenal for the democracies." This statement, carrying the signatures of a distinguished group of publicists, and leaders of business, labor and the churches, is unanswerable. No sincere believer in the democratic principles of equality of treatment, without regard to race, color or creed (which the Supreme Court, incidentally, recently reaffirmed in respect of the Negro on our railroads) can fail to be moved by such a forthright appeal.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Republicans Pledge Support of Bill Probing Jim Crow

WASHINGTONN, D. C. — A pledge of the support of the Republican minority in the senate for senate resolution 75 was given May 2 by Senator Charles L. McNary, minority leader.

S.R. 75 provides for complete investigation of discrimination against Negroes in all phases of the national defense program.

Senator McNarry told Walter White. NAACP secretary, that the utmost effort will be given by the Republican members to get S.R. 75 out of committee.

"The proposal to put off consideration of this resolution," said Senator McNarry, until late summer or early fall is ridiculous. We must strive for full democracy here if we are to carry on an effort to preserve democracy in the world."

Mr. White urged all interested persons to send friendly but firm telegrams MAY 10 1941 Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, urging the committee to report the resolution favorably, and not to combine it with any other investigation.

All organized groups, such as clubs, churches, labor unions, lodges and other, are urged by the NAACP to pass resolutions endorsing S.R. 75 and send them to the senators from their states asking that they be inserted in the Congressional Record.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Seventeen Negro Leaders Ask End of Bias on Defense Work

President Roosevelt was urged yesterday to order the inclusion in all defense contracts of clauses forbidding discrimination against applicants for employment because of race, creed or color. The plea was made in an open letter signed by seventeen Negro leaders, all supporters of the economic and foreign policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

MAY 11 1941

The letter declared that Negroes had found it virtually impossible to obtain jobs in aircraft factories and other defense industries and that instances had been reported of Negro youths denied admission to government training schools for defense mechanics.

Warning that "the utter failure to provide justice for Negroes in the distribution of new defense jobs" had been used by Nazis, Fascists and Communists as a vehicle for attacks on the whole preparedness effort, the Negro leaders appealed to the President to take steps to rectify the situation.

Executive Order Asked

Included among the steps suggested were the writing into defense contracts of requirements that employment be given to qualified persons without regard for race or religion and the issuance of an executive order prohibiting discrimination in the armed forces and in the government training program for defense jobs.

"We do not expect you, Mr. President, to get rid of race prejudice," the letter said. "We know full well that that task must be accomplished in the long run by an increase in the enlightened self-interest and genuine democratic feelings of the white population as well as by the character and conduct of Negroes in cooperation with their fellow-citizens as together they strive to improve our democracy and gain greater economic security and justice for all.

"But we do expect you to use your high office to prevent race prejudice from being translated into discrimination by the government or by private concerns or agencies which are dependent upon the government. We believe wholeheartedly in the defense of democracy, Mr. President, but we do not believe that we can rely for a sturdy and valiant defense of democracy upon people who do not in their hearts genuinely believe in democracy.

MAY 11 1941

Warning Is Given

"Those who practice or complacently tolerate race discrimination are not 'all-out' believers in democracy and we solemnly warn you and our fellow-citizens that they will prove untrustworthy in the hour of democracy's greatest trials."

The signers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Elmer A. Carter, member of the State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board; the Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Walter White and William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Gertrude E. Ayer, principal of Public School 24.

Other signers were Assistant District Attorney Eunice H. Carter, Layle Lane, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers; Professor Ralph J. Bunche of Howard University, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes; Noah C. A. Walters, assistant manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board; Hobson R. Reynolds of The Pittsburgh Courier, A. L. Jackson and Raymond Pace Alexander.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Women To Fight For Defense Recognition

JUN 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A large group of women met here on last Sunday to lay plans for a huge conference from June 29 to July 1, inclusive, and to discuss the possibilities of such a meeting ending up with participation in the huge demonstration for national defense recognition planned by the Non-Partisan council of the AKA sorority.

Responding to the call were representatives from Delta Sigma Theta; the YWCA, the Federal Council of Colored Women's Clubs; the National Council of Negro Women; the Women's auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Chi Eta Phi sorority of nurses; the Sigma Gamma Rho; the Civic forum; the Daughter Elks; Teachers union; College Women's Clubs; Epsilon Sigma Iota, the legal sorority; and Zeta Phi Beta.

TENTATIVE PLANS

In the initial meeting, the women assembled at the YWCA and heard the tentative plans. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune endorsed the idea and suggested that her group would be pleased to work with the women in this new move.

At present, it is planned to hold panel discussions on the place of Negro women in the defense plans, and outline a program to be presented to the government asking for fuller participation of Negroes in this work and for the elimination of the racial barriers that now face Negroes in all walks of life.

Projecting their program beyond the present emergency as recently declared by the President, the women plan to present a long range program for the future benefits of Negroes.

ALL WOMEN INVITED

It is hoped that women, young and old, from all walks of life will take an active part in this convention, which is to be held in Washington. Representative women from business, direct of all citizens."

Election of the Rev. S. Arthur Devan, former chaplain at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., as director of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, to succeed Dr. Paul Dwight Moody, who resigned recently to return to his position as president of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., was announced at the same time. The Southern Presbyterian Church, which on May 27 voted to join the council, was formally received into membership.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

BIAS ON NEGROES CHARGED

Council of Churches Asks End of Discrimination in Defense

The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches made public yesterday a resolution calling upon the churches of the country to help end discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in defense industries. Such an effort is justified, the statement declared, because these industries are "operating on Federal funds drawn from taxation both direct and in-

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

FDR Defends Negro Labor

JUN 6 1941

WASHINGTON, [AP] — Asserting that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the office of production management Monday to take immediate steps to deal "effectively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "very, very important," he added, for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

47d-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Personnel Administrators Hit Job Discrimination

SEP 15 1941

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Blasting discriminatory practices against Negroes in civil service, the report of the Council Personnel Administrators is one of the "hottest" documents to reach President Roosevelt's desk recently, sources close to the administration declare.

Going into full detail of discriminations, it is reported the document states "there has been no justification for the cruel and unjust treatment accorded Negroes under present procedures."

The result of months of study by the personnel administrators of the 32 governmental agencies operating in the city, this report is one which has been eagerly awaited and as soon as it was submitted to the President, action was expected.

STRANGE SILENCE

Nothing has been said of the report, nothing has been released, but it is known that it made the "boys" on the Hill strangely silent.

The report, laid on the President's desk sometime back, plus the urgency of the Fair Employment committee, is believed responsible for

Action Back Of President's Recent Order

SEP 15 1941

the recent issuance of the executive order of the governmental agencies banning discrimination in the employ of Negroes under the civil service.

An inking of what the report contained was bruited about town early in the week but it was discussed in whispers and in an "off the record" manner.

However, one of the offshoots of the action of the President was recorded in a local daily as follows:

Five Negroes were sent to the war department to take positions as clerks or stenographers. The personnel director refused to accept them. They in turn notified someone, ((believed to be Sec. McReynolds at the White House) and the order went back to the war department to place these applicants on the job, the next morning. They went to work.

As far back as early spring, the Council of Personnel Administrators has been at work on this problem.

Meeting with the various Negro department heads, they sought the advice of these officials and discussed at length problem of integrating the workers into the regular set-ups or of establishing segregated units.

SEP 15 1941

REPORTED TO PRESIDENT

To the everlasting credit of the council, it went on record and so reported to the President that it was for complete integration of Negro workers along with whites.

The report is one of the most important documents—even as important as the original executive order of June 25 to the industrial plants, since it gives Negroes an opportunity in the many bureaus of the government. And since there are a million people on the pay rolls of the government it is hardly going too far afield to expect that at least 10 per cent of these employees will be Negroes.

Profiting by the report, Negroes accepted under the civil service will be amenable to all the rules and regulations thereof, with regard to promotions and othr benefits now enjoyed only by the whites.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LEGION MAY MAKE ISSUE OF ARMY BIAS

Race Vets Seek Aid Of Comrades In Fighting Discrimination

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(Special)—Legion posts from all sections of the country here for the annual American Legion convention, have brought to the convention resolutions condemning the treatment of Negroes in the armed forces of the United States.

The legionnaires reflect the ever widening resentment evident throughout the nation. Resolutions asking the convention to go on record as condemning the present discrimination in the armed forces have come from different posts in the West, Mid-West and the East.

Last month the John R. Marshall Post of Illinois sought to have the Illinois Department to take such a stand. Leaders in American legion ranks from the East backed by groups from all parts of the country, are marshalling forces to present to the resolutions committee as solid a front as possible.

Sentiment is solidly behind an effort to have the convention through the resolution committee endorse such a resolution and failing in that the matter may be forced to the floor of the convention.

The Negro is largely represented here at this year's convention. From all parts of the country, men who saw service overseas during the first world's war have come to participate in the festivities.

There is no color line. Hotels, restaurants, taverns and night clubs alike have thrown open their doors to the visiting throng. The parade Tuesday started at 9 a.m. and lasted until far into the night. It was a colorful and spectacular event. Few legion posts above the Mason and Dixon line were without Negro representatives.

National unity was the keynote of speeches at the first session of the convention.

Speakers Echo Keynote

It was sounded by Governor Julius Heil of Wisconsin and Mayor Carl F. Zeidler in their addresses of welcome and by United States Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio and other speakers.

Said Governor Heil, as the Legionnaires cheered:

"United as never before, 130,000,000 loyal Americans stand ready to protect and defend against all aggressors this beloved country of ours. It is a wonderful thing that you are able to meet like this in peaceful assemblage at a time when the very spirit of democracy is threatened."

The duty of industry, labor, business and government is to unite in thought, understanding and action, pleaded Mayor Zeidler, who referred to the "ruthless warfare" and "the desperate character of fighting in Europe between the western democracies and Hitler's Nazis."

Negro and White Unity Against Nazis Urged

SEP 14 1941

Michigan Negro, White Senators Speak at Joint Picnic

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Negro and white unity to smash Hitlerism was the theme of speeches by Negro State Senator Charles Diggs, and State Senator Stanley Nowak, at a joint picnic to further their joint candidacy for Detroit City Council which was attended by more than 4,000 people at Paris Park last Sunday.

Senator Diggs called upon the Negro people to join hands with the whites in joint struggle against the menace of freedom and democracy, Hitler.

"Only through determined struggle and united ranks, supporting the policy of all aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, those nations fighting to smash Hitler, can our own freedom and liberty be safeguarded," said Diggs.

Senator Nowak, speaking of the mounting organized movement among the Polish people against Hitlerism, said he greatly appreciated the stirring appeal of his fellow State Senator Charles Diggs.

Nowak denounced the appeasement forces in America and pointed to the extreme urgency of defeating their well-financed efforts. **"There is not one of them, the Lindberghs, Wheelers, Coughlins, Gerald L. K. Smiths and the whole pack of them, that the auto workers have not seen in full cry against when they were fighting to unionize the auto plants," he said.**

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Beginning Against Job Discrimination

• News of the first breach in the wall of job-discrimination against Negro workers in national defense is a tribute to the persistent struggles of the Negro people and their white supporters which resulted in the President's recent executive order. The Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. at Chester, Pa., has announced that it will increase employment of Negroes by 100 per cent, integrating them into skilled jobs. Likewise, the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. has declared that 100 Negro workers are to be trained for highly skilled courses in anticipation of employment at its plant.

Although small, this is a significant beginning toward the breakdown of a pernicious policy used not only against Negro Americans, but other minority groups including the foreign-born.

With Hitler's unprovoked assault upon the Soviet Union, the national and social security of this country are now greatly endangered. Those who practice job discrimination, and thus thwart the utilization of all the country's human resources, are themselves guilty of imperilling the fight against

Hitlerism at home and abroad. The monopoly employers, the munition makers and defense manufacturers, who carry out a policy of job discrimination, are undermining the welfare of the entire population and should be dealt with sternly under President Roosevelt's executive order.

The fight for employment of Negroes, and against all manifestations of jim-crowism in the armed forces and civil life, is an integral part of the fight against Hitlerism here and everywhere. The Negro people represent one of the most potent anti-fascist sections of the population, and their heartstrings are touched as never before by Hitler's attack upon the one country where there is freedom for all minority groups.

These two encouragements in the fight against job discrimination should be utilized by the Negro people and all other progressive and labor forces to see that observance of the President's executive order becomes a uniform reality throughout the land.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Abolishing U. S. Jim Crow

There is every indication that President Roosevelt meant business when he issued the order banning discrimination in Federal jobs. This story from Washington is a case in point.

"Five Negroes were sent to the War Department to take positions as clerks or stengographers. The personnel director refused to accept them. They, in turn, notified a high-ranking Government official (believed to have been Secretary Reynolds at the White House) and the order went back to the War Department to place these applicants on the job or else there would be a new personnel administrator in the War Department the next morning. They went to work."

Two things are evident in the placement of the five Negroes in the war department. First, discrimination and segregation in the setup are unnecessary and can be done away with, if persons in authority issue the proper orders, and second, Negroes must stand up and fight for their rights if they expect them to be respected.

Obviously, the personnel director of the war department would not have hired the Negroes if he hadn't understood the White House meant business, but the matter would not have gone back to the White House for additional pressure if someone had not been determined to see that the President's order was obeyed.

In issuing executive orders prohibiting discrimination in defense plants and in Federal Civil Service, President Roosevelt has made available to Negroes thousands of jobs from which they have previously been barred.

Whether they get these jobs will depend on their own activity. Personnel directors in government departments, long accustomed to turning Negroes down, are not going to be any to eager to mix their staffs, nor are officials in defense plants going to put down the welcome mat for Negroes.

But the chief executive has decreed that discrimination must go; by his action, he has said The United States must set the pattern for true Democracy if it proposes to seek the establishment of true Democracy throughout the world.

It is now the Negro's task to test this new pronouncement of the President. He must demand jobs in defense industry, and he must also demand his share of jobs in our federal government. Any attempt to prevent his integration into these divisions must be reported at once. The old practice of withdrawing to avoid embarassment must be discontinued. The other fellow must be put on the defensive.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Substitute Whites As Civilian Truck Drivers

FORT JACKSON, S. C. —(ANP) —Another act of discrimination recently came to light in this area with news of the dismissal of Negro truck drivers and the hiring of whites for that position.

Originally Negro soldiers were serving as truck drivers for the fort The issuance of orders from headquarters that they be taken off and begin training as soldiers, brought about their replacement by Negro civilians, who received a pay of $21 a month. Later, when their wages were increased to $25 per week, white civilians summarily ousted the Negroes and took over the jobs themselves.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Complaints In N. Y., Chicago To Be Heard

Secretary's Desk Piled High With Correspondence

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— The six man OPM Fair committee made its first call on President Roosevelt Wednesday morning, accompanied by the executive secretary, Lawrence Cramer. Absent were Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the A. F. of L. John Brophy substituted for Murray. Their discussion with the President was brief, but they presented the recommendations of the Council of Personnel Administrators which moved to eliminate discrimination against colored persons in the hiring of goverment workers.

Mark Ethridge, the chairman said the committee had received only scattering complaints to date but these were being investigated.

LOS ANGELES HEARING

Oct. 1 and 2 have been set as the dates for the committee meeting in Los Angeles, where it will conduct an investigation on complaints against discrimination against minority groups.

Similar hearings are scheduled for New York City and Chicago but no date has been set for these.

The committee revealed that it had received reports of discriminatory practices in several areas, including the West Coast aviation industries. Open sessions will hear complaints from organizations and individuals and then hold conferences on the problems presented with the government's training, labor supply and employment agencies in that area.

Col. F. J. McSherry, director of OPM's Defense training branch, told the committee that he is immediately placing 200 new Negro trainees in west coast schools in anticipation of future needs resulting from changes employment policies on the part of some defense industries.

NEW YORK CASES PREPARED

New York has been reported to the committee where four companies are said to be discriminating in employment. Chairman Etheridge and Lawrence Cramer were instructed to prepare these cases for action by the committee.

Sec. Cramer's desk is piled high with correspondence and complaints which yet have not been gone into. His secretary is busy with the details of the committee, having to reply to all letters, those seeking positions with the committee, of which there are quite a number and other complaints.

Several newspaper men have applied to the committee, it is reported, for positions, investigation, etc., and after discussing the applications in conference, they are referred to Mr. Cramer's office for reply.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. C. Town Orders Race Soldiers To Stay Out

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Oct. 2—(ANP)—In the small town of St. Paul, N. C., a city ordinance was passed ordering soldiers off the city streets by 9:00 p. m. Negro soldiers said the rule was enforced only when Negro soldiers were seen. However the town has a population of 2,000 and only about 500 Negroes.

Four soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg who visited St. Paul Wednesday by automobile were forced to walk out of town leaving their car. After a 10-mile hike they were picked up by a friendly white soldier. Returning to the small Southern town the next day the owner of the automobile was ordered to tell "all N——r soldiers in Fort Bragg" to stay out of St. Paul.

47d-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Sidney Hillman Sends Letters To All Holders Of Defense Contracts

APR 18 1941

Urges Them to Use All Available Negro Workers Before Recruiting Labor From Outside Local Areas

WASHINGTON. — Declaring that bans against Negro employment and training are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense, the Office of Production Management this week urged all holders of defense contracts to utilize available Negro labor resources in their own communities before recruiting additional labor from outside their local areas.

"In many localities," OPM stated in a letter to all defense contractors, "qualified and available Negro workers are either being restricted to unskilled jobs, or barred from defense employment entirely.

"Because of this situation, Negro workers of skills and aptitudes are not being included in many of the training programs for defense. Such practices are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense. They result in unnecessary migration of labor, in high rates of labor turnover, and they increase our present and future housing needs and social problems for defense workers." APR 18 1941

The full text of the letter, which was signed by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, follows:

To All Holders Of Defense Contracts:

"Current reports on labor market developments indicate skilled labor shortages in a number of fields vital to defense production. This trend towards stringency, apparently acute in many sections, threatens to become more general within the next three months. Artificial factors, however, are tending to aggravate this increasingly serious situation. In some of the occupations in which employers have reported shortages, for instance, there are good workers available who are not being hired solely because of their racial identity.

"In many localities, qualified and available Negro workers are either being restricted to unskilled jobs, or barred from defense employment entirely. Because of this situation, Negro workers of skills and aptitudes are not being included in many of the training programs for defense.

"Such practices are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense. They result in unnecessary migration of labor, in high rates of labor turnover, and they increase our present and future housing needs and social problems for defense workers.

"All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.

"The Office of Production Management expects defense contractors to utilize *all* available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas. Our programs of training and labor clearance are being established in accordance with such a policy. APR 18 1941

"In many sections of the nation there are today available labor reserves of Negro workers. Plans for their training and employment in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes should be undertaken at once."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Negroes Flood OPM With Letters Urging No Jim Crow in Jobs

APR 12 1941

A Congressional Committee headed by Congressman A. J. May (D. Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee, Wednesday, heard protests from various sections of the country in connection with discriminatory practices of scores of plants holding billions of dollars in National Defense contracts. APR 12 1941

This matter was brought to the attention of the committee through the action of the National Negro Council, directed by Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees.

Confronted with hundreds of letters of protest from Negroes and under questioning by Congressman Paul W. Shafer (R. Mich.), Sidney Hillman, associate-director general of the Office of Production Management, professed no personal prejudice or toleration of injustice.

Approves Training Plan

Mr. Hillman said, "We are familiar with this racial situation and not only have we issued orders prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of race, but we are right now giving further study to implementing our instructions. We have approved a plan to provide equal training for Negroes to qualify for the 250,000 skilled workers needed in the expanded airplane industry to meet immediate National Defense needs."

At this point Congressman Shafer reminded Director Hillman that Congress has the power to pass additional legislation to guarantee and enforce all Americans constitutional rights for a job and full representation regardless of race or color in defense contracts.

Talked With Kindelberger

William Knudson, director of the OPM, pointed out in a half-hour conference with a committee of the National Negro Council, following his testimony before the Congressional committee, that he had talked personally with J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of the North American Aviation, Inc., who will head a huge bomber plant in Kansas City, and whose recent action in stating he would hire Negroes only as "janitors," aroused 5,000 Negroes to a mass demonstration.

Mr. Knudsen said he has known Kindelberger for a number of years and felt sure Negroes would be given consideration in employment.

He was also insistent that his past record as head of General Motors shows he had given employment to thousands of Negro workers and he further recognized their fine workmanship and dependability. APR 12 1941

He denied having any interest in denying an American his rights on account of color nor would he fail in any instance to use all his powers, personal and official, with any industrialist or labor leader who practiced discrimination in this hour of the nation's defense program.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Detroit Group In Blast

APR 17 1941

DETROIT.—While most people here are still commenting favorably about the radio program over a nation-wide hookup sponsored by the Urban League Sunday, March 20, at which time a plea was made for jobs for Negroes in industry in connection with the defense program, one organization here known as the Atlas Power group, strikes a sour note and severely criticises the program in particular and the Negro in general.

The Atlas Power group, headed by Arthur Reed, is circulating leaflets entitled, "Claim Your Heritage", with a sub-head: "Don't Let Injury Follow Insult". After having made an overture of no apologies for the statements, the leaflet said of the "supposedly Negro leaders": "We heard 'Mammy' Ethel Waters, Uncle Toms and the professional flunkies, Bill Bojangles' Robinson, Rochester, Joe Louis Barrow and others. Such a program was the most dastardly insult and show of ignorance ever heaped upon the heads of a race or a group of people." APR 17 1941

The pamphlet takes a slap at ministers, churches, religion and Negro business. He says Negroes have no right to even dare to approach the great industrial leaders while Negroes will spend $35,000 to $100,000 for

amusement places for "a pleasure drunk race."

"Our most worthy champion, Joe Louis", the leaflet expounds, "and even his managers have no background but that of the average poor Negro, yet thousands of the same class of which they were birthed stand by and see them squander thousands of dollars on such things as golf links, amusement farm, riding academy, club houses and petty insurance companies."

APR 17 1941

Mr. Reed, head of the Atlas Power group, is an inventor of sorts. He has a brake which he has been endeavoring to manufacture for some time. The sale of stock in the company he represents has not been satisfactory and it seems that the group is sore with the world because the race cannot see the prospects of the company's future development. He strikes at the ministers because, as the leaflet says, the preachers would not allow him to sell the idea in their churches and solicit funds for its manufacture.

The power group has a yen to build factories and employ the masses of Negroes and wants it to be done with Negro capital, having refused white interests. They say the thing that has kept the race poor is the fact that "we have $200,000,000 worth of churches and $198,000,000 worth of Masonic, Pythian, Odd Fellow, Elks and Woodmen temples and lodge property, but not a penny for industries of our own."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Navy To Continue Anti-Negro Policy

APR 4 1941

Detroit, Mich.—In a letter to Dr. J. J. McClendon, vice chairman of local draft board No. 3, the Navy department has reaffirmed its anti-Negro attitude.

The letter, signed by C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, states once more "the Navy Department, for some time past, has refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch.

Dr. McClendon had written the Secretary of the Navy asking information upon application of Negro youths for training in the United States Naval Aviation Reserve. The Nimitz letter stated:

"As you no doubt are aware, the Navy Department has, for some time past, refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch. This policy was instituted in the interest of harmony and efficiency aboard ship after many years of experience. The principles which dictated the adoption of that policy apply equally to the appointment of Negroes as officers, either in the Regular Navy or the Navy Reserve. This is no reflection upon Negroes, either as a race or individually. It is simply a matter of practicability. One does not install a part in a machine, no matter how excellent that part may be in itself, unless it will fit and work smoothly with the other parts. That' frankly, covers the Navy Department's attitude on this question. Negro officers aboard ship would form a small unassimilable minority which, despite anything we could do would inevitably form a source of discord that would be harmful to the Service." APR 4 1941

Dr. McClendon wrote, also, to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who replied that he was "in complete agreement" with Dr. McClendon's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and was writing himself to the Secretary.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEFENSE JIM-CROW MUST GO

APR 17 1941

Despite all the talk about democracy and national unity, the American Negro is still the victim of vicious jim crow practices, not only by private employers but by the Federal Government which is embarked, ironically enough, on a crusade for world freedom.

APR 17 1941

Some of the biggest corporations in the country with military contracts bar Negroes from jobs altogether or discriminate against them in matters of wages and promotion. These companies are too numerous to mention. The firms with military or naval contracts that do not bar or discriminate against Negroes in employment are extremely rare. APR 17 1941

Even the British Purchasing commission which is buying $10,000,000,000 worth of munitions in his country insists on hiring only "white Christian" typists in its great offices, although England is supposed to be fighting for democracy.

The record of the Administration is no better than that of private employers, despite its holy mission to rescue humanity from Hitlerism.

There is rank discrimination against Negroes in every department of the government, and this is common knowledge in Washington and elsewhere.

The Navy, which is asking 25,000 pilots, bars Negroes from every place except the kitchen.

The Army has recently made a superficial concession by placing Negroes in various branches of the service, but fundamentally there has been no change whatever but only an extension of the borders of segregation.

Negroes should be more concerned than they are about this wholesale, government-blessed jim-crowism and discrimination in the manufacture, transportation and use of armaments and munitions. APR 17 1941

They should be concerned because defense appropriations are increased while erstwhile New Deal expenditures are decreasing.

Unless we get into so-called defense industry, we shall be in a terrible fix because almost all industry has become defense industry.

This is why Negro churches, clubs, unions, associations and individuals must write or telegraph NOW to their U. S. Senators urging passage of Senate Resolution 75, providing for an investigation of discrimination against Negroes in the whole defense program. APR 17 1941

To get the resolution out of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, write to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, its chairman.

—The Pittsburgh Courier

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

CAN THE PRESIDENT END DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION?

APR 18 1941

Two of the most baffling problems confronting the United States today in the midst of its great defense program are the numerous strikes occurring in various industries throughout the nation holding government contracts, and the rank discrimination in all branches of the War Department and in the defense program against the American Negro.

Indications point to certain definite facts that our federal government cannot overlook if our defense program is to be perfected. Labor, through strikes, is demonstrating a protest against industry for some reasons which they call unsatisfactory to organized labor. The American Negro, through protest, has spoken out against discrimination in the defense program. All of this leads to one question since it is necessary that national unity come about in order to promote the defense program. That question is: Can the President of the United States end defense discrimination against the American Negro? The President has the power as chief executive in war times to issue an executive order to abolish discrimination in the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Corps and on all defense contracts awarded by the Federal Government to the various industries and manufacturers throughout the nation. The President can declare open shop in all industries holding government contracts and can cancel all contracts with industries discriminating against American citizens on account of color or race. Such procedure is not new in American history. It has been used before in times of defense emergencies and before national unity comes about in this crisis, it more than likely will have to be employed again. The nation is beginning to ask this question: "Why does Mr. Roosevelt, who is unquestionably a great humanitarian, and who undoubtedly believes in justice for the Negro, and who is positively against class distinction, and who has a certain definite program based on high ideals, not issue some order through his executive power in the interest of national unity and national defense? The President has acted in other emergencies, and it is believed by many that he should act now in one of the greatest emergencies that has faced the United States since he first took office. APR 18 1941

More and more the nation is realizing that the absolute necessity for national unity will force America to become aware of the danger that constantly threatens the democratic ideals at home. Western civilization cannot save democracy abroad when there is a laxity of its own democracy in its practicability and service to its own citizenry. When Hitler boasts that he adopted the pattern for his treatmeint of the Jews in Germany from the treatment accorded the Negroes in the United States we see a sad, sad picture. And it is high time that America clear its good name of hypocrisy in the practice of democracy. APR 18 1941

The Colored world has been the center of attraction in this entire conflict of Europe. The darker races of the world have certain ideals which they live for and which they are willing to die for. But it is up to their white brothers to determine whether democracy shall win or whether the dictators shall win, which leads men to a very simple lesson that they should not forget—and that is that all men are created in the image of God and of one blood, and that God made all the nations of the earth that will safeguard our national defense program; In America politics must be laid aside and a more serious approach must be made toward stopping so

The Negro has received severe criticism for his much internal strife if national unity is to come about. Would it be better to appease the die-hard Southern anti-Negro politicians or to make the hard boiled Southern Negro-haters realize that this country is on the verge of war, and that twelve million American white men has to strike for a few more cents in wages? We again raise the question: Can the President of the United States end defense discrimination, and will he end it? APR 18 1941

Negroes, and that will bring about national unity.

amusement places for "a pleasure drunk race."

"Our most worthy champion, Joe Louis", the leaflet expounds, "and even his managers have no background but that of the average poor Negro, yet thousands of the same class of which they were birthed stand by and see them squander thousands of dollars on such things as golf links, amusement farm, riding academy, club houses and petty insurance companies."

APR 17 1941

Mr. Reed, head of the Atlas Power group, is an inventor of sorts. He has a brake which he has been endeavoring to manufacture for some time. The sale of stock in the company he represents has not been satisfactory and it seems that the group is sore with the world because the race cannot see the prospects of the company's future development. He strikes at the ministers because, as the leaflet says, the preachers would not allow him to sell the idea in their churches and solicit funds for its manufacture.

The power group has a yen to build factories and employ the masses of Negroes and wants it to be done with Negro capital, having refused white interests. They say the thing that has kept the race poor is the fact that "we have $200,000,000 worth of churches and $198,000,000 worth of Masonic, Pythian, Odd Fellow, Elks and Woodmen temples and lodge property, but not a penny for industries of our own."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Navy To Continue Anti-Negro Policy

APR 4 1941

Detroit, Mich.—In a letter to Dr. J. J. McClendon, vice chairman of local draft board No. 3, the Navy department has reaffirmed its anti-Negro attitude.

The letter, signed by C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, states once more "the Navy Department, for some time past, has refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch.

Dr. McClendon had written the Secretary of the Navy asking information upon application of Negro youths for training in the United States Naval Aviation Reserve. The Nimitz letter stated:

"As you no doubt are aware, the Navy Department has, for some time past, refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch. This policy was instituted in the interest of harmony and efficiency aboard ship after many years of experience. The principles which dictated the adoption of that policy apply equally to the appointment of Negroes as officers, either in the Regular Navy or the Navy Reserve. This is no reflection upon Negroes, either as a race or individually. It is simply a matter of practicability. One does not install a part in a machine, no matter how excellent that part may be in itself, unless it will fit and work smoothly with the other parts. That' frankly, covers the Navy Department's attitude on this question. Negro officers aboard ship would form a small unassimilable minority which, despite anything we could do would inevitably form a source of discord that would be harmful to the Service."

APR 4 1941

Dr. McClendon wrote, also, to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who replied that he was "in complete agreement" with Dr. McClendon's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and was writing himself to the Secretary.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEFENSE JIM-CROW MUST GO

APR 17 1941

Despite all the talk about democracy and national unity, the American Negro is still the victim of vicious jim crow practices, not only by private employers but by the Federal Government which is embarked, ironically enough, on a crusade for world freedom.

APR 17 1941

Some of the biggest corporations in the country with military contracts bar Negroes from jobs altogether or discriminate against them in matters of wages and promotion. These companies are too numerous to mention. The firms with military or naval contracts that do not bar or discriminate against Negroes in employment are extremely rare.

APR 17 1941

Even the British Purchasing commission which is buying $10,000,000,000 worth of munitions in his country insists on hiring only "white Christian" typists in its great offices, although England is supposed to be fighting for democracy.

The record of the Administration is no better than that of private employers, despite its holy mission to rescue humanity from Hitlerism.

There is rank discrimination against Negroes in every department of the government, and this is common knowledge in Washington and elsewhere.

The Navy, which is asking 25,000 pilots, bars Negroes from every place except the kitchen.

The Army has recently made a superficial concession by placing Negroes in various branches of the service, but fundamentally there has been no change whatever but only an extension of the borders of segregation.

Negroes should be more concerned than they are about this wholesale, government-blessed jim-crowism and discrimination in the manufacture, transportation and use of armaments and munitions.

APR 17 1941

They should be concerned because defense appropriations are increased while erstwhile New Deal expenditures are decreasing.

Unless we get into so-called defense industry, we shall be in a terrible fix because almost all industry has become defense industry.

This is why Negro churches, clubs, unions, associations and individuals must write or telegraph NOW to their U. S. Senators urging passage of Senate Resolution 75, providing for an investigation of discrimination against Negroes in the whole defense program.

APR 17 1941

To get the resolution out of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, write to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, its chairman.

—The Pittsburgh Courier

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

CAN THE PRESIDENT END DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION?

APR 18 1941

Two of the most baffling problems confronting the United States today in the midst of its great defense program are the numerous strikes occurring in various industries throughout the nation holding government contracts, and the rank discrimination in all branches of the War Department and in the defense program against the American Negro.

Indications point to certain definite facts that our federal government cannot overlook if our defense program is to be perfected. Labor, through strikes, is demonstrating a protest against industry for some reasons which they call unsatisfactory to organized labor. The American Negro, through protest, has spoken out against discrimination in the defense program. All of this leads to one question since it is necessary that national unity come about in order to promote the defense program. That question is: Can the President of the United States end defense discrimination against the American Negro? The President has the power as chief executive in war times to issue an executive order to abolish discrimination in the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Corps and on all defense contracts awarded by the Federal Government to the various industries and manufacturers throughout the nation. The President can declare open shop in all industries holding government contracts and can cancel all contracts with industries discriminating against American citizens on account of color or race. Such procedure is not new in American history. It has been used before in times of defense emergencies and before national unity comes about in this crisis, it more than likely will have to be employed again. The nation is beginning to ask this question: "Why does Mr. Roosevelt, who is unquestionably a great humanitarian, and who undoubtedly believes in justice for the Negro, and who is positively against class distinction, and who has a certain definite program based on high ideals, not issue some order through his executive power in the interest of national unity and national defense? The President has acted in other emergencies, and it is believed by many that he should act now in one of the greatest emergencies that has faced the United States since he first took office.

APR 18 1941

More and more the nation is realizing that the absolute necessity for national unity will force America to become aware of the danger that constantly threatens the democratic ideals at home. Western civilization cannot save democracy abroad when there is a laxity of its own democracy in its practicability and service to its own citizenry. When Hitler boasts that he adopted the pattern for his treatmeint of the Jews in Germany from the treatment accorded the Negroes in the United States we see a sad, sad picture. And it is high time that America clear its good name of hypocrisy in the practice of democracy.

APR 18 1941

The Colored world has been the center of at-

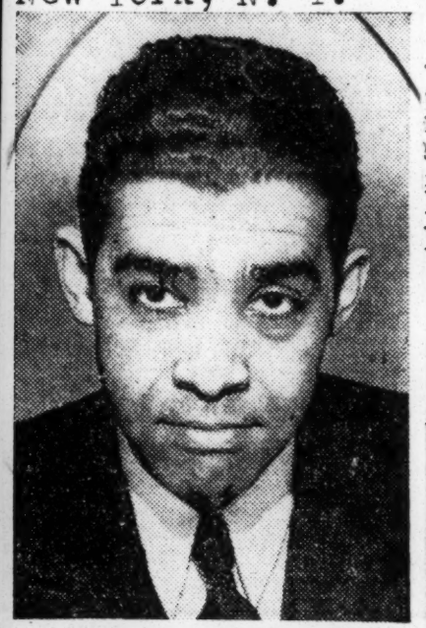
The Negro has received severe criticism for his [illegible] national unity is to come [illegible] better to appease the die-hard [illegible] mass protest. But does not the Negro have as much [illegible] politicians or to make the hard [illegible] right to protest and demand his civil rights as the [illegible] haters realize that this coun- [illegible] American white man has to strike for a few more [illegible] war, and that twelve million [illegible] cents in wages? We again raise the question: Can [illegible] ected and accorded all of their [illegible] the President of the United States end defense dis- [illegible] of their color. The President [illegible] crimination, and will he end it?

APR 18 1941

[illegible] can issue an executive order [illegible] our national defense program; [illegible] th discrimination against the [illegible] bring about national unity.

47d-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



ERNEST CALLOWAY

JAN 8 1941

Admit Army Jim-Crow, But Draft Negro Despite It

JAN 8 1941

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (UP).—A Chicago draft board, in a formal ruling, agreed today with charges of a draftee that "deep-seated prejudices" against Negroes exist in the U. S. Army and Navy.

The opinion was given by local board No. 81 in rejecting the appeal of Ernest Calloway, Negro educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America (Red Caps), from classification under 1A rating.

Calloway had contended he did not want to become a member of the armed forces because of racial discriminations. He said he based his objections "not only on religious grounds but also because such discrimination assigns Negroes to special undesirable types of service."

It its decision, the local board also ruled that Calloway could not appeal to the State Appeals Board

"It is the opinion of the board," the ruling said, "that the social ills of which Mr. Calloway complains are true, but this board is without power to remedy the said ills and affords no forum for their discussion and redress . . . therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class 1A."

Calloway said the board had "arbitrarily cut off all appeal and tied me up in red tape." He said he would investigate further legal steps in an attempt to appeal the ruling.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES ARE SEEN IGNORED IN DEFENSE

FEB 20 1941

Discrimination Is Charged at Urban League Meeting

Charges of discrimination against Negroes, both in the nation's armed forces and in defense industries, were made yesterday at the thirtieth annual meeting of the National Urban League at the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

President Roosevelt was urged to call a conference to investigate and study methods to permit a fuller cooperation of Negroes in the nation's plans for war preparations.

Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary, in his annual report of league activities, declared that "we realize that the safeguarding of democracy demands the fullest possible contribution from all groups and that there is nothing that the Negro can possibly do today that is quite so important as contributing to our nation's welfare by aiding in national defense."

FEB 20 1941

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the National Advisory Committee on Selective Service, condemned segretation of Negroes along racial lines in the nation's armed forces. He urged Negroes to fight a "three-front war"; a war for citizenship rights, for conservation of the morale of Negroes as a race and for increased industrial opportunities for Negroes.

At the annual elections meeting of the league, the following were named to office:

New Members of the Executive Board—Judge Myles A. Paige, Court of Special Sessions, New York; Mrs. Regina M. Andrews, librarian, New York; Bishop William Scarlett, St. Louis; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Officers of the Executive Board (elected for one year)—L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; C. C. Spaulding, vice president; Lloyd Garrison, vice president; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, vice president; E. P. Roberts, vice president William H. Baldwin, vice president; Myles A. Paige, secretary; Charles Poletti, treasurer; Regina M. Andrews, assistant treasurer.

Other Members of the Executive Board (re-elected)—M. O. Bousfield, Pearl S. Buck, Nannie H. Burroughs, Caroline B. Chapin, Hubert T. Delany, John W. Davis, Fred R. Moore, A. Clayton Powell Sr., Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Graham R. Taylor and Paul R. Williams.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP TAKES UP CALLOWAY DRAFT OBJECTION CASE

JAN 25 1941

Board Denies Jim Crow Appeal; Says It Can't Remedy Social Ills

CHICAGO — The local branch of the NAACP announced that it will take action in the case of Ernest Calloway, whose request for exemption from military service because "the United States Army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country," was denied in a draft board ruling here Wednesday, January 8.

Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America (Red Caps), had his case officially referred to the NAACP on January 9, according to Ira Williams, president of the branch, after local draft board No. 81 had also ruled that the union official could not appeal his case to the State Appeals Board.

Admitting the truth of a statement made by Calloway January 1 in a letter to the board pointing out that "deep-seated prejudice," exist against me and other Negroes in the U.S. Army and Navy," board officials nevertheless ruled in a formal opinion handed down January 8 that:

"It is the opinion of the board, that the social ills of which Mr. Calloway complains are true but this board is without power to remedy the said ills and affords no forum for their discussion and redress. . . . therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class 1A."

In a letter to the New York headquarters of the NAACP, explaining the development of his case received a copy of the Selective Service questionnaire from the board, up to the present time, Calloway said:

Explains Reason

"In filling out the questionnaire, I indicated that I was a conscientious objector, and in doing this I attempted to amplify for the board, the possible trend my objections might take. I did this in the form of drawing a line from the phrase 'religious training and beliefs,' to the margin of the page and indicated certain social concepts which were my intention to incorporate into 'religious training and beliefs.' I placed a check in both squares to indicate my unwillingness to serve in any capacity. Also an informal statement was attached to the questionnaire (not sworn affidavit) outlining certain racial inequalities existing in the armed forces.

"In injecting the question of racial discrimination in the armed forces," he said, "it wasn't my intention to narrow it down to a purely 'racial issue,' as was later assumed by my draft board, but was prepared to consider it in a much broader perspective. . . "

Contending that the board did not have before it the full facts, and in denying him the right of appeal it acted in an "arbitrary" manner "contrary to the provisions established by the Selective Service Act," Calloway said:

JAN 25 1941

"I was under the impression that I was supposed to receive from my Board Form 47 upon which to establish my formal case of conscientous objection. This I did not receive, but instead a card which placed me in 1-A classification with the instruction that I had five days in which to appeal this classification, if I desired. Attempting to comply with the five-day limitations, I presented the appeal notice before my board.

Learns from Newspaper

"Through a newspaper report, Friday, January 3, I learned that the board decided that my objection did not come within the definitions of conscientious objection to war by reason of religious training and beliefs, and refused to allow it, and further held that my case cannot be considered by the Draft Appeals Board.

"I maintained that I have not presented any formal case upon which the board may possibly arrive at a fair decision. As to the procedure the board has followed: it is arbitrary and contrary to the provisions established by the Selective Service Act and the instructions (form 5) issued to draftees at the time of registration. The informal memorandum I presented was merely to prepare the board for my formal and much broader case of conscientious objection on the grounds of religious training and beliefs which incorporate certain social concepts, and I feel that the board exceeded its authority when it refused to supply me with form 47 and to arbitrarily render its decision in the absence of this form and without proper hearing."

The complete text of the "informal statement" outlining his objections, which Calloway sent to the draft board January 1, follows:

"My objections of conscience to-wards participation in the Selective Service Training program extends beyond the pale of religious training and belief, and is based upon certain fundamental social concepts which are unalterably opposed to racial discrimination, be it in the army or the civilian life of the nation.

"As a Negro, I have accepted many of the responsibilities of my limited citizenship without benefit of a number of its blessings. To me, the present United States Army is the most anti-democratic institution in American governmental life. Its callous disregard for the elementary principles of fair-play with Negro citizens, reeks of 18th Century 'mercenarism' instead of an army, by, for and of the people.

JAN 25 1941

Army Out of Step

"The constant refusal of this military branch of our government to pursue a non-discriminatory policy in its attitude towards all the citizens is far out of portion with the large measure of social, economic and political progress that has been made during the past few years in America. For a number of decades, the U.S. Army has withstood democratization, especially in its relations to Negroes, and there is no visible indication of an immediate change in this vicious racial status quo despite the fact that American democracy is preparing for its greatest struggle against the forces of ignorance, prejudice and dictatorship.

"The practice of relegating special types of service to Negroes and refusing their services in other branches of the armed forces is neither conducive to effective morale or obeying the spirit and letter of the constitution of the United States. When the U. S. Army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country, it violates a basic right guaranteed to me by the Constitution.

"Therefore to insist upon my participation in the Selective Service Training program without giving me the guarantees of equality of citizenship in the operation of the armed service places certain liabilities upon my honor, integrity and self-respect. For these reasons, I cannot accept the responsibility of taking the oath upon induction into military service under the present anti-democratic structure of the U.S. Army, and ask to be exempted from military training until such time that my contribution and participation in the defense of my country can be made on a basis of complete equality."

—Oversize classes must be reduced—

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Urge U.S. Senate Probe Of Industrial Jim-Crow

MAR 15 1941

MAR 15 1941

NEW YORK, Mar. 13—(ANP)—Declaring that America cannot afford today the luxury of a race prejudice that denies it the fullest degree of support for its defense program, Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., called on "decent Americans" to register protest for the infringements of democracy and to demand immediate authorization of a Senate investigation into the "status and treatment" of the Negro in defense.

Mr. White made this appear in letters to New York newspapers and published Thursday in the Evening Post. A scheduled address for the same night had to be forgone owing to a hurried call to Washington.

Recounting the many rebuffs Negro applicants for work in defense industries had met with as well as the segregation policy being fostered by the federal government in the armed forces, the letter implored "ordinary citizens" to be vigorous in their articulation of their belief in "genuine democracy." If we do this, he said, "we won't as a nation be so vulnerable to the taunts of being hypocrite which are daily flung at us by Nazi Germany, South America and Russia."

The letter specifically named the Grumman Aircraft corporation, the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., the Republican Aviation Corp and the Sperry company, all in New York and holding almost $200,000,000 in government contracts, as firms that deny employment to Negroes. The presence of Michael Kane, former personnel director for the discriminating American Telephone and Telegraph company, in the defense set-up was pointed to. Kane is now training consultant to the Council of National Defense.

The unwillingness of William Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management to do anything about industrial discrimination was condemned as was the refusal of many vocational schools to enroll Negroes. Adding to the prejudiceed attitude the membership ban of labor unions, Mr. White labelled the situation a "vicious circle."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIGION and LIFE

MAR 15 1941

THE NEGRO AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The National Defense Program has brought into sharp focus the attitude of the nation towards its Negro citizens. Both in private industry as well as in all branches of the armed forces the Negro has been against a brick wall of discrimination and denial of the right to work and to fight. Such ruthless and vicious practices employed against any other minority group would probably lead to wholesale disloyalty and fifth columnist activities.

But, alas, the American Negro is so docile, tolerant and forgiving that he is willing to go on fighting for the chance to fight and to work for the defense of the nation for which he has evinced such enduring loyalty and patriotism.

MAR 15 1941

In America, perhaps, as nowhere else on earth, democracy and Christianity are on trial in their treatment of the Negro. With what gusto some Americans talk about the love of God and the brotherhood of man, while at the same time doing everything imaginable to promote enmity and strife between various groups.

To us it is inconceivable that a Christian and a patriot could acquiesce, not even to mention engaging, in the deliberate discrimination against men and women, just because in the wisdom of God these men and women happen to be born of a different racial stock.

Millions of black men have died that democracy might reach the degree of efficiency that it now enjoys, and, if it is preserved, many more will die defending and preserving what they themselves have not yet enjoyed. Indeed, the test of whether American Negroes will be given the right to fight and work on equal terms with other Americans may also be the test of whether democracy as we know it is fit to endure.

MAR 15 1941

Back of this war that has so agitated the minds of the people that no single individual in the world can escape, is a war of ideologies, and there will be no victory worthy of the name until right and justice triumph, whoever may win the war of arms.—*Star of Zion.*

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

UNAWARE OF DISCRIMINATION

MAR 29 1941

MAR 29 1941

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Independent Republican of North Dakota, who with John T. Flynn, national chairman of "Keep America Out of War Committee," told the Amsterdam Star-News, Friday night, at the Golden Gate Ballroom that they did not know that Negroes were being discriminated against in National Defense industries. Standing left to right are George S. Schuyler, chairman of "Negroes Against War Committee" that sponsored a meeting Friday night; Senator Nye and Mr. Flynn.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Hastie Urges Youths to Fight For Mixed Units in U.S. Army

MAR 29 1941

In an interview with the jobs and training commission of the Washington Youth Council last week, Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, urged young people to "put pressure on now to clip the wings of old Jim Crow."

MAR 29 1941

Hastie urged that many Negroes sign up for the flying corps as there is a possibility, if pressure is used, that the original figure of 400 Negroes will be expanded.

"We have not made a beginning, not a dent, in discrimination," declared Judge Hastie. "I am completely in sympathy with your position in this issue. I am firmly against separate units (in the army) and I feel it is extremely important that youth groups, who after all are going into the armed forces, should make their feelings on this issue vocal. I hope that young people all over the country will let Washington know that they are opposed to segregation and that they want mixed units. Then we may have made a real beginning.

47d-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Prove We Can by Doing

MAR 28 1941

Because it has not been done, some persons are always ready to say it cannot be done. Conservatism is a doubting Thomas. Yet nothing is better substantiated than man's insatiable ambition which has made it possible to sum up his history in a single sentence, "They said it could not be done, but he did it."

Before the Civil war the pro-slavery crowd—and some well meaning persons who hated slavery—united in saying that the poor slaves if left to shift for themselves would perish. Yet at that time thousands of free Negroes managed to maintain themselves. Now history repeats. After decades of limited employment when Negroes are clamoring for employment according to their merits, they are met with the charge that they cannot do this or that.

The case for slavery was controverted by the free Negroes who made a living. In like manner the claim that Negroes cannot do skilled work is knocked out completely by those who are holding skilled jobs. Yet because few hearers have the facts at hand, when generalities are made it is hard for Negroes to get a chance to prove they can do skilled work, even though it is a basic American principle that a man's labor is a right.

Refusal to hire Negroes in making airplanes has become a national issue now that J. L. Kindelberger has stated categorically that the North American Aviation company will not use them even if skilled. MAR 28 1941

Negroes are doing precision work, in sciences like biology, and chemistry. They have gone through the government's apprenticeship and been advanced to the rank of mechanic in its plants. In private industry they hold key positions which indicate the highest skill. Yet because they have been kept from working on planes, this engineer of the North American company has said they cannot make them.

How can anybody say that Negroes cannot make planes? The very fact that there is no proof that they can, means also there is no proof that they cannot. Because it is easy to accept things as they are, this engineer had interposed a reason for not employing Negroes which might have gone unchallenged had not his chief showed the wolf hidden under the cloak, by saying skilled or not, Negroes would not be employed.

MAR 28 1941

Negroes are indignant at this limiting of their opportunity. America is not America if discrimination on account of race can bar anybody from working. Yet a practical step comes next—Negroes must prove that they can make good. They made good when they came out of slavery. Maybe the engineer honestly thinks Negroes cannot do precision work, but the United States government thinks they can. It is so sure he can that it is assembling a Negro flying unit. That means ground crews to service the planes as well as aviators to fly them. If Negroes can make the repairs they certainly can build the planes.

Progress has always had to crawl. Race and color gives us no detour around the difficulties usual for other men. Here is a case where "they say" we cannot. The only answer is the doing. Let's go!

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mayor Don McCombs Protests Bomber Plant Jim-Crow Plan

APR 4 - 1941

Mayor Don C. McCombs of Kansas City, Kas., joined the Negro citizens of both Kansas Cities Sunday in protesting against the plan of the North American Aviation company to bar Negroes from employment except as janitors.

The mayor read letters that he has written J. H. Kindelberger president of North American, urging that the policy of excluding Negro skilled workers be changed.

Addressing the crowd of 5,000 citizens gathered in Memorial hall to protest the North American policy, the mayor said that he was glad to see so many present in an effort to correct something "which I say, if it goes into effect, is a wrong."

APR 4 - 1941

Mayor Booed

Mayor McCombs was not scheduled to speak on the program. He sat in the upper balcony during the first half of the proceedings. Attention was called to his presence when he sent a dollar to the collection table. He was then escorted to the stage by R. B. Brown.

The mayor was booed by some in the audience as he approached the platform but as he spoke and read letters showing that he has protested the discrimination, sentiment changed and the official was applauded. APR 4 - 1941

The boos came because the mayor had told the Negro voters of Kansas City, Kas., before the bond election that he had secured from Kindelberger the promise that Negroes would receive employment in the bomber plant. At the election, the Kansans voted to purchase Fairfax airport as a testing field for the bomber plant. After Kindelberger announced that the bomber plant would have only janitorial jobs for Negroes, the Negro voters felt that they were victims of "taxation without representation" and called upon the mayor to explain the promise.

Made No Statement

Up to Sunday, Mayor McCombs, suffering a throat ailment, had made no statement to clarify his position.

Standing before the vast audience, the mayor read two letters he has written to Kindelberger, under dates of March 11 and March 24, urging that Negroes be given a fair chance for employment in the bomber plant. APR 4 - 1941

After quoting the statement the Kansas City Star published as coming from Kindelberger the mayor wrote Kindelberger on March 24:

"It is quite possible that you have been misunderstood and erroneously quoted, and for that reason I am reluctant to believe that the above statements were made by you, and I would be very much disappointed if these statements, as alleged, are correct."

In the same letter, the mayor told the North American head: "The first time I had the pleasure of meeting you and discusisng the bomber plant, I informed you, definitely, that the properties adjacent to the Fairfax district were largely populated by splendid, thrifty colored people and asked if there would be an opportunity for them to obtain employment with your organization. In answer to that question, you stated, 'I love to work good colored people.....and there will be jobs for many colored people, but I will not tolerate riff raff of any race . . . and there will be jobs for many colored people."

"Prior to the bond election, I quoted you as making the above statements and many speakers, in behalf of the bonds, assured the Negroes that the government would not discriminate in employment in its defense program. The Negro citizens of our city have relied on this statement and were satisfied at the time they voted for the bonds.... this was shown by the splendid vote given by them in support of the bonds. APR 4 1941

"May I advise you that your statement has caused various comments to be made by reputable, fair-thinking citizens, who exceedingly regret that such a policy of your company, as announced in the Kansas City Star, would be followed in the bomber plant in our city, and they are sincerely hopeful that a policy fail to all who can qualify, be established.

"The taxpayers of this city have spent thousands of dollars in providing facilities to give the Negro youth the opportunity to educate themselves for duties other than domestic or servant jobs. If there is nothing more in this American life than menial labor for the Negro youth who graduate from high schools to look forward to, then what encouragement is there for the toiling parents of these young men and women to continue to make sacrifices so that their children can be educated.

"For the above reasons, I hope that you have been misquoted. However, if the statements that have been made are the policy of your company, then I am sincerely appealing to you, not only on behalf of the colored pepole, but many white people of our city, that your organization reconsider their policy and give the Negroes in this vicinity the opportunity to obtain employment at the plant for other positions than that of the janitor." APR 4 - 1941

The mayor said that he has not received a reply from Mr. Kindelberger.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Why F. D. Won't End Defense Jim Crow

APR 12 1941

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

President Roosevelt can issue an executive order tomorrow to abolish discrimination in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine, and on all defense contracts awarded by the Federal Government, on account of race or color, and discriminations against colored people would promptly end.

There is no question about this. Nor is this procedure new. It has been employed before this defense emergency. It will be used again.

Why does not the President, who is unquestionably a great humanitarian, with definite and high ideals, issue such an order in the interest of national unity and national defense?

The answer is clear. APR 12 1941

President Roosevelt, though nominally believing in justice for the colored man, has not been positively and profoundly stirred and convinced that colored people are entitled to rights, economic, political and social, like all other American citizens, and that, like white citizens, are determined to fight for them. APR 12 1941

Would Appease Them

He is perfectly willing for colored people to be appointed with the status of half-men, if they are willing to accept it. He takes this attitude, not because he thinks it is right, but in order to avoid trouble with the die-hard Southern anti-colored politicians. APR 12 1941

As the President of the United States and as a statesman and a politician, he will grant no more to anybody, regardless of race or color, than he is

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OPM Asks End Of Jim-Crow

APR 16 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Declaring that bans against Negro employment and training are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense, the Office of Production Management this week urged all holders of defense contracts to utilize available Negro labor resources in their own communities before recruiting additional labor from outside their local areas. APR 16

"In many localities," OPM stated in a letter to all defense contractors, "qualified and available Negro workers are either being restricted to unskilled jobs, or barred from defense employment entirely. Because of this situation, Negro workers of skills and aptitudes are not being included in many of the training programs for defense. Such practices are extremly wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense. They result in unnecessary migration of labor, in high rates of labor turnover, and they increase our present and future housing needs and social problems for defense workers."

The full text of the letter, which was signed by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, follows:

TO ALL HOLDERS OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS:

Pursuant to the decision of the Office of Production Management, I wish to advise you as follows: APR 16 1941

Current reports on labor market developments indicate skilled labor stringency in a number of fields vital to defense production. This threatens to become more general within the next three months. Artificial factors, however, are tending to aggravate this increasingly serious situation. In some of these occupations, we are informed there are good workers available who are not being hired solely because of their racial identity.

The Office of Production Management expects defense contractors to utilize ALL available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas. Our programs of training and labor clearance are being established in accordance with such a policy. In many sections of the Nation there are today available reserves of Negro workers. Plans for their training and employment in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes should be undertaken at once.

In many localities qualified and available Negro workers are either being restriced to unskilled jobs, or barred from defense employment entirely. Because of this situation, Negro workers of skills and aptitudes are in many instances not being included in many of the training programs for defense. Such practices are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense. They result in unnecessary migration of labor, in high rates of labor turnover, and they increase our present and future housing needs and social problems for defense workers.

All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency. APR 16 1941

Yours very truly,
Sidney Hillman
Associate Director General
Office of Production Management.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

KNUDSEN BLAMED FOR JIM CROW IN WAR INDUSTRIES

APR 11 1941

"Great Dane" is Said to be Making U. S. A. Adopt Biased Policy

WASHINGTON, April 10 (By A. E White for ANP)—The A-1 stumbling block between the employment of Negroes in defense industries is the head of the Office of the Production Management—William Knudsen.

Recent developments have indicated that the policy of the huge industrial plants is being patterned after the policy of the General Motors company of which Mr. Knudsen is president, and which is desultory in the matter of employing Negroes.

Other developments as brought to light in the case of the North American Aviation, Inc., case, show that the president of that company, who brought down the wrath of the entire Negro population of the country on his head by his statement that he was not going to hire any Negroes in the Kansas plant of this company, except as janitors, is merely following the dictated policy of the controlling organization of North American Aviation, which happens to be General Motors.

That the North American Aviation is a subsidiary of the General Motors group was brought out in contracts awarded this company to the extent of over $133,000,000 in the initial contracts. General Motors itself has been awarded over $600,000,000 in defense contracts.

Mr. Kindleberger, president of the Kansas company, holds his position by virtue of the actions of the parent company, therefore, his actions are guided and determined largely by the policy established.

Mr. Knudsen has been approached time after time, it is alleged by persons interested, suggesting that he could solve the situation once and for all by issuing a statement to the effect that Negroes should be employed in these industries, but his replies have been very evasive and detrimental to the inclusion of Negroes. APR 11 1941

Pressure each week in growing stronger to relieve this "bottleneck" but the "Great Dane" remains adamant and for some reason or other refuses to concede to the wishes of his assistants, all of whom realize the necessity of bringing Negroes definitely into the program.

Mr. Knudsen's policy of barring Negroes from his own establishment is being cited by industrial leaders, and inasmuch as Knudsen was appointed by the President to his powerful post as head of the Office of Production Management, these industrialists feel safe in feeling that they are following an accepted practise.

47d-1941

Newport News Va Press
February 8, 1941

Builder Denies Discrimination Against Negroes At Ft. Eustis

Letter to Inform Bland Numerous Highly Paid Jobs Given Race on Cantonment Construction Project

Direct denial of charges made by the Peninsula Trade and Labor union, a Negro organization, that Negro skilled workers are being discriminated against in the defense construction now under way at Fort Eustis and elsewhere in this locality, was offered yesterday by George L. Zuidema, contractors' executive officer on the Fort Eustis project.

The Negro union's charges were made in a people's forum letter published earlier this week by the Richmond Times-Dispatch. It was signed by Charles Hill, president; P. B. McCowan, vice president; Isaac Johnson, business manager; Grady Anderson, secretary; Herbert Rice, assistant secretary; Samuel Ross, treasurer; Mercer Fauntleroy, chaplain; George Sturdevant, sergeant-at-arms; S. Rice, parliamentarian; and the entire alleged membership of the union.

The published letter makes specific attacks on Zuidema and on Edward P. Hornlein, district manager of the Virginia State employment service.

Zuidema's rebuttal of the accusations is contained in a letter to the constructing quartermaster at Fort Eustis, and was made public by Zuidema yesterday. This letter indicated that it is a direct reply to a letter received by the quartermaster from Representative S. Otis Bland and telegrams from various Negro organizations. It was indicated by Zuidema that the letter will be forwarded to Bland at Washington.

Zuidema's letter reveals, incidentally, that there are now 5,800 workers of various crafts and trades employed in the construction going on at Fort Eustis incident to preparations for use of the former railway artillery post as a receiving camp for draftees. It is expected that 15,000 to 18,000 soldiers will be quartered there some time next spring.

The construction is being done by Pettyjohn-Weddle - Hofheimer Construction company.

'Defiance' Charged

In the Negro union's letter it is charged that Zuidema has evinced a "defiant" attitude in refusing to employ any skilled Negro workmen on the Eustis project. It also is charged that when the employment office issued a call by radio for 1,200 carpenters for the Eustis job last December, Negro carpenters who applied were informed by Hornlein that no Negroes were wanted; and that when a similar radio call for 2,000 carpenters was issued Jan. 31, all Negro carpenters who responded "were emphatically told again that Negroes were not wanted. The same situation applies to every skilled trade on defense projects in this vicinity."

The letter further avers that "as loyal American citizens we demand the right to contribute our skills in the cause of national defense, as well as our lives, if necessary."

Hornlein said that, insofar as the carpenters' trade is concerned, it is true that Negroes were not accepted.

"The call was for white carpenters," he said, "and we try to furnish what is wanted. If you ask for potatoes in a grocery store, they don't give you onions." He added that both white and Negro labor is used, but that the contractor is attempting so to arrange the roll as to obtain maximum efficiency.

Hornlein, however, emphasized that a large number of Negro workers on both skilled and unskilled trades are employed at Fort Eustis at present, many of them receiving as high as $1.10 an hour. The wage rate was confirmed by Zuidema in a telephone conversation yesterday.

Zuidema's letter says, apropos of the "defiant attitude" charge, says "I assure you and all others concerned that I have received each colored representative . . . with courtesy . . . and from each representative's attitude he was apparently satisfied at the conclusion . ."

Of the 5,800 men now working on the Eustis project, Zuidema's letter says approximately 2,300 are Negroes, both skilled and unskilled, and "we are hiring and have hired 100 per cent colored cement finishers, yarners, caulkers, asphalt rakers, and broom operators. Skilled colored mechanics are placing all of our sewer lines and a large proportion of our water lines, doing practically all of our road work, and colored laborers are doing all of our excavating, backfilling, and placing of all concrete."

Emphasizing the magnitude of the project and the time-emergency element, and the need for cooperation, Zuidema say his entire action will be done "after careful consideration of each problem as it arises, striving always to serve my God and my country to the best of my ability."

The readers'-column letter of the Negro union said:

Union's Statement

"We, the undersigned officers and members of the Peninsula Trade and Labor union, an organization of 250 Negro skilled mechanics, voice our indignant protest against the open and discriminatory practices of all contractors holding government national defense contracts on the Virginia Peninsula. We specifically call your attention to the defiant attitude of George L. Zuidema, contractor's executive officer and sole hiring agent, Fort Eustis, Va., in refusing to employ any skilled Negro workmen on the Fort Eustis defense project.

"In December, 1940, at the request of Fort Eustis contractors, the Virginia State employment office in Newport News issued an urgent radio call for 1,200 carpenters. All Negro carpenters who applied were informed by E. P. Hornlein, employment manager, that no Negroes were wanted. On Jan. 31, a call for 2,000 carpenters was issued through the same source. All Negro carpenters who responded were emphatically told again that Negroes were not wanted. The same situation applies to every skilled trade on defense projects in this vicinity.

"Official representatives of this union have repeatedly by personal conference with George L. Zuidema sought employment for skilled Negro craftsmen with no success. We urgently request an immediate investigation of the situation at Fort Eustis and other defense projects in this area. As loyal American citizens we demand the right to contribute our skills in the cause of national defense, as well as our lives, if necessary."

Zuidema's reply follows:

Text of Reply

"With reference to the letter received by you from Congressman S. O. Bland dated Feb. 4, 1941, and attached copies of telegrams from various colored organizations, the following is submitted for your information.

"On several occasions, I have been visited by and conferred with representatives of different colored labor organizations. As I recall Charles Hill, representative of the Peninsula Trade and Labor union, visited me to discuss the possibility of placing colored carpenters on this project. I was advised by him that he had 50 colored carpenters available.

"It is noted in the telegram to the Hon. S. O. Bland from Hill and others, that they have an organization of 250 Negro skilled mechanics of which 50 were carpenters.

"I especialy note that the congressman's attention is specifically called to my defiant attitude. I assure you and all others concerned that I have received each colored representative who has come to see me with courtesy, giving him all the time he desired, discussing with him the different problems he presented and from each representative's attitude he was apparently satisfied at the conclusion of our conference.

"It is further noted that I, as the contractors' executive officer and sole hiring agent on this project, have refused to employ any skilled Negro workmen. You are aware that this is not a statement of fact. We are employing skilled colored workmen on this project. At this writing, we have approximately 5,800 employes, skilled and unskilled. We are hiring and have hired 100 per cent colored cement finishers, yarners, caulkers, asphalt rakers and broom operators. Skilled colored mechanics are placing all of our sewer lines and a large proportion of our water lines, doing practically all of our road work, and colored laborers are doing all of our excavating, backfilling, and placing of all concrete. From the above it will be readily understood that we are hiring skilled and unskilled colored labor to a large extent.

"As you are aware, we have a very large project to complete and a very short time in which to do it. We have organized the different trades and labor in order that the highest degree of efficiency could be obtained. The status of the project at this time proves the efficiency of our organization which is producing results and I may add, with cooperation from everyone concerned.

"This is an emergency project which requires the best effort and cooperation that can be obtained from the people employed, both white and colored, with a minimum amount of agitation and criticism We are bending every effort to satisfy each individual. We endeavor to secure the maximum efficiency and production, giving each individual his opportunity to share in the project. Our operation on this job has not, and does not invite or justify unfounded critical charges of discriminatory practices.

"We realize the seriousness of the situation we are placed in due to the present foreign wars. We hope and are striving with all of our mental and physical power to push this project forward. We feel that we are serving the best interests of our country and as stated by Hill, I am not only willing to serve in my present capacity, but in any other position that my government and country desires.

"I have arranged a conference with the editor of a colored newspaper published by Haynes, who I understand is a high and upright citizen of Newport News, to be held Friday morning, Feb. 7 at 10. At that time it is my intention to discuss all of the problems and to endeavor to ascertain the reason for any criticism which has been so freely directed at me. My personal opinion is that such criticism is undeserved. I am neither biased nor have I closed my mind to a free and open discussion of the problems presented. I wish to further assure you that everything which I have undertaken or done in the past, or which I may anticipate doing in the future will be done according to the best dictates of my mind after careful consideration of each problem as it arises, striving always to serve my God and my country to the best of my ability."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Whites Fight Plan for Soldiers' Center

MAR 15 1941

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. — (ANP)—A group of white citizens sent a letter to the city council this week protesting against the establishment here of a recreational center for colored soldiers from nearby Camp Custer.

Because there is no suitable place for soldiers of the 184th Field Artillery to congregate when they come to this city, the council appropriated funds to provide a recreational center. What will be done now is problematical.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mich. Gov. Asks Defense Plants to Drop Color Bar

MAR 15 1941

LANSING, Mich.—Declaring the present emergency to be one calling for national unity, in which "every citizen must be permitted to contribute his utmost," Governor Murray D. VanWagoner has called on Michigan industry to drop all racial bars in its employment policy.

MAR 15 1941

In a letter recently directed to all companies in Michigan holding defense contracts, he cited the announced policy of the National Defense Advisory Commission to use the nation's full man-power in developing an adequate defense, and continued:

"Every opportunity should be given colored citizens for work and on-the-job training. Thousands of qualified colored workers, registered with the State Employment Service, are anxious, able and available to contribute their share toward national safety.

"I strongly urge both employer and worker to extend to every loyal citizen, regardless of race or color, the right to participate in our industrial efforts of production for national defense."

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Surgeon General Says All Must Serve in Dixie

Can't Conceive of Mixed Professional Staff, He Says

MAR 15 1941

(By ANP)
WASHINGTON

No thought will be given to assigning colored doctors, dentists or nurses to centers where they might at any time be called upon to serve white soldiers, according to an official army announcement.

This determination to confine colored professional personnel to troops of their own race was emphatically declared by Surgeon General McGhee, Friday, during a conference with members of a committee from the National Medical Association.

All Bound for Dixie

General McGhee indicated further that the 120 physicians, 44 dentists and 56 nurses to be used in the army would all be assigned to posts in the South, where Fourth Corps Area troops will be stationed as follows:

Fort Bragg, N.C., 8,000; Camp Davis, N.C., 4,500; Camp Livingstone, near Alexandria, La., 6,000, and Camp Claiborne, La., 3,000.

The general, professing to represent Northern sentiment, said that under no circumstances could he see colored and white doctors working together in the same hospital or as examiners of recruits.

Can't Picture World War Scenes

Advised that colored physicians had served white soldiers in recruiting stations during the World War, he said it was inconceivable to him that colored doctors could work on an examining team with white doctors, and that no attempt would be made to integrate them into white medical teams.

The conference, arranged by William Hastie, a civilian aide to the Secretary of War, was attended by Dr. R. A. Dixon, dean of Howard Dental School; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Dr. A. N. Vaughn, president of the NMA, and A. W. Dent, president of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators.

Army officials present, besides General McGhee, were General Fairbanks of the dental service, and General Love of the medical service.

[illegible]
February 13, 1941

Say Negroes Being Barred From Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today that negroes were "almost uniformly shut out of employment" in defense industries.

In a telegram to William Green, AFL president who is now in Miami, Fla., for the federation's mid-winter executive council meeitng, the association said this discrimination was particularly true in airplane manufacturing, "because the aeronautical workers union constitution bars negroes from membership."

In a statement, the association asserted that unless some labor unions ceased discriminating against negroes, negro citizens would "have no other recourse" than to seek congressional legislation denying such unions the rights of collecting bargaining.

The AFL council was urged to lead the way in breaking down discrimination within the ranks of the AFL.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 2, 1941

Unity and the Negro

To The News and Courier:

We, 13,000,000 negroes are justly confused and disturbed to hear our American leaders preaching and pleading for national unity, while we see them forever promoting the practice of racial division—isolation.

But, we realize that America's Jim-Crow policy is in direct accord with Communazie foreign policy to "confuse by propaganda, to divide by corruption, and to paralyze by intimidation". And it is as clear as noon-day that foreign agents are adding fuel to the Jim-Crow fire, inserting further the wedge of division.

Our countless deeds of bravey and heroism have served as an expressive plea for freedom and justice. In every battle for democratic superiority, negroes have turned the tide in America's favor.

Yet was are ignored, neglected, forgotten.

We know that American democracy must prove superior before national defense can or will command the respect of dictatorships. That's why we negroes relentlessly protest against, and expose the truth about, the corruptive evil of America's Jim-Crow policy.

JAMES T. ROGERS.

Pickens.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hearings On Discrimination In U. S. Defense Start April 1

WASHINGTON (SNS)—Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Senate committee on Education and Labor Monday announced the membership of the sub-committee to hold preliminary hearings on S. R. 75, which provides for an exhaustive investigation of discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program.

MAR 25 1941

Chairman of the sub-committee is Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming. The other members of the sub-committee of five are Senators Claude Peppers of Florida, James M. Mead of New York, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. It will be remembered that Senator Schwartz introduced the amendment to the National Defense Act to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

According to present plans, the sub-committee will hold its first hearing on April 1 when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will testify.

The Senate sponsors of the resolution—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, Arthur Capper of Kansas, and Prentiss Brown of Michigan—will urge speedy adoption of the resolution and will emphasize the nature and extent of the discrimination the Negro is encountering which makes such Senate action necessary

SPEEDY REPORT

It is hoped that the sub-committee will make a speedy [illegible] after the factual material [illegible] established the need of an exhaustive Senate probe of discrimination. Senator Thomas has pledged speedy action by the full Senate committee on Education and Labor as soon as the sub-committee has acted. This will bring S. R. 75 to the floor of the Senate very shortly for a vote, provided it is not held up by the Senate Audit and Control committee of which Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina is chairman. Under the Senate rules, all measures which provide for expenditure from the Senate contingent fund must be passed on by the Adult and Control committee.

MAR 25 1941

Walter White, NAACP secretary, who has been here most of the week working on the above steps, again urged that authentic information regarding discrimination, particularly in industrial plants filling contracts from the federal government for the defense program be sent to the national office of the NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"WE'RE CONVINCED"

"We are convinced that if the American people only knew what is going on in the national defense program and fully understood how vicious is the discrimination the Negro is encountering, there would be country-wide indignation against those who are holding up defense because of their anti-Negro prejudices. The arrogance of such persons as J. H. Kindelberger president and general manager of North American Aviation, Inc., in stating 'that under no circumstances will Negores be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics' in the North American Aviation Company's plants is insufferable. When Negroes pay income, defense, or other taxes, they are paying Mr. Kindelberger's salary and building up profits for North American Aviation Company's stockholders. Negro Americans and decent white Americans have got to let Mr. Kendelberger and his kind know that they cannot get away with such brazen tactics. The NAACP is suggesting to the Senate committee that Mr. Kindelberger be invited, or if he does not accept the invitation, that he be subpoenaed to appear before it to explain his aping of Hitler in telling tax-payers and citizens that they cannot be employed because of race and color."

47d-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CHICAGO N. A. A. C. P. BRANCH TAKES UP CASE BASED UPON U. S. ARMY DISCRIMINATION

47

JAN 17 1941

Ernest Calloway Sought Exemption from Draft Because of Mistreatment of Negro Soldiers in Armed Forces

CHICAGO. — The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that it will take action in the case of Ernest Calloway, whose request for exemption from military service because "the United States army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country," was denied in a draft board ruling here Wednesday, January 8.

Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America (Red Caps), had his case officially referred to the N.A.A.C.P. on January 9, according to Ira Williams, president of the branch, after local draft board No. 81 had also ruled that the union official could not appeal his case to the State Appeals Board.

Admitting the truth of a statement made by Calloway January 1 in a letter to the board pointing out that "deep-seated prejudices," exist against me and other Negroes in the U. S. Army and Navy," board officials nevertheless ruled in a formal opinion handed down January 8 that:

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"It is the opinion of the board that the social ills of which Mr Calloway complains are true, but this board is without power to remedy the said ills and affords no forum for their discussion and redress . . . therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class 1A."

In a letter to the New York headquarters of the N.A.A.C.P. explaining the development of his case from December 20, 1940, when he received a copy of the Selective Service Questionnaire from the board, up to the present time, Calloway said:

"In filling out the questionnaire, I indicated that I was a conscientious objector, and in doing this I attempted to amplify for the board, the possible trend my objections might take. I did this in the form of drawing a line from the phrase 'religious training and beliefs,' to the margin of the page and indicated certain social concepts which were my intention to incorporate into 'religious training and beliefs.' I placed a check in both squares to indicate my unwillingness to serve in any capacity. Also an informal statement was attached to the questionnaire (not a sworn affidavit) outlining certain racial inequalities existing in the armed forces.

Racial Discrimination

"In injecting the question of racial discrimination in the armed forces," he said, "it was not my intention to narrow it down to a purely 'racial issue,' as was later assumed by my draft board, but was prepared to consider it in a much broader perspective . . ."

Contending that the board did not have before it the full facts, and in denying him the right of appeal acted in an "arbitrary" manner "contrary to the provisions established by the Selective Service Act," Calloway said:

"I was under the impression that I was supposed to receive from my board Form 47 upon which to establish my formal case of conscientious objection. This I did not receive, but instead a card which placed me in 1-A classification with the instruction that I had five days in which to appeal this classification, if I desired. Attempting to comply with the five-day limitations, I presented the appeal notice before my board.

"Through a newspaper report, Friday, January 3, I learned that the board decided that my objection did not come within the definitions of conscientious objection to war by reason of religious training and beliefs, and refused to allow it, and further held that my case cannot be considered by the Draft Appeals Board.

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"I maintain that I have not presented any formal case upon which the board may possibly arrive at a fair decision. As to the procedure the board has followed: it is arbitrary and contrary to the provisions established by the Selective Service act and the instructions (form 5) issued to draftees at the time of registration, The informal memorandum I presented was merely to prepare the board for my formal and much broader case of conscientious objection on the grounds of religious training and beliefs which incorporate certain social concepts, and I feel that the board exceeded its authority when it refused to supply me with form 47 and to arbitrarily render its decision in the absence of this form and without a proper hearing."

Outline of His Objectives

The complete text of the "informal statement" outlining his objections, which Calloway sent to the draft board January 1, follows:

"My objections of conscience towards participating in the Selective Service Training Program extends beyond the pale of religious training and belief, and is based upon certain fundamental social concepts which are unalterably opposed to racial discrimination, be it in the army or the civilian life of the nation.

"As a Negro I have accepted many of the responsibilities of my limited citizenship without benefit of a number of its blessings. To me, the present United States Army is the most anti-democratic institution in American governmental life. Its callous disregard for the elementary principles of fair-play with Negro citizens reeks of 18th century mercenarism instead of an army, by for and of the people.

"The constant refusal of this military branch of our government to pursue a non-discriminatory policy in its attitude towards all the citizens is far out of portion with the large measure of social, economic and political progress that has been made during the past few years in America. For a number of decades, the U. S. Army has withstood democratization, especially in its relations to Negroes, and there is no visible indication of an immediate change in this vicious racial status quo despite the fact that American democracy is preparing for its greatest struggle against the forces of ignorance, prejudice and dictatorship.

JAN 17 1941

"The practice of relegating special types of service to Negroes and refusing their services in other branches of the armed forces is neither conducive to effective morale or obeying the spirit and letter of the constitution of the United States. When the U. S. Army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country, it violates a basic right guaranteed to me by the Constitution.

"Therefore to insist upon my participation in the Selective Service Training Program without giving me the guarantees of equality of citizenship in the operation of the armed service places certain liabilities upon my honor, integrity and self-respect. For these reasons, I cannot accept the responsibility of taking the oath upon induction into military service under the present anti-democratic structure of the U. S. Army, and ask to be exempted from military training until such time that my contribution and participation in the defense of my country can be made on a basis of complete equality.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Only White Men To Be Inducted Into Army From New York City As Result Of War Dept. Order

Protests have been launched with the Selective Service headquarters in New York City over issuance of an order to local draft boards to select only white men in the January call for conscripts for the army. Negroes, according to the order, will not be inducted into service until camp facilities are available for Negro troops probably in the month of February.

The New York Age called headquarters at 331 Madison avenue to find out about the discrimination against Negroes and was informed that Selective Service machinery could merely carry out orders and requests of the War Department.

Lewis N. Clark, public relations man at headquarters, declared that to capitalize Negro, contrary to governmental policy. The promise was made that in the future releases would be more carefully checked to see that Negro was capitalized.

Call For Whites Only

The protested Selective Service order read in part:

"1. The Army has called for a total of 3663 white men to be furnished from the City of New York in the initial call for January, 1941.

"2. Your quota for this call is — men.

"3. If any of the men whose order numbers bring them within your quota call are Negroes, they will not be directed to report at the Induction Station. Instead 'Notice of Selection' (Form 148) will be sent to these men, and they will be called for induction as soon as camp facilities are available for Negro troops, probably during the month of February. For example, if the quota for your Board is fifteen men, and two out of the first fifteen men on the Order List are Negroes, the two Negroes will be given only the 'Notice of Selection' (Form 148), and the thirteen white men will be given 'Notice of Selection' (Form 148) and also the 'Order to Report for Induction' (Form 150).

"4. A copy of Form 148 is annexed hereto. Official printed copies will be issued in the immediate future. It is suggested that in the case of Negro selectees, the blank space on the third line should read "During February."

newspaper releases calling for 4,395 men to be inducted into the army in January had been sent out several days before the army had specified that the draftees were to be white men only because there were no facilities for housing Negroes. Mr. Clark said that a supplemental release would be sent to newspapers to correct the error. In the first release, all local boards were listed with the number of men to be inducted into service from each board. Many of the local boards listed have entire Negro registers.

JAN 4 1941

The New York Age also pointed out to Mr. Clark that the order to the various local boards failed

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Skilled Negro Workers Barred At Fort Dix, N. J., And Three Florida Air Fields, N. A. A. C. P. Reveals

JAN 4 1941

Negro carpenters are being refused employment at construction projects now going forward at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and Negro skilled and unskilled workers are barred from working at United States Government air fields now under construction in three cities in Florida, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People revealed this week.

The revelation was made in connection with the association's survey of discrimination against the Negro in the operation of the government's national defense program throughout the country.

At Fort Dix, N. J., where construction firms working under government contracts are engaged in a huge building program to house troops, the NAACP learned that only three Negro carpenters are employed out of 350 carpenters working there.

Despite the fact that the Greater Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an A. F. of L. union, which controls the job, has a large number of Negro members, many of whom have been in the union more than a score of years, the union has issued an order barring work to all except residents of the county. No Negro members of the union live in the county. The three Negro carpenters now employed at Fort Dix, got their jobs only after they made a strong protest.

More than fifteen Negro carpenters have been refused work at the camp during the past few weeks, although white carpenters who are non-residents of the county, are being employed daily.

JAN 4 1941

Negroes Barred In Florida

At West Palm Beach, Fla., where the government is preparing to spend a million dollars to build one of the numerous air fields proposed for this section of the country, the County Commissioners have made it plain to local contractors that they prefer to have Negroes do what they term "agricultural work," rather than any type of skilled or unskilled work at Morrison Aviation Field.

An idea of how these Commissioners view the situation and also their estimate of the relationship of Negro women and children to agricultural work, is seen in the following newspaper account of the matter:

"County Agent M. U. Mounts said this morning that a recent survey of the Negro agricultural labor supply in the south end of the county did not show a threatened shortage, even if the construction of the Eighth Pursuit Wing Headquarters cantonment at Morrison Field drew off large numbers of Negroes. The county commission yesterday voted to ask contractors to adopt a policy of hiring only white unskilled labor to keep from disturbing the Negro agricultural labor supply. Commissioner C. Y. Byrd presented the motion.

"All builders and experienced men in construction trades questioned today agreed that Negroes will probably have to be hired for many tasks because sufficient white men would not volunteer. Raking hot asphalt and working in wet muck were suggested as two tasks at which Negroes would work better than white men. Mr. Mounts said the peak of farm labor demand on the Coast is in mid-December, about the same time the airport construction will be hiring large crews. But he said that with Negro woman and children working as pickers, as is their custom, no shortage would be felt.

Reports from Tallahassee, Fla., show that, despite the fact that scores of Negro skilled worker are available here, and have made application for work at the million-dollar air field construction job now going up, all have been refused, "while any white worker who has a saw or hammer is employed."

Ten Negro members of Local 805 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., were recently employed for two weeks at the United States Naval Air station in Pensacola, Florida, but were fired under the pretext that work had been caught up. Later it was reported, members of Local 737, whose members are white, were hired, in the place of the men dismissed. Both locals were chartered by the same union.

JAN 4 1941

No Negroes On Draft Boards

In many sections of Florida, including Tallahassee, no Negroes are serving either on local or advisory draft boards, nor are any Negro physicians serving as medical aides with these boards.

The survey also reveals that no Negroes are serving on local draft boards in: Waterloo, Iowa; Casper, Wyoming; Memphis, Tenn.; Pueblo, Colo. None are employed as paid workers on these boards in: Waterloo, Casper, Memphis and Pueblo. Pueblo, Colo., is the only city in the list with Negro physicians attached to the boards. In none of the cities is a Negro employed on advisory boards.

The association announced that it is not only continuing the fight against the Navy Department's summary dismissal of the Negro messmen who protested against the intolerable conditions to which they were subjected aboard ship, but broadening this campaign to include a fight to raise the whole status of the Negro in the Navy from the level of messman to which he is now relegated.

"We want to see a veritable broadside addressed to the Secretary of the Navy in the form of thousands of letters," Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel said, "in order that the Navy Department will understand that Negro citizens do not propose to submit meekly to this state of affairs. We urge all citizens to send letters to Secretary Frank Knox and to their Congressmen, urging them to abolish the Jim Crow set-up which relegates Negroes to the status of messmen, and gives them no chance to rise higher in the service, no matter what their qualifications or abilities may prove."

JAN 4 1941

Job Survey Continues

The Association has distributed the third list of individual government contracts let to firms throughout the country. The list includes the name of the city, contractor, item, and the total contract price. Association branches have also received a survey questionnaire form to be used in gathering information. Branch committees are being set up to interview local plant managers about jobs for Negro workers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

FEB 8 1941

Mass pressure as a means of stimulating social action is a familiar technique, and one which has yielded beneficial results where other methods have failed. Individual protests and pleadings however strong and well worded, do not have the effect of collective action.

The reason is clear. You may ignore the individual plea as being unrepresentative or as being the emotional outburst of a disordered mind. But you cannot for long ignore legitimate demands of organized groups backed by militant and determined followers—followers who are not ashamed to carry banners and parade for their cause.

In this connection Mr. A. Philip Randolph's suggestion calling for 10,000 Negroes to march on Washington, is timely and should be acted upon with dispatch if the objectives aimed at are to be achieved before it is too late.

Writing in a national weekly, Mr. Randolph asserts:

". . . Only power can effect the enforcement and adoption of a given policy, however meritorious it may be. The virtue and rightness of a cause are not alone the condition and cause of its progress and acceptance. Power and pressure are at the foundation of the march of social justice and reform."

Contending that power and pressure do not reside in the few, he adds:

"They lie in and flow from the masses. Power does not even rest with the masses as such. Power is the active principle of only the organized masses, the masses united for a definite purpose.

"Hence, Negro America must bring its power and pressure to bear upon the agencies and representatives of the Federal government to exact their rights in National Defense employment and the armed forces of the country. No real, actual, bonafide, definite and positive pressure of the Negro masses has ever been brought to bear upon the executive and legislative branches of the city, state, and national governments.

"Negroes could join this march from various sections of the country, from all trades, professions and callings, such as laborers, doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers, mechanics, soldiers, women, and youth groups.

"Such a pilgrimage of 10,000 Negroes would wake up and shock official Washington as it has never been shocked before. Why? The answer is clear. Nobody expects 10,000 Negroes to get together and march anywhere for anything at any time. Negroes are supposed not to have sufficient iron in their blood for this type of struggle. In common parlance, they are supposed to be just scared and unorganizable. Is this true? I contend it is not."

There is no doubt that such a demonstration would have a desired effect upon Washington. It would not be necessary to mobilize 10,000. If we could get just 2,000 black folk to march on the Capitol demanding the "right to work and fight for our country," that would be an accomplishment of considerable import. Of course, larger the demonstration, quicker the result.

We should like to share Mr. Randolph's optimism that such a mobilization is possible. It is not possible to get Negroes to march in impressive numbers for denunciation of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the Scottsboro boys; it has not been possible to get them to march in protest against lynching, against peonage and poll-tax.

It is not difficult to get 50,000 or more black folk to march with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Shriners or with the Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa.

To get 10,000 Negroes assembled in one spot, under one banner with justice, democracy and [illegible] their slogan would be the miracle of the century. However, miracles do happen. We fervently hope this one will happen before the battle of England is over, and in the manner prayed for by Mr. Randolph.

FEB 8 1941

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMENDABLE ACTION

The action of the War Department in relieving Colonel Charles B. Elliott as Ft. Bragg commandant and sending him to head the ROTC in Mississippi, is to be highly commended.

Colonel Elliott clearly demonstrated his anti-Negro bias before, during and after the recent tragic happenings at Ft. Bragg, and is in no small sense responsible for the lowered morale of Negro soldiers and civilians.

It is appropriate that such an officer should be sent to an atmosphere where his atttitude toward Negroes will be more appreciated and less directly harmful to the welfare of his country; although we believe he deserved to be court-martialed.

While Colonel Elliott has gone, the spirit which he represents still remains, we are sorry to say.

There are thousands of Colonel Elliotts in the U. S. Army, and if the War Department is really sincere in its desire to prevent further incidents like that at Ft Bragg, it should issue a special memorandum instructing all commanding officers to eliminate at once all discriminatory customs and practices throughout the Army and at all stations regardless of geographical location.

This must be done promptly if the Negro soldier is to really feel, in the recent words of Judge Hastie, "that he is wanted, needed and respected."

Clashes, ill-will, inefficiency and lowered morale are the inevitable consequences of a bigoted and wrong-headed War Department policy on the Negro which is as old as the Republic.

With greater power than any other agency to eliminate color discrimination and segregation, the War Department has fostered, encouraged and insisted upon it in its zeal to perpetuate racial separatism.

During the World War and the present preparations for another conflict, the War Department has never for an instant relinquished the idea that multiplication of a policy basically wrong can make things all right.

We repeat that the War Department's action in the case of Colonel Elliott is commendable, but we would be more confident about the future if it would adopt a new, broad democratic policy, and not limit its action to punishing individuals who happen to be merely too crude and inept in following American military tradition.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OPINION

THE SOUTH IS IN THE ARMY

Oases, green spots in the South's jim crow, are the Federal reservations and national parks, where no jim crow signs are permitted.

But the U.S. Army does not follow in the traditions of the National Government.

Even urinals are labelled "colored" and "white" at the Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Grounds.

At Fort Knox, Ky., white non-coms live in the same building with colored outfits but have separate wash bowls, latrines and a lily-white dining room table.

At every Southern camp there is constant warfare between soldiers and bus companies over the seating segregation.

And any soldier has a better chance of being left alone by the Dixie cops if he leaves his uniform in camp and wears his civies.

However, how can the army ask for decent treatment of colored soldiers in Southern camps when it puts up "colored" and "white" signs itself.

All this raises this question: Do we want to get the army out of the South or the South out of the army?

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SEPARATE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO ARMY OFFICERS

FULTON LEWIS, radio commentator, reported last week that a large group of responsible Negro leaders had asked the War Department to set up a "jim crow" school for the training of Negro commissioned officers. Inquiry revealed that the source of Mr. Lewis' information was Edgar G. Brown, head of the United Service Employees an organization of Negroes in the federal service.

The broadcast was disturbing to a large number of thoughtful Negroes who believe that such a poilcy is a step backward. During the last war, a separate training school for Negro officers was set up at Des Moines, Iowa, and as a result only Negro infantry officers were commissioned.

Under the present policy, Negroes are attending the Artillery School at Fortress Monroes, Va., the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga.. and schools for many other branches of army life. The only segregated officers school is the Pursuit Squadron of the Army Air Corps which has been established at Tuskegee Institute, and many Negroes feel that it is better to not have members of their race in the Air Corps if they are to be segregated into separate units.

Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., took the lead in opposing the proposed change in policy by the War Department and caused the following telegram, which was endorsed by an equally responsible group, to be sent the President and Secretary of War:

"We repudiate any and all requests that the present methods of training white and Negro officers in same camps be changed and that Negro officers be sent to segregated Officers Training Schools. Segregation has always led to discrimination and widening of chasms between races which menaces our country in this hour of peril. We petition you as Commander in Chief of Army and Navy to resist any backward step and to push forward in national defense program toward truest democracy without distinction of race, creed, color, or national origin."

We agree with Mr. White that such a change would be a step backward and urge our readers to join with him and others who are fighting this proposed change.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
M. P.'s Busted

NOV 15 1941

Soldiers Stood By And Allowed Civilian To Blackjack Negro Youth

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charged with helping a civilian police officer to beat up a Negro soldier with one of their own blackjacks, two white military policemen attached to Camp Robinson in Louisiana, were recently sentenced to a month's hard labor, reduction in rank, and fined two thirds of their salaries by Major Lester Davidson, of Camp Robinson, court martial trial judge in the case. Major Davidson, in summing up the case against the men, was scathing in his denunciation of any indulgence of Hitlerism in the United States Army. In a direct appeal to the Negro people of the South, he gave assurance that the bill of rights would be upheld in and around his camp, which is located near Ruston, Louisiana.

The story of the court martial and Major Davidson's statement was carried in a recent issue of the Sioux City, Iowa, Journal, Davidson's home town.

Although War Department officials said they could not comment on the case until a report had been filed here, Col. L. A. Lovett, assistant public relations chief, indicated that the War Department had now come to regard severe punishment in such cases as routine.

NOV 15 1941

MUST MAINTAIN MORALE

"Certainly the War Department is interested in doing everything possible to maintain the highest morale among all sections of the armed forces," he said, "and we want to keep the efficiency of our men up to a high level. We know that men will make mistakes, that is only human, but whenever these mistakes are made it is the policy of the War Department to correct them and punish those responsible."

The story of the case and Major Davidson's statement as it appeared in the October 2 issue of the Sioux City Journal, follows:

"Maj. Lester Davidson, Sioux City, of Camp Robinson at Ruston, La., recently officiated as trial judge advocate (prosecutor) at a military trial which attracted considerable attention, the trial having taken place at Shreveport, La.

"The defendants were two white members of the military police who had been court-martialed on charges that they had aided and abetted in the beating of a Negro soldier by a white civilian near Ruston during army maneuvers.

"By ruling of the special court, the accused men were reduced from the rank of privates first class to privates, sentenced to serve one month at hard labor, and fined two-thirds of a month's salary.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

The Shreveport Times gave the trial a writeup in considerable detail, indicating the significance apparently attached to the court's ruling.

"According to that newspaper, testimony was that the civilian, while driving a truck, got into a 'cursing altercation' with two Negro soldiers on the sidewalk; that when the civilian started to get out of his truck, one of the Negro soldiers drew a knife and two Negro civilians in the truck held the white civilian in the truck; that the civilian reported the matter to a civilian policeman, and that the civilian policeman picked up two M.P.'s (military policemen) and took the offending Negro soldiers into custody.

"It was alleged at the trial that the military policemen ordered the two Negro soldiers to get into the civil policeman's car; that the Negro soldiers were driven into the woods, that there one of the Negro soldiers was ordered to get out of the car and that the civilian truck driver then was allowed to beat the Negro soldier with a blackjack taken from one of the military policemen; that the military policemen did not report the matter to any senior officer.

"In his closing speech Maj. Davidson declared that the case involved a highly important principle of American citizenship. He said that colored folks in the south had learned not to expect justice from white neighbors, and that the verdict in this case would apprise them whether or not there was any more justice in the army and any more respect for the constitution and especially the bill of rights. He said persecution, intolerance and bullying were glorified in Germany, and it was just such things the new United States army was being organized to fight. If the Negro was to be treated unjustly not only in civil life, but in the army as well, why, asked Maj. Davidson should he want to go to war to help prevent another country from treating white people the same way?"

NOV 15 1941

WELLOWSHIU AT OHIO STATE

COLUMBUS, O., (ANP)—It was recently announced that the first fellowship ever to be assigned to Ohio State university by the American Pharmaceutical association, was awarded to Roy Darlington, brilliant student in pharmacy.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Lieutenant Oxley Admonishes His Race Not To Resent Handicaps And Discrimination Against Them On Defense Programs

NOV 24 1941

It comes to the attention of the public, that Lieut. Oxley, supervisor of racial relation unit (whatever this unit is, or its functions are unless its duties are, to tell the Negro to stay in his place we do not understand), admonished his race at Minneapolis a few days ago, not to resent the many obstacles, handicaps and discriminations thrown into its pathway on the defense program; but to take these wrongs laying down, without complaint. Whether this report is true or not, the advice the Lieutenant is alleged to have given the Negroes at Minneapolis, expresses the general attitude of every Negro towards his race in the New Deal program. All of them take the position that it is their first duty, to apologize to the public for the administration's failure to give the Negro, a square deal at the Government's hand. Secondly, they play up what little the government is doing for the race, as an excuse for not doing more. Instead of appearing in the court of public opinion, to get more work, rights and opportunities to work, for their people, they are supposed to represent, they appear as apologists for those, who are robbing their clients without impunity.

According to press reports, Lieut. Oxley, went so far amiss from the point of defending the rights and privileges of his race; Attorney Schwartz, a white attorney, took him to task for his insincerity; and remarked, that if you Negroes paid officials on the Government payroll, were sincere about breaking down race discrimination; they would resign from their jobs in two weeks after their employment, or force a change in the government's attitude toward race, color or national origin. The Lieutenant lost his head and challenged Mr. Schwartz for a joint debate. The chairman of the meeting, who invited the white attorney to be presented; called the Lieutenant to order, and severely criticised him for the disorderly way he interrupted Mr. Schwartz, and defended the right of the white Attorney to be present. Lieut. Oxley, is advertised to the country as supervisor of race relations. Of course, we do not know what his job is, or what it means but we cannot conceive that it is any part of his functions, to roam over the country, lose his head in debate, and raise a row with white or black citizens, because they do not agree with him, or criticize his insincerity. The Lieut. must not forget that he is a public servant, and that his conduct is subject to public criticism; that the public is the judge of the worth or propriety of his public acts, and not he.

NOV 24 1941

The Negro citizens throughout the country do not regard the Weavers, Oxley, Hasties, Browns or any other Negro on the government payroll, as their representatives; but as apologists or fronts to defend the democratic party for what it does or do for the Negro race as a part the citizen body of America. These men have never done anything in the interest of the race or their country to deserve the positions they hold, and were simply selected because of their theoretical education, paid for with white folk's money. Not even having had to struggle and sacrifice for their education, they do not feel like being ungrateful to the sources that made them theoretical scholars, by standing up for the rights of those they must live among and receive their sustenance from. The American white man has never selected a manly Negro, who stand out in the open and fight for an equality of rights and opportunities for his race, but has always selected an apologists, who felt that he owed the white man more for his education, than he did his race as an outstanding leader who would compromise principles for a dollar.

Lieut. Oxley is an outstanding example of this tribe of Negro leadership. No man on the payroll of another can fight for a policy that his employer does not approve, unless he is willing and man enough to place principles above commercialism. And there lies the secret of the failure of Negro leadership selected by white people to teach the Negro to stay in his place.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota Governor Is Named

Negro Citizens Denied Right To Volunteer

NOV 21 1941

ST. PAUL.—(ANP)—Injunction proceedings were filed Friday in federal district court by Lee K. Turpin against Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Adj.-Gen. Ellard Walsh, and other Minnesota militia officers to force them to admit him and other Negroes to the Minnesota Home Defense force.

Turpin and other Negroes of Minnesota, in answer to appeals for enlistments in the Home Defense force, volunteered and were turned down with the explanation that "no provision had been made for the enlistment of Negro-American citizens of the state in the Home Defense force."

NOV 21 1941

The complaint filed set forth that solely because of the plaintiff's race and color the defendants (Stassen, et al) arbitrarily and illegally failed and refused to accept Turpin and other Negroes into Minnesota's Home Defense force.

Turpin's action was brought about as the result of a nine months fight by the Minnesota Negro Defense committee to secure the enlistment of Negroes in the Minnesota Home Defense force.

47d-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Dixie Leaders Brand Negro OPM Setup As Mere Buffers

NOV 25 1941

By J. ROBERT SMITH
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Neither President Roosevelt's recent executive order banning discrimination in defense industries nor the influence of the Office of Production Management has in any appreciable manner tended to better the labor and economic conditions of the Negro in New Orleans, a survey made by the Star-News revealed this week.

Industries with defense contracts issued before the executive order are taking full advantage of the technicality that their discriminatory policies are still adamant since the executive order had no retroactive power. Since no contracts have been awarded New Orleans after the order and the city has most of what it is expected to get for a good many more months, the New Orleans Negro is therefore left completely out in the cold.

OPM Serves as Buffer

This correspondent in interviews with various Negro leaders who are fighting the issue learned that the Negro Division of the Office of Production Management is looked upon in these parts as a mere buffer between the powers-that-be in Washington and the Negro people.

NOV 25 1941

They have accused Dr. Robert Weaver's representatives of confining for the most part their investigations of defense training and employment opportunities for Negroes to white labor representatives and white executives in charge of the defense program.

They also claim that Dr. Weaver's men made about two visits to New Orleans last year and about half-a-dozen this year and each time they remain about a day or two which is inadequate to learn the true conditions confronting the Negro.

Dr. Will Alexander who represents minority groups in the division is being severely criticized for promising opportunities which have not materialized. In a recent trip made here from Washington about four months ago, he is said to have stated at a mass meeting that when he went back to Washington he would authorize the training of Negroes in various skills essential to the shipbuilding industry and also intimated that this figure would run to several hundreds.

The promise according to informants turned out to be 20 bricklayers and 20 welders that are being trained.

With more than 2,500 welders needed in New Orleans, only 20 Negroes were recommended by OPM to be trained.

Superintendent of School Nicholas Bauer, taking advantage of the very low number suggested by OPM in a conference with a citizens' group a few weeks ago, said that the school board would definitely not sponsor courses in welding for Negroes.

NOV 25 1941

"Sidney Hillman of OPM sent us a memorandum in which it was specified that we train only 20 Negro welders. We (the school board) concluded that since the number was so low, OPM did not want Negro welders and decided not to train any," the school board head s

NOV 2 1941

Group Attacks Weaver's Office

Incensed about the tense situation, Clarence A. Laws, industrial secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, representing the citizens' group directed the following letter to Ira deA. Reid, consultant-in-charge for minority groups in Washington:

"I have just received and read with interest your letter wherein you make reference to a letter and information which I sent to you. I, too, have been advised that the Orleans Parish School Board has received instructions from Washington to train 20 Negroes in welding and 20 in bricklaying.

"These courses, we believe, will get under way in short, since the school board made announcements this week to the effect that a supervisor for welding school has just been named and a building leased for the purpose of opening a training school.

Seems A Joke

"I know that while you are interested in this matter it is not exactly within your province to do anything about it. I should like to say, however, that instructions from Washington to train 20 Negro welders seems almost as a joke when one realizes that more than 2,500 welders will be needed in New Orleans when the Delta Shipbuilding program reaches peak production.

"I talked recently with persons from OPM who were in the city representing the interest of minority groups in defense training and employment and pointed out that this recommendation seems as an effort on the part of someone up the line to pacify Negroes, rather than to help them to become fully integrated into the defense program.

NOV 2 1941

More Absu

"More absurd than the training of the 20 welders is the instruction to train 20 fire bricklayers. As you no doubt know, bricklaying is a highly technical skill which requires many years to master so that it will be next to impossible to train Negroes to do this type of work so that they might qualify for employment in the shipbuilding program here.

"On the other hand there are several hundred Negro bricklayers in the community now, who are members of a labor union and who have years of training and experience but who are, presently, unemployed.

"I talked with the president and business manager of the bricklayers local this week and he informs me that any bricklayer not familiar with fire bricklaying could do the job if placed under an experienced foreman. He, too, felt that instructions might have been given to train Negroes in skills that seem more essential at this time."

NOV 23 1941

Weaver Defends OPM

In answer to Mr. Laws' letter defending the stand taken by OPM, Dr. Weaver said:

"Mr. Ira deA. Reid has shared with me your letter addressed to him concerning the training of Negroes for defense employment in New Orleans.

"In your communication you state that it is absurd to train 20 Negro welders in light of the peak demand for 2,500 persons in this occupation in the New Orleans area. In this connection, I should like to point out that the peak has not yet been reached and the need for welders will grow progressively as time goes on.

"Secondly, the training program, which has been started, is a first step and will, as employment opportunities are secured, expand.

Training Comes First

"It has been our experience that we must keep our work in training and our advance in securing employment opportunities in some reasonable relationship to each other. Training, of course, comes first.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Warns Against Mistreatment Of Negroes

NOV 24 1941

Lucrative Fields For U. S. Fifth Columnists Seen

By C. E. CHAPEAU

DALLAS, —(ANP) — Warning was issued here Saturday by Bishop R. A. Carter of the CME Church to white Americans and the United States government in an address before the Dallas-Fort-Worth Annual conference concerning the lethargy and indifference they apparently are manifesting concerning mistreatment of Negroes in the southern states, particularly the mistreatment accorded Negro soldiers of the north and south who are training in southern camps.

"Older leaders among us are encountering serious difficulties in getting the younger element of Negroes to overlook race discrimination, segregation and racial difficulties imposed upon us by white people," the distinguished Chicago prelate said.

"I know the Negro wants to be loyal, and is loyal, but with eminent justification, there is a disposition to become impatient when we are grossly, constantly and continuously mistreated, discriminated against, segregated and disadvantaged in countless ways despite our long and unbroken record of loyalty to American and to American ideals," Bishop Carter said.

"Negroes have to fight two battles which others don't have to fight. In the first place, we are not like other racial groups who have to be drafted. we have to fight in order to get an opportunity to defend democracy; and then, in the second place, after getting the opportunity, we still have to fight those who are opposed to democracy. I warn white America that in this day when we need national solidarity, it is not advancing the interest of national unity to mistreat, segregate and deal unjustly with the Negro, who by any and all considerations and measurements of loyalty is America's best and most dependable friend. We older ones among the leaders are trying to hold the line. But I warn that these mistreatments provide lucrative fields for fifth columnists," the CME prelate said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Camp Wallace Has No Recreation For 6000 Race Soldiers

GALVESTON, Tex. — (ANP)— Camp Wallace near here has 6,000 Negro trops, who are among the most neglected nephews Uncle Sam has in his great army.

NOV 24 1941

Negro soldiers have no place to go, but they prefer to stay away. The place is very uncomfortable in this spot, when they do have them. It is the only place they can have all the available luxuries provided including service clubs, air-conditioned theaters with comfortable seats, chapel, library, building, with rough flooring, rude hard benches, which has to serve for the same purposes. The Negroes have for the same guest house for civilian guests at the camp, senior and junior hostesses and a librarian to look after their needs. Sam Wallace club, library, chapel or guest house. They have no librarian, no hostesses, either senior or junior, but only rough and rude lot with that of the white troops and the men are not when they compare their the same camp serving pay and supposedly same cause.

47d-1941

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"In your communication you state that it is absurd to train 20 Negro welders in light of the peak demand for 2,500 persons in this occupation in the New Orleans area. In this connection, I should like to point out that the peak has not yet been reached and the need for welders will grow progressively as time goes on.

"Secondly, the training program, which has been started, is a first step and will, as employment opportunities are secured, expand.

Training Comes First

"It has been our experience that we must keep our work in training and our advance in securing employment opportunities in some reasonable relationship to each other. Training, of course, comes first.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Warns Against Mistreatment Of Negroes

NOV 24 1941

Lucrative Fields For U. S. Fifth Columnists Seen

By C. E. CHAPEAU

DALLAS, —(ANP) — Warning was issued here Saturday by Bishop R. A. Carter of the CME Church to white Americans and the United States government in an address before the Dallas-Fort-Worth Annual conference concerning the lethargy and indifference they apparently are manifesting concerning mistreatment of Negroes in the southern states, particularly the mistreatment accorded Negro soldiers of the north and south who are training in southern camps.

"Older leaders among us are encountering serious difficulties in getting the younger element of Negroes to overlook race discrimination, segregation and racial difficulties imposed upon us by white people," the distinguished Chicago prelate said.

"I know the Negro wants to be loyal, and is loyal, but with eminent justification, there is a disposition to become impatient when we are grossly, constantly and continuously mistreated, discriminated against, segregated and disadvantaged in countless ways despite our long and unbroken record of loyalty to American and to American ideals," Bishop Carter said.

"Negroes have to fight two battles which others don't have to fight. In the first place, we are not like other racial groups who have to be drafted. we have to fight in order to get an opportunity to defend democracy; and then, in the second place, after getting the opportunity, we still have to fight those who are opposed to democracy. I warn white America that in this day when we need national solidarity, it is not advancing the interest of national unity to mistreat, segregate and deal unjustly with the Negro, who by any and all considerations and measurements of loyalty is America's best and most dependable friend. We older ones among the leaders are trying to hold the line. But I warn that these mistreatments provide lucrative fields for fifth columnists," the CME prelate said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Camp Wallace Has No Recreation For 6000 Race Soldiers

GALVESTON, Tex — (ANP)— Camp Wallace near here has 6,000 Negro trops, who are among the most neglected nephews Uncle Sam has in his great army.

NOV 28 1941

White soldiers in Camp Wallace have all the available luxuries provided including service clubs, air-conditioned theaters with comfortable seats, chapel, library, guest house for civilian guests at the camp, senior and junior hostesses and a librarian to look after their needs.

Negro soldiers in this spot, when they do have go, but they prefer to stay away. The place is very uncomfortable and the men are not and rough and they compare their satisfied when they do have lot with that of the white troops the same camp serving pay and supposedly cause.

club, library, chapel or guest house. They have no librarian, no hostesses, either senior or junior, but they do have one large barn like building, with rough flooring, rude

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

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Now it looks as if we are in grave danger of soon having no leadership at all of the latter variety. More and more of those who are the material for real leadership are latching on to Federal jobs, which means that they can speak for nobody except the totalitarian-bent Administration. As the veteran newsman, Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, observed the other day, "A government will not long support or tolerate any agency, paid from the Treasury, which tells the unvarnished truth." The same thing, of course, holds true for a government employe, whether Federal, State or municipal. Those who would tell the truth and analyze fearlessly the various problems confronting colored people, cannot stay on Uncle Sam's payroll. The duty of such officials is to get the masses to support the policies of the Administration. Naive Negroes have long felt that having a lot of sleek Negroes wallowing in the Government trough represented some gain. Actually it is usually a loss.

NOV 25 1941

This class in civil life is succumbing to the current ruling class propaganda with greater facility than the white middle class, despite the glaring facts of Negro existence. I find them parroting the propaganda of hypocrites and warmongers who loathe democracy and despise Negroes more than Hitler. Supposedly education should have prepared these people to see through this guff and glimpse a bit of the reality of national and international affairs. But, as I have often pointed out, education is to a very large extent mere indoctrination with the ideology of the ruling class, so that the more educated a Negro is, the more apt is he to be valueless to the black masses and valuable to the plutocracy.

There is possibly some excuse for those Negro "leaders" who live by the grace of plutocratic philanthropy, but what shall we say of the preachers, editors, labor leaders, etc., who depend only upon Negroes for their provender?

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Some of the editorials and columns in Negro newspapers are beginning to sound as if they were written in the British Information Office or the Office of Government Reports. A visiting Martian might think, after perusing these periodicals, that Negroes enjoyed a real manhood status here which was being threatened by Nazi aggression, and which the Anglo-Saxon plutocracies were straining to defend to the death. Most of these misleaders write and talk as if they were not members of a despised and proscribed caste which will remain such regardless of which side wins, but were free men and women in a land of unrestricted opportunity. They are going around now lecturing the Negro people about national unity, which really means to keep your mouth shut about all wrongs and injustices until our plutocrats announce that the Roosevelt-invented emergency is over. By that time, of course, what little civil rights we have will be gone forever in a wave of regimentation that will turn such dictators as Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Franco and Petain green with envy.

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The plan to inaugurate Fascism by organizing a campaign against Fascism is in full swing. Negro so-called leaders are rapidly falling into line, mouthing the platitudes about democracy, repeating the specious slogans ground out by the Washington propaganda mill, trying to keep the Negro's attention diverted to persecution in Poland and forgetting that in Georgia which is just as bad. These people have all the forces moulding opinion on their side or available to them. Soon the few small voices crying in the wilderness for a realistic Negro understanding of world events will be stilled and the inarticulate and voiceless black masses will be frozen into inertia and slavery.

It is all quite saddening or, if you are a cynic, quite amusing.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Race Problem Ever Present In Washington; Color Counts More Than Skill In Defense Jobs

NOV 22 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The eternal Race Problem, the Problem of the Negro, is ever present here in Washington in practically all discussions having to do with the speedup of defense production. During the past Summer, the President created another alphabetical agency, SPAB, The Supply Priorities and Allocation Board.

This agency, it was promised, would tangle with the overlapping bewildering chaos and confusion which envelopes the program of war preparation, and further, that orderly, coherent processes thereafter would be the order of the day.

The SPAB was the third revision of the President's organization for national defense and aid to the democracies. A fourth revision it is said, is now in prospect.

The miracles looked for have not been forthcoming. It is now proposed to set up an organization to deal with the quarrels between labor groups, with strikes in key industries, and with resultant defense delays.

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"A ship carrying thousands of tons of supplies and 276 passengers for one of our new outposts is about to sail when one of her cooks falls ill. The union is called upon to send a substitute. **It sends a Negro.** This white kitchen crew refuses to accept him and goes ashore. The union insists they go back to work. The captain, the owners of the ship, the Government whose goods and officials are to be transported, have nothing whatsoever to say about the matter. The strike is prolonged for five days before the union officials can settle the thing. The cost of the delay runs into heavy figures. Meantime winter approaches the outpost to which supplies are being sent. Perhaps that five days delay may compel expected work to be deferred until next Spring.

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"This actual occurrence could hardly attract the attention of a great labor coordinating board, attached to the White House. It would be too trivial. But the defense program is shot full of trivialties like this."

This is not allegory; it is not a figurative representation. It is a predictable situation. The Negro is nearly always the stormy petrel, the bone of contention. Everything else must go by the board. Efficiency qualification counts not Color everything.

It has been shown over and over again, during the past 14 to 16 months, that men of high station, in Government, in Industry, and in Labor organizations, are more intent upon sustaining the old order than in perfecting programs of defense efficiency.

How much longer are these conditions to continue? How much longer, in our defense preparation, are we to gamble with the safety of the nation while we indulge the luxury of our antipathies?

How soon are we to be done with the irrelevant trivialities which proscribe the color of skin, and refuse to recognize instead the industrial skill and competence of those whose labors are necessary to complete the job ahead of us?

Our Financial Outlays

The time has come, it would seem, for Government—that is, the Administration, to deal vigorously with the forces which are at work obstructing its program by quarrels inside of Government, by threatened strikes if Negroes are employed, jurisdictional disputes, and violation of defense contracts.

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Our total expenditures since July 1, 1940, amount to $10,560,000,000, not counting the huge commitments for October. Our national debt has climbed to $51,554,946,436.

These staggering figures. And the end is not yet in sight. The welfare of citizens of our country, taxpayers whose burdens grow increasingly heavy, the unsolved domestic problems of the hour,—all of these call for subordination of every petty hindrance, and for full equality of every citizen of our Republican in achieving that longer freedom in which we all have a profoundly important stake.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Views AND Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

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47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Three Defense Plants Charged With Barring Race Workers

SEP 20 1941

Complaints Turned Over to President's Committee for Investigation — Philadelphian Accuses OPM Office With Race Bias.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Charges of racial discrimination in defense industries continue to be reported to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the N A A C P announced last week when it received copies of three more affidavits stating complaints.

Goodyear Emergency Corporation, near Jeffersonville, Indiana, manufacturers of bags of gunpowder, is charged with employing Negro women only as maids and janitresses. According to the sworn statement of the Reverend J. O. Clark, local NAACP president, one of the managers of the plant said the company had not decided to use Negro women for any other service. Rev. Clark states that a number of Negro women have made application for work other than as janitresses but have not been so employed while a large number of white women are working there in skilled capacities. He says that previous training in operating power machines is not required, as the plant trains its own workers.

SEP 20 1941

CHARGES OPM WITH BIAS

Miss Mabel Hewlett of Philadelphia, Pa., with civil service ratios as a junior and senior typist and a junior stenographer, five years of experience as an office secretary and eleven months more as senior typist in the local Department of Public Assistance, complains to the FEP that she filed applications with and was interviewed by officials of the Finance Department of the U. S. Army, Office of the Finance Officer; the Philadelphia Naval Aircraft factory, supply department; OPM district office in Philadelphia, Division of Priorities, all of whom she accuses of making excuses and using red tape in order not to hire her. She bases her belief that she was discriminated against because of her race on the facts that a number of persons from the office where she is now employed have been hired by Federal agencies, and that her qualifications and experience are superior to many others she knows of who have been appointed.

TYPIST TURNED DOWN

Also rated by civil service as junior and senior typist and junior stenographer is Miss Lela Leverette of Detroit, Mich., who states in her affidavit that altthough she was certified three times, twice to the Detroit Tank Arsenal and once to the Chrysler corporation for work with the Navy department, by the Civil Service Commission, none of the three certifications has resulted in employment, although certification indicates full qualification for a job.

Miss Leverette states that she had two personal interviews and that at each she noted that her picture was attached to the file folder of her record. She took her examinations when pictures were required. She believes that it is because her race was known she was unable to get the jobs.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FEP Will Seek Remedy; Clean House Urged

Scoff at FDR's Executive Order To Industry

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Negro employment in defense industies is being blocked and ha'ted by reactionary unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which control the work vital in many defense plants, and no amount of "paper records" will offset the actual records of these unions concerning Negro labor.

SEP 22 1941

The Fair Employment Practices committee recognizes this fact, it is believed, and will set about seeking some remedy if the unions themselves do not clean house.

The chief offender along this line is the American Federation of Labor, which with its numerous unions national in scope, refusing by one device or another admission of Negroes into the organization, scoff at the President's executive order to industry and literally thumb their noses at the FEP.

Although the AFL has from time to time gone on record in open convention as being "opposed" to the discrimination practiced against Negroes, nothing has been done to remedy a situation which is known to exist in the national unions.

FOUGHT BLACK MARK

As far back as 1934, it is reported A. Philip Randolph fought on the floor of the convention to have this black mark eradicated. The convention as a whole voted to "look into the matter" and authorized the president, William L. Green, to appoint a committee to see what could be done.

The chief sought out members of top-ranking unions, the mine workers, which was his own union, the barbers, the hodcarriers and two other groups and asked them to name a member to the committee of five to conduct the investigation.

John Brophy, now representing Phillip Murray of the CIO on the FEP, was one of those appointed and also named secretary to the group.

Hearings, public, were ordered held in Washington in the executive chambers of the AFL. These ran two days with a number of local persons appearing to testify before the group. Each told a story condemning the attitude of the A F. L. And as each story was told the picture was clearer and clearer that the AFL was even then on the spot.

SEP 2

UP TO GREEN

The committee then, at the end of the two days, sought to continue its work by having hearings in other key cities, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other spots throughout the country.

Instead of moving on to do this, the group decided to put the matter up to Mr. Green, who was fully cognizant of what was being shown in the hearings.

Green vetoed the suggestion declaring it would cost too much and recommended that the committee make its report to a special executive committee instead of the convention which had authorized the group.

During the hearings, the committee asked the witnesses for specific acts and suggested remedies. Each person felt that an educational program carried on by the AFL would do much to eradicate the feeling against Negroes.

All national unions in the AFL have autonomy, which in common words is the same thing as states' rights so often heard discussed in connection with legislation concerning Negroes.

And on this is based the right of the unions to bar Negroes. But when the convention met the year following the hearings, A. Philip Randolph again insisted that the recommendations of the special committee be adopted. A bitter battle ensued, but the recommendations were shelved.

Brophy, in discussing the policies of the CIO, pointed out the constitution of his organization blasts racial discrimination in the second article, first paragraph, which states:

"To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America, regardless of race, creed, color, or nationally, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

"There are prejudices existing among individuals in the CIO but we do not let them run the organization nor prohibit the membership of Negroes," said Mr. Brophy.

"In fact, my own union, the Mine Workers of America," he continued, "has a large Negro membership, and Negroes are in the majority in such sections as Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and the western part of Tenn.

"Negroes are in all of our originating unions, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the steel industry and the meat packing unions.

"When discrimination exists in the CIO unions it is in the management of the industry and not in the union, an example being the automobile workers.

"In the fight for social justice every industrial citadel of race prejudice must be captured to insure permanent gains.

"Public opinions bears down on workers and employers or anyone else and whenever it may be used, we are making progress. It will stimulate all bodies."

Through out the entire fight the Negro has waged against the prejudices of the AFL, the strident voice of Philip Randolph has rung out time and time again protesting against the injustices of the organization which even now is flaunting an executive order and because of its prejudice is withhold jobs from deserving Negroes in all parts of the country, especially in these industries which are vital to the conduct of the defense programs.

SEP

One company which has felt the barrier created by the AFL unions operating in its shops has several hundred millions of dollars worth of contracts for airplane construction, which the white union workers are determined to keep out of the hands of Negroes.

Some system is being devised whereby the AFL and Mr. Green, who has steadfastly refused an interview on the question, can state their objections to Negroes working in these unions, and why the recommendations made some seven years ago were never adopted.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Capital Jittery Over Negro March on Washington; Fear Job Demands Will Defeat F.D.R. Smokescreen

By James W. Ford

Important events are maturing on the background of militant struggles of the Negro people against Jim Crow and national oppression.

Roosevelt has been smoked out with belated and vague "promises" against Jim Crow in national "defense" industries. Without a doubt the Roosevelt Administration sanctioned the proposed "March to Washington" July 1, headed by A. Philip Randolph with the hope, that by throwing out a few sops, the Negro people would be "pacified" and stop demanding "too much." That is the intention of the Roosevelt statement.

JAMES W. FORD

But this maneuver is not working out as planned. Negro people throughout the country are determined, and are preparing to go to Washington to make their protests heard. They are determined to secure more real demands.

Backsliding on the part of the initiators of the March is in the making. With bitterness and fear Roosevelt and his agents are getting alarmed. This accounts for Roosevelt's belated statement in Monday's press; it accounts for the fact that Randolph was called to Washington over the week-end by Secretary Knox "to discuss the proposed March." It accounts for the fact that Hugh Johnson also admonished Randolph to call off the March as detrimental to the interests of the Negro people.

Yes, they are alarmed. Only last week Roosevelt called out troops against striking workers in California, which called forth nationwide protests from trade unions and other organizations of the working people. The toiling people are learning great lessons, lessons that they will never forget.

The Negro people must continue their fight against the whole jim-crow set-up. They must not allow any backsliding and turn-coating on the part of the initiators of the March to Washington. We have heard promises before. We must gather greater strength and unity by persistency and unity of action. Do not allow division in the ranks by a few promises. Demand the complete elimination of Jim Crow as a national policy, passage of the anti-lynch bill, abolition of the poll tax.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Make Job March a People's March,' Says Negro Fur Leader

Lyndon Henry Demands Action from FDR, Not Words

The Negro people should, by all means, march to Washington on July 1, in spite of the fact that the "March on Washington" is sponsoring by a group of Negro Social Democrats and reformists and is designed to "tie the Negro people behind Roosevelt's war program."

That is the view of Lyndon Henry, Negro organizer of Local 88, Fancy Fur Dyers, as expressed yesterday in an interview with the Daily Worker.

"The Negro people SHOULD march, because they need jobs," Mr. Henry said, "and this demonstration will be an expression of their determination to get their fair share of the money this government is spending on so-called defense industries."

With the proper slogans—and he emphasized this point—"on the imperativeness of passing the anti-poll, the anti-lynch law and the Marcantonio anti-discrimination bill, rank-and-file marchers should be able to divert a feeble and compromise gesture into a tremendous demonstration for jobs and peace.

MARCH AGAINST JIM CROW

"The Negro people in this demonstration will be marching not only for jobs," Mr. Henry said. "They will be demonstrating against the present Administration's policy of discrimination—discrimination which is the more easily practiced in private industry because it is condoned or encouraged by the government. For that reason," Mr. Henry concluded, "the march must be more than simply a march; it must have the full character of a people's demonstration for all those rights the Negro people are supposed to enjoy under a democracy."

Asked what he thought of Roosevelt's "admonition" to Sidney Hillman and William S. Knudsen, of

LYNDON HENRY

the Office of Production Management, regarding discrimination against Negroes, Mr. Henry replied spiritedly that until the President said how discrimination was to be stopped, and gave some evidence of taking steps to stop it, his words have no meaning.

"Suppose the big industrialists to whom Roosevelt made his statement still refuse to give Negroes jobs, in spite of the President's fine words," said Mr. Henry. "So what? What will he do about it? That is what I want to know."

Let the President's statement be put into law, with teeth in it, the Negro trade union organizer said. Or, better still, let him urge Congress to pass Marcantonio's anti-discrimination bill. That, he declared, would be a practical step toward helping the Negro people get jobs.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dixie Town Won't Let Soldiers Ride Its Cars

FORT BRAGG, N. C. (ANP)—In the small town of St. Paul, N. C., a city ordinance was passed ordering soldiers off the city streets by 9.00 p. m. Negro soldiers said the rule was enforced only when Negro soldiers were seen. However the town has a populaton of 2,000 and only about 500 Negroes.

Four soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg who visited St. Paul recently by automobile were forced to walk out of town leaving their car. After a 10-mile hike they were picked up by a friendly white soldier. Returning to the small southern town the next day the owner of the automobile was ordered to tell "all N——r soldiers in Fort Bragg" to stay out of St. Paul.

478-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro, White Want to Be Together, Privates Say

By Eugene Gordon

Time, early yesterday; place, vicinity of Harlem's YMCA, 180 W. 135th St. Persons interviewed, young Negro man. This was the question:

At Fort Bragg, N. C., a Negro and a white soldier were killed recently when a white military policeman's pistol was taken from him by a Negro soldier whom a number of MPs were beating. What lies at bottom of such tragedies and how can the cause be so removed as to make a real anti-Hitler force of our army?"

"The basic cause of tragedies like that is the jim-crow army," Waring Cuney, singer and poet from Washington, D. C., for the time being a resident of the "Y" declared. "If Negro and white soldiers were in the same units and went to town together, they'd be less likely to create friction with the native population."

"But official discrimination places a stigma on the Negro soldier in the minds of the people living near the camps. The cure, I repeat, is an army without jim crow—that is, a democratic army."

Eugene Jackson, who also lives in the "Y" bamed "fifth column activity on the part of reactionaries." There is a movement among these reactionaries, he said, against Negroes and Jews. These "fifth columnists" are, really, "nothing more than Hitler appeasers, people who would like to make peace with Hitler." Jackson continued:

"The people should demand that an investigation commitee purge the army of reactionary elements, so that we might have a really democratic army."

Private Alfonso Le... ber of the Medical 372nd Infantry, Fort ... had spent some ... Wheeler, Ga., not fa... Most of the Negro and ... soldiers there were from the North, he said, and "couldn't understand" the Southern "custom" that required segregated buses on the army reservation. Many of the white and the Negro boys, being from the same paces in the North, Leftwich said, wanted to be together.

"We colored soldiers knew before hand we'd be segregated on the buses in the town, but we did not think they'd have anything to do with where we sat on Uncle Sam's buses. They did, though."

Once, when some white soldiers sat indiscriminately among the Negro soldiers, a white MP got on the bus and yelled at the Negro boys to "get to hell to the back of this bus, you."

"Now, that causes friction and hard feeling where there wasn't any to begin with. Besides," said Private Leftwich, "they ought to give the colored military policemen some authority outside the camp. At present only the white MP has authority outside."

Lawrence Whisonant, YMCA Annex, 181 W. 135th St., graduate of the Howard University School of Music—splendid voice matches his splendid athlete's physique—thought the people should appeal to the President and to the Secretary of War to issue a proclamation "completely abolishing the jim-crow army—even at the price of great effort."

Most of the military policemen don't know how to "handle men," according to William H. Blanchard, a private in Co. ..., 22nd Quartermaster, Fort Dix. Private Blanchard added:

"We're all in the army for the same thing, colored and white, and that is to protect our country. All right. What's the matter, then, with giving us colored boys equal treatment with the white boys?"

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Boeing Hires 1000 a Week—No Colored

NEW YORK — Employment at the Boeing Aircraft Company, whose alleged discriminatory policy is being investigated by the Fair Employment Practices Committee, reached a new high of 21,000 last week after ten weeks of hiring at the rate of 1000 persons a week.

Boeing will also lease the $15,934,480 airplane factory for which construction has been authorized at Renton, Wash., to make planes for the navy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP WANTS ALL DISCRIMINATION IN ARMY CAMPS ENDED

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Civilian Defense Administrator Fiorella H. LaGuardia has received requests that the President instruct the army to issue a directive abolishing all racial segregation in army camps and other places in control of the army; that Negro military policemen be placed on equal footing and equipped as are all other military police; that orders be issued assuring protection for Negr troops stationed in Southern areas and that law enforcement agencies should attend the illegal actions of state police and peace officers at Gordon, Ark.

Mr. LaGuardia received the requests from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People along with four affidavits from members of the 94th Engineers division stationed at Camp Robinson, Ark., who went AWOL rather than submit to intimidation by state patrolmen and civilians there.

The affidavits were made after the protest mass meeting held in Detroit, Mich., by the local branch NAACP last Sunday. The four men had made their way back to Michigan by hitch-hiking and riding freight cars, and their sworn statements underscored the vile treatment to which they were subjected.

The men testified that not only were colored troops forced off the highway at machine gun point by bands of whites, but their commanding officers were insulted and one white lieutenant, Donald Curry, was slapped by a patrolman. Protesting against the imperious demands of the Southerners to "get those damn 'n—rs' off the highway," the white officers were called "n—r-lovers" and "damn Yankees."

The NAACP placed the responsibility for race clashes in and around military camps on the government's policy of segregation. It stated that the episodes in Arkansas and North Carolina are the direct outgrowth of the philosophy of the War Department which caters to Southern segregation tradition. The NAACP emphasized the imperative need for a change in this philosophy.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Pass Law Against Soldiers

Enforce Action Only in Case Of Negroes

In the small town of St. Paul, N. C., a city ordinance was passed ordering soldiers off the city streets by 9:00 p. m. Negro soldiers said the rule was enforced only when Negro soldiers were seen. However, the town has a population of 2,000 and only about 500 Negroes.

Four soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg who visited St. Paul Wednesday by automobile were forced to walk out of town, leaving their car. After a 10-mile hike they were picked up by a friendly white soldier. Returning to the small southern town the next day the owner of the automobile was ordered to tell "all N——r soldiers in Fort Bragg" to stay out of St. Paul.

Randolph's Red-Baiting Hurts Negro Unity Against Nazism

By Ben Davis, Jr.

No section of the population is more interested in the defeat of Hitlerism and in contributing to that defeat than the Negro people. The Negro people are overwhelmingly anti-fascist.

Practically without exception, the major organizations among the Negro people are on record for the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism. This includes the National Negro Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, innumerable women and civic organizations, to say nothing of the thousands of Negro workers in the trade union movement and also scores of Negro leaders and newspapers. There are many differences between these groups and leaders, but on the question of defeating Hitlerism there is unity although it has not taken an organizational form.

SUPPORT AID

As a whole this unity is marked by the next logical step which is that full aid should be given to the Soviet Union, Britain and all other nations which are fighting German fascism. It is marked also by the energetic protests and common with the treacherous gang of appeasers who cry "Communism" in Goebbels fashion in order to assist Hitler.

DIVIDES ANTI-NAZIS

Not only does Randolph assist the forces of disunity against Hitlerism abroad, but he tends to divide the movement fighting Hitlerism against the Negro people at home. The record of the Communists in fighting for Negro rights against Hitlerism has been seen in practice by the Negro people.

Randolph, who now finds the Communists "assaulting civilization," has himself sought and accepted Communist support, and it was received, when he was following a policy which was beneficial to the Negro people. But when he follows a policy which aids the pro-Nazi appeasers and which harms the interest of his own people, he will receive the support neither of the Communists nor any other progressive, Negro or white. Red-baiting is just what the appeasers need to sabotage the administration's foreign policy and to intimidate the struggle for Negro rights at home.

The recent job march to Washington was seriously hampered by Randolph's red-baiting. Likewise actions of the Negro masses against the manifestations of Hitlerism at home, particularly in respect to the armed forces, national defense industries and in federal civil service.

The desires of the Negro people that Hitlerism should be wiped off the face of the earth have been vastly strengthened and encouraged as the Red Army has been on the battlefield. The Negro people know—despite the libels in the reactionary press and especially among the appeasers today—that when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union he invaded the one country on the globe where racial prejudice is no more, discrimination a capital crime and where peoples of some 150 racial derivations live in equality, brotherhood and happiness. This great country represents the world of tomorrow; but it can do so only because it is ready to, and is standing as a bulwark of all that is decent and fine in civilization today.

With the Soviet Union generously giving her best sons for world democracy and bearing the brunt of the Nazi drive directed against Britain and the United States, those Negro leaders who still lump fascism and Communism together do not speak for the Negro people. Actually they are playing into the hands of the appeasers and the outright fascist enemies of the Negro and national security.

Unfortunately, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, wrote the following in the Sept. 6 issue of the Pittsburgh Courier:

". . . Fascism and Communism are assaulting the citadel of civilization and human decency. Negro workers, like white workers, must choose the camp they will fight in. The answer is clear. It is the camp of democracy—the brotherhood of man in which there shall be no lines of race, color, religion or national origin."

DENIED BY FACTS

It is somewhat astonishing to find Randolph taking this stand in view of the obvious facts of the day, in view of life itself. His words scarcely make sense.

When, before Hitler treacherously invaded the Soviets, and while the papers were filled with deliberate slanders of a Nazi-Soviet "alliance," one could understand that Randolph's red-baiting was yielding to these provocative lies. One could understand but not justify, for Randolph, as head of an important union and a public figure, should know better. Not even this, however, is the bone of contention at the moment.

But certainly there can be no excuse whatever for lumping fascism and Communism together today as the whole world glories in the magnificent stand of the Red Army against the Nazis.

If Randolph wishes the defeat of Hitler, and the advancement of the cause of the Negro people and of labor, how can he fail to recognize the heroic resistance of the Soviet people? How can he fail to call for all-out aid to the Soviet Union, to Britain and to their allies as have some of the most conservative groups in the country?

The position held by Randolph is that of Lindbergh, with his "white supremacy" doctrines, by Norman Thomas, Sen. Wheeler, by the Hearst and Scripps-Howard newspapers, by the America Firsters, all of which are the fountain-heads of disloyalty and appeasement of Hitler. The appeasers are more and more exposing themselves as the advanced agents of Hitler in this country, as fifth columnists. The Negro people, never disloyal to the cause of democracy, have nothing in any effort to bring about the unity of the Negro people against fascist discrimination in America can be terribly impaired by such splitting tactics. The important victory won in the President's anti-Jim-Crow order last June was achieved because the Communists, unprovoked by such red-baiting, and other progressives plunged into the effort to insure unity of all forces of the Negro people and their supporters.

Once more Randolph is following this dangerous policy, and at an even more critical moment when Hitler's hordes are close to our gates and when outbursts of fascist violence have broken out against Negro draftees. When the Negro people are turning their attention toward the greatest unity with other Americans against Nazism, Randolph raises the false issue of "Communism."

But the Negro people will not be misled or side-tracked. Their heartfelt wish is that Hitlerism everywhere will be destroyed—and that aid on the greatest and most immediate scale should be given to the Soviet Union as well as to other foes of the common enemy. That is the camp which, we are confident, the Negro people will choose.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
OCT 4 1941

Iceland Hotels, Bars, Ordered to Ban Race

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — Unconfirmed reports reaching here state that all cafes, theatres and hotels in Iceland were ordered to bar Negroes as soon as Americans took over. The order is said to have derived from the influence of southerners in the United States Navy.

It is further reported that Canadian white soldiers have created such a problem for Icelandic women that Icelanders who now catch their women in the company of Canadians shave off the women's hair and refuse to have any further relations with them.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Why Should Negroes Be Invited?

By JESSE O. THOMAS

At a regional meeting of the U. S. O., that is now being held on the roof of the Ansley Hotel, Negro delegates were humiliated and embarrassed even though they were accredited representatives of their various organizations when they came to register and to find the place of meeting. They were instructed to use the side entrance to the building and the service elevator.

OCT 8 - 1941

The basic program of United States Service Organization, as stipulated in a folder used during the financial drive for funds to operate, is to serve the religious, spiritual, welfare, educational and social needs in the armed forces and Defense industries of the United States. It stated its purpose also was to contribute to the morale of Defense forces and the community in which they are "based." Some 300 service clubs outside of and adjacent to camps and naval stations as well as Defense production cities representatives were included among the objectives.

The money was raised under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board and the National Travelers' Aide Association. Outside of the National Travelers' Aide Association, all the other participating organizations lay some claim to being infiltrated or permeated by religious influences.

Under these circumstances it would seem that those making arrangement for the conference would have considered a building where Negroes could have ascended and descended on the regular passenger elevator. If no such building could have been found, it seems logical to have excluded the Negro representatives from the list of invited guests. It is difficult to get the point of those promoting a meeting of this kind in the name of and ostencibly for the perservation of Democracy who would calculatively and deliberately embarrass and humiliate an element of those invited to attend the meeting.

OCT 8 - 1941

How could any Negro leave a meeting of this kind enthusiastic about the political society which sanctions this kind of treatment of loyal, patriotic citizens, regardless of whether it is called "Democracy or "Aristocracy". As un-democratic as it may appear, it would be infinitely less embarrassing to self-respecting Negroes if they were not invited at all, rather than being invited and handled upon arriving at the seat of the convention as if they were the victims of some kind of contagious disease.

America is still deploring the treatment that Hitler is according minorities.

When funds were being organized through the financial drive for the current operation of this organization, Negroes' money was not taken at the "side entrance" or conveyed on "service elevators."

47d-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

YOUTH SUES U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Was Barred From Army Air Corps

JAN 22 1941

Judgment Would Establish Rights Of Race to Enlist

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—A suit to compel officials of the War Department to consider his application for enlistment in the United States Army Air Corps as a "flying cadet," was filed here today by Yancey Williams, a student at Howard University.

The complaint which was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, names as defendants Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Chief of Staff Major General George C. Marshall, Adjutant General E. S. Adams, Chief of Air Corps Major General Henry H. Arnold, and Major General Walter S. Grant, commanding general of the third corps area. The suit is being brought not only in his own behalf, William says in the complaint, but also in behalf of all other Negroes "similarly situated."

COMPLETED TRAINING COURSES

In his complaint, Williams, who has completed two years of college work at Howard University, alleges that he has successfully completed the primary and secondary training courses of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and holds a private pilot's license. He passed the physical examination by army doctors at Bolling Field last July. Williams says he met all requirements for application for appointment as a flying cadet, made out his application and transmitted it with all required references and records, to the commanding officer of the third corps area on Nevember 20, 1940. The Commanding General according to the complaint refused to consider the application on the ground that the plaintiff was a Negro.

Williams says he appealed to the Adjutant General and the Secretary of War, and on December 13, 1940 the appeal was refused solely because he was a Negro. The complaint also alleges that during that time and at the present time the defendant officials of the War Department have been advertising in newspapers and over the radio stations requesting citizens to enlist as flying cadets in the Air Corps of the Army of the United States.

The complaint alleges further: "That such conduct on the part of these defendants, who, in their official capacity as officers of the Government and the Army of the United States and charged with the duty of preparation of national defense in a period when the nation according to its cheif executive, the President of the United States faces the gravest emergency in its history, is a violation of the duty and obligation of these defendants to the citizens and government of the United States and contravenes the fundamental principles of the American democracy."

ASKS DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

The complaint asks for a declaratory judgment to establish the rights to Williams and other Negroes similarly situated, and for an injunction to require War Department officials to consider the application of Williams on its merits.

Wendell L. McConnell, of this city, is the student's attorney. McConnell requested the NAACP to furnish attorneys to cooperate with him on the case. The NAACP assigned Thurgood Marshall, its special counsel and W. Robert Ming, Jr., and Leon A. Ranson, both members of the National Legal Commmittee to cooperate in the preparation and filing of the case.

Williams, who is a member of the local branch of the NAACP, has enlisted the support of association's councils throughout the country. Madison S. Jones, Jr., NAACP National Youth Director, stated that the organization's entire youth forces will be mobilized to raise a national defense fund to help Williams prosecute the case.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Story of Jim-Crowism In 'Defense' Industries

JIM CROW. Issued by the Los Angeles Council, National Negro Congress.

FEB 6 1941

By John Meldon

A copy of this slim 28-page pamphlet should be placed in the hands of every trade unionist in America, for within its pages there is contained a documented indictment of one of the growing scourges of American capitalism—the point-blank refusal of "defense" industry employers to hire Negro workers.

The pamphlet makes a searching inquiry into the increasing jim-crow policies of the defense industries, placing sharpest emphasis upon the closed-door policy of the airplane manufacturers. and proves, by giving salient facts, that Negroes are not barred from employment because of their allegd inability to qualify for skilled jobs—but are barred simply because they are Negroes.

The writers of the booklet have placed upon its front cover a letter from the Vultee Aircraft company, in California, in reply to one written by Mr. Robert C. Robinson, a leader of the National Negro Congress, in which the latter called to the attention of the aircraft company the fact that many Negroes were available for jobs in the plant. The answering letter of the compan, signed by its industrial relations head, Mr. W. Gerard Tuttle, is shockingly brazen in its open admissions—admissions which typify the attitude of the majority of the 'defense" employers throughout the country.

FEB 6 1941

Not 'Policy' Of Company

The company's letter to Mr. Robinson stated:

"I regret to say that it is not the policy of this company to employ people other than of the Caucasion race, consequently, we are not in a position to offer your people employment at this time."

"Jim Crow" prints other similar statements emanating from the employers, meanwhile showing that there are thousands of Negro workers in this country, qualified in every possible way—through skilled training in industries, trade school training, many with years of experience, who are virtually told to go to hell by the employers when they ask for jobs.

"Jim Crow" points out that this policy of condemning Negro workers to the bread lines, regardless of their skill as workers, stems directly from the government, and refers to a request recently issued by the Cleveland Civilian Conservation Camps for "over 1,000 instructors in auto mechanics and drivers training for CCC camps."

The requirements listed by this government agency were "Age, 26 to 50, color white; sex male."

Points to Fountain-Head

The pamphlet takes a sharp crack at the fountain-head of this plague—like spread of "Negroes Wanted" by recalling that it was President Roosevelt himself who encouraged the employers when he publicly declared that Negro draftees would be jim-crowed in the U. S. Army.

This reviewer has made a broad survey of discrimination against Negroes in the East, particularly in the "defense" towns, and it is his opinion that to date, the pamphlet "Jim Crow" is the most effectively written expose of the entire set-up. This pamphlet should be read, and acted upon, especially by trade union memebrs, because the ban on Negroes in industry is a problem which the unions, both CIO and AFL have too long neglected. Once the white workers are aroused to the condition, they will realize that today, it is the Negroes who are barred, tomorrow, will be another category, and then, right down the line until unionists as such will be refused employment.

The fight for the right of Negroes to work in the industries is an integral part of the whole fight to save democracy from the savage blows being struck daily by the war-makers.

"Jim Crow" is must reading for all progressives.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

LESTER B. GRANGER SUGGESTS HOLDING UP OF CERTIFICATION FOR SPECIAL TAX PRIVILEGES

Defense Industries Seeking 60-Month Amortization Should First Comply With No-Discrimination Policy

NEW YORK. — A means by which the newly created Office for Production Management of the National Defense Advisory Commission might secure compliance of manufacturers with its "non-discrimination" order has been pointed out to Sidney Hillman, associate director of the agency, by Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Mr. Granger laid blame for the virtual exclusion of skilled Negro workers from defense projects almost wholly upon the Advisory Commission's attitude that it could not enforce its stated policy because it did not possess the necessary executive authority.

Mr. Granger wrote Mr. Hillman that "the Urban League, during the past two months, has carefully gathered data from all parts of the country showing that the restrictions placed against Negro workers by a large part of American industry will not soon be relaxed, even in the interest of national defense, unless the federal government takes definite steps to show the need for such relaxation, as well as its insistence upon it."

Until the beginning of this year, Mr. Granger agreed, it was hardly possible for the Commission to enforce its ruling that firms receiving defense contracts give equal opportunity to workers of all races.

Production Office Has Power

Since January 1, however, he indicated, conditions have changed considerably: first with the creation of the new Office for Production Management, which has more power than the Defense Advisory Commission, and second, with the issuance of an order by the war department on January 4 which permits defense contract holders to obtain special tax privileges only when certified by the Advisory Commission after investigation. Certification may be made on one of three grounds — 1) a Certificate of Necessity; 2)a Certificate of Non-Reimbursement, and 3) a Certificate of Government Protection.

The Certificate of Government Protection may be issued when the commission's investigation shows that the government's interests are adequately protected in its agreement with the contractor holding a national defense contract.

The war department announcement further states that wherever the contractor is reimbursed directly or indirectly by the government for the cost of his new facilities, this Certificate of Government Protection is required in addition to the Certificate of Necessity before he can avail himself of the 60-month amortization period.

"The National Urban League holds that a contractor who arbitrarily refuses to abide by the National Defense Advisory Commission's policy of no racial discrimination in employment is not adequately protecting the interests of the government," Mr. Granger wrote.

'Not to Interest of Government'

"The interests of our government and the entire nation at this time demand that all groups in the population who are concerned with defending democracy shall feel themselves to have an active part in democratic processes and to be participants in the rewards of the democratic system.

"Industrial concerns holding defense contracts because of race are failing to protect the national interests in two ways. They are depriving the nation of the valuable skilled services of a large number of workers; they are also contriving to disrupt the morale of one-tenth of the nation's population.

"Among the greatest offenders in this respect are the aircraft companies of the country. Only two major aircraft concerns in the entire country have been reported to the National Urban League as employing Negro mechanics, and these employ only a few. According to the war department's announcement, several important aircraft companies have applied for Certificates of Government Protection entitling them to special tax privileges. The National Urbar League urges that such certification and special tax privileges be withheld as long as these companies persist in defying the public interest and refuse employment opportunities to Negro workers.

"We hold that such action by the Commission will have a salutary effect in several ways. It will maintain democratic principles by refusing to award public favors to concerns which set themselves against the public interest. It will put some teeth in a statement of policy which previously has been ineffective. It will greatly hearten the loyal but harried Negro citizens of America by giving a sign that they government is prepared to defend their social and political rights as part of our preparation for the larger national defense."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

C.M.E.'s Protest National Defense Discrimination

JAN 31 1941

By C. E. Chapman

JAN 31 1941

CHICAGO.—Expressing sharp and unequivocal disapproval of the shrewdly contrived and dexteriously executed policy of industrialists who are the beneficiaries of the National Defense program, the winter council of the Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis areas, unanimously adopted a set of resolutions protesting "the wide-spread discrimination, prejudice and unfair treatment of Negro citizens by scheming and designing industrialists in the national defense program."

Names Committee

Bishop J. A. Bray presiding bishop of the Sixth Episcopal district, which embraces Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas and part of Indiana urged that should be "nation-wide vigilance on the part of the ministers and the rank and file of the church to the end that the interests of Negro citizens will be adequately safeguarded."

Bishop Bray named the following committee which drew up the resolutions condemning discrimination against Negro citizens in the National Defense Program: Revs. J. C. Allen, Gary, Ind.; N. W. Clark, St. Louis; E. P. Murchison, H. W. Evans, W. J. G. McLin, B. J. Smith, Chicago; and G. Holbert, a Chicago layman.

After exporing certain purported conditions pertaining to discrimination against Negro citizens in the National Defense program, the committee said:

In this day when there is much emphasis upon the preservation of Democratic principles; and engaged as a nation in a National Defense program within our own borders; it is imperative that there be unified effort and solidarity of interests on the part of our citizenry.

"We, the special committee of the Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit areas, in winter council assembled, representing a constituency in excess of 20,000 followers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, do hereby, individually, severally and jointly, condemn with all possible emphasis the widespread discrimination, prejudice and unfair treatment which is accorded Negro citizens in the National Defense program.

Democracy at Home

"We solemnly affirm that we first need Democracy at home before we can consistently advocate Democracy abroad for anybody else. We condemn that one of the surest ways of giving point and strength to our appeals as a nation in the interest of Democracy, is to set our own house in order, first, by permitting the principles of Democracy to be practiced upon all citizens alike, without any regard for race, color or creed. It is unthinkable that our national government shall either sanction or permit certain' phases of Democracy to be enjoyed by one racial element of our national citizenry, and 'certain other' phases of Democracy for other racial elements. There necessarily must and will be democracy of the same kind for all, or there inevitably will be Democracy for none at all.

"We wish to register further with all possible emphasis as our most sober and matured judgment that we cannot have—and need expect to have—'certain parts' of Democracy for the citizens and certain other parts' for black or Negro citizens. Democracy is to be all-inclusive or else it will become all-exclusive, and when the latter occurs, Democracy ceases inevitably.

"We cite as concrete indication of general discrimination against Negro citizens in the National Defense program conditions which exist here in the Chicago area where contracts have been let for $90,000,000 to industrial plants in this area in the National Defense program, and that these industrial plants absolutely refuse to employ Negroes. We likewise view with alarm discrimination practiced in mobilizing man power for the emergencies in our governmental system, a government denominated a 'democracy' in which the theory of equal opportunity for all is so eloquently preached, but which is so lamentably poor and ineffectually practiced.

Cite Negro's Loyalty

"We readily submit for public gaze the Negro's record of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and his willingness to sacrifice for the nation as has been shown by the Negro whenever he has been called upon in the hour of national emergency and danger. We protest against all these and sundry other types of discriminations and injustices, holding our national and state governments responsible for the existence of such lamentable conditions.

"Finally, we advise our constituency to effect organized units in their several communities to communicate with their respective state and national representatives against the legislatures and the United States congress, transmitting to them definite protests against these notorious injustices and discriminations practiced against Negro people, who have been loyal at all times to our nation generally regarded as a democracy."

JAN 31 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

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CHICAGO.—Expressing sharp and unequivocal disapproval of the shrewdly contrived and dexteriously executed policy of industrialists who are the beneficiaries of the National Defense program, the winter council of the Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis areas, unanimously adopted a set of resolutions protesting "the wide-spread discrimination, prejudice and unfair treatment of Negro citizens by scheming and designing industrialists in the national defense program."

Names Committee

Bishop J. A. Bray, presiding bishop of the Sixth Episcopal district, which embraces Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas and part of Indiana, urged that should be "nation-wide vigilance on the part of the ministers and the rank and file of the church to the end that the interests of Negro citizens will be adequately safeguarded."

Bishop Bray named the following committee which drew up the resolutions condemning discrimination against Negro citizens in the National Defense Program: Revs. J. C. Allen, Gary, Ind.; N. W. Clark, St. Louis; E. P. Murchison, H. W. Evans, W. J. G. McLin, B. J. Smith, Chicago; and G. Holbert, a Chicago layman.

After exporing certain purported conditions pertaining to discrimination against Negro citizens in the National Defense program, the committee said:

In this day when there is much emphasis upon the preservation of Democratic principles; and engaged as a nation in a National Defense program within our own borders; it is imperative that there be unified effort and solidarity of interests on the part of our citizenry.

"We, the special committee of the Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit areas, in winter council assembled, representing a constituency in excess of 20,000 followers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, do hereby, individually, severally and jointly, condemn with all possible emphasis the widespread discrimination, prejudice and unfair treatment which is accorded Negro citizens in the National Defense program.

Democracy at Home

"We solemnly affirm that we first need Democracy at home before we can consistently advocate Democracy abroad for anybody else. We condemn that one of the surest ways of giving point and strength to our appeals as a nation in the interest of Democracy, is to set our own house in order, first, by permitting the principles of Democracy to be practiced upon all citizens alike, without any regard for race, color or creed. It is unthinkable that our national government shall either sanction or permit certain' phases of Democracy to be enjoyed by one racial element of our national citizenry, and 'certain other' phases of Democracy for other racial elements. There necessarily must and will be democracy of the same kind for all, or there inevitably will be Democracy for none at all.

"We wish to register further with all possible emphasis as our most sober and matured judgment that we cannot have—and need expect to have—'certain parts' of Democracy for the citizens and certain other parts' for black or Negro citizens. Democracy is to be all-inclusive or else it will become all-exclusive, and when the latter occurs, Democracy ceases inevitably.

"We cite as concrete indication of general discrimination against Negro citizens in the National Defense program conditions which exist here in the Chicago area where contracts have been let for $90,000,000 to industrial plants in this area in the National Defense program, and that these industrial plants absolutely refuse to employ Negroes. We likewise view with alarm discrimination practiced in mobilizing man power for the emergencies in our governmental system, a government denominated a 'democracy' in which the theory of equal opportunity for all is so eloquently preached, but which is so lamentably poor and ineffectually practiced.

Cite Negro's Loyalty

"We readily submit for public gaze the Negro's record of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and his willingness to sacrifice for the nation as has been shown by the Negro whenever he has been called upon in the hour of national emergency and danger. We protest against all these and sundry other types of discriminations and injustices, holding our national and state governments responsible for the existence of such lamentable conditions.

"Finally, we advise our constituency to effect organized units in their several communities to communicate with their respective state and national representatives in the legislatures and the United States congress, transmitting definite protests against these notorious injustices and discriminations practiced against Negro people, who have been loyal at all times to our nation generally regarded as a democracy."

JAN 31 1941

47d-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negroes and Our Defenses

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

IN VIRGINIA, and in other States, unfair discrimination against skilled Negro workers is hampering the arming of America, and contributing to the lag in the defense program. "All-out" defense cannot be achieved, so long as a large body of skil en is prevented by arbitrary s and subtle prejudice from putting its capabilities to maximum use.

This is wholly aside from the injustice involved. In a Commonwealth with some 700,000 Negro citizens out of a total population of 2,677,000, JAN 2 5 1941 right and proper that such a large element be given an adequate share in the benefits of the defense program. Moreover, if 700,000 Virginia citizens are discriminated against in the program, and something like 15,000,000 Negroes in the country as a whole, the effect on national morale and on the prospects for national unity, are apt to be serious.

Camp Lee affords a well-nigh perfect example of the sort of exclusion of skilled Negro workers which is going forward in this State. Hundreds of carpenters, bricklayers, roofers and other skilled members of the building trades are at work on the construction of that great cantonment, but there is understood to be only one Negro among them. It is understood, furthermore, that white men are being brought in from other States and given these jobs although there are skilled Negro workmen in Virginia thoroughly capable of taking them.

In the Newport News area, the story apparently is the same, although there is conflicting evidence on the point. The Norfolk Journal and Guide quotes George L. Zuidema, contractor's executive officer at Fort Eustis, as saying that while he had "seriously considered hiring colored carpenters," he had not done so, "due to the fact that we have sufficient white carpenters to meet our requirements."

The Journal and Guide points out, however' that the State Employment Office "in near-by Newport News is still calling for white carpenters, and a large sign on its door reads plainly "Carpenters Wanted.'." Mr. Zuidema is said to have made the above quoted declaration, in response to an inquiry from Representative S. Otis Bland, who had received a petition from 25 Negro carpenters desirous of working on defense construction in the area. It was stated that over 1,100 Negroes are employed in this particular contractor's organization, but that they are all performing tasks requiring no skills.

It is in the skilled trades that shortages are being experienced in the defense program throughout America, whereas there is ample common labor to take care of all requirements, certainly for the present.

But if skilled men are to be left idle, simply because they are colored, the shortages in this field may grow worse, instead of better, and the defense program, so vital to America's survival, may fail.

The skills, actual and potential, of the Negro ought to be utilized to the fullest. In so far as it lies in their power, any contractors who are not giving Negroes their rightful share of the skilled work for which they are fitted, should endeavor to rectify this injustice. And agencies for the training of Negro workers in skilled trades should everywhere be developed and encouraged.

It is only by some such steps as these that America's skilled workers can be fully mobilized for the gigantic task of making this country ready for any emergency.

ing these courses is about one-third that of the whites taking similar courses in the institutions which offer vocational training to whites, and as that is a slightly higher percentage than the proportion of Negroes to whites in the Virginia population, this is an excellent showing. Vocational training for both white and colored must be expanded and developed, but adult Negroes in Virginia are getting their share of this sort of schooling at the present time.

It may well be asked, however, what it boots a Negro to become a skilled carpenter or bricklayer at one of these vocational schools, if he can't utilize his skill when he completes the course. For, as we noted in this place yesterday, virtually no Negro workmen are being employed on the great defense construction jobs at Camp Lee, in the Hampton Roads area and elsewhere, except in unskilled or semiskilled jobs. Some are going North in search of work, and even there, they are experiencing difficulties.

JAN 2 5 1941

Why should the State operate a Division of Trade and Industrial Education in its Department of Education, under the able supervision of Dr. B. H. Van Oot, and devote a great deal of time and thought to the training of Negroes in vocational skills, if these citibens of Virginia are to be denied an adequate opportunity to utilize the training they have acquired?. Why should the State collaborate with private industries in the conduct of apprenticeship schools, and join with the localities in financing some of them, if a group of citizens, representing 26 per cent of the population, is to be denied any benefits from those apprenticeship schools?

The situation which has grown up with respect to the lack of employment opportunities for Negroes in Virginia, is not anybody's fault, in the sense that the blame can be placed on any single doorstep. It is the result of an evolutionary growth, and of the interplay of forces. But it needs to be remedied. We hope to indicate some of the remedies in future editorials.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Granger Tells War Dept. to Enforce Rule

JAN 18 1941

"The War Department has power for the first time to enforce the National Defense Advisory Commission's ruling that firms receiving defense contracts give equal opportunity to workers of all races."

This is the view of Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, in a statement to Sidney Hillman, associate director of the commission.

According to Mr. Granger, colored skilled workers are excluded from virtually all defense projects because of the commission's attitude that it cannot enforce its own policies.

3 Bases for Certificates

Under date of January 4, the War Department, Granger says, issued an order which permits defense contract holders to obtain certain special tax privileges only when certified by the Advisory Commission after investigation. Certification may be made on one of three grounds:

1. Certificate of necessity.
2. Certificate of non-reimbursement.
3. Certificate of govenment protection.

If the contractor is to be reimbursed for the money spent for plant or equipment within a five year period, he must have from the War Department, a certificate of necessity and a certificate of government protection.

The Urban League holds that a contractor who arbitrarily refuses to abide by the National Defense Advisory Commission's policy of no racial discrimination in employment is not adequately protecting the interests of the government, and this certificate can be held up until he agrees to do this.

Only two major air-craft concerns in the entire country are employing colored mechanics and those employ only a few. Mr. Granger says all the air-craft companies have applied for certificates of government protection entitling them to special tax privileges.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SEEK REMOVAL OF ALL WHITE DRAFT BOARD

JAN 12 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Removal of a white local draft board chairman in Jamaica, New York, for making "vicious and slanderous statements against Negroes in connection with the appeal of a case involving a Negro draftee who sought deferment was asked of Governor Herbert Lehman this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The draft official, Edward Warnke, chairman of local board No. 261, in Jamaica, is charged with having sent a memorandum including the following statements to the appeals board in connection ith the case of Leon Melvin, who sought deferment on the ground that he had dependents:

"This particular case is common in our particular board. We have a large colored population and there seems to be no regard for moral or financial responsibility and some get tired of one woman and then decide they can live with some one else. . . .

"It is the consensus of opinion in this board that this type of registrant knows very little about the truth. It is our opinion that a year's military training will do a great deal to straighten this gentleman out."

JAN 12 1941

In a letter to the governor, which pointed out that Warnke has shown himself to be unfit to serve on a draft board, the association said:

"We respectfully submit that any person holding such views and who gratuitously would slander an entire race is unfit for service in the drafting of men who may go forth to die for democracy.

"We therefore respectfully urge that Mr. Warnke be removed as chairman of local board No. 261 and from any other position in connection with the selective service. This should be done not only to remove a man who holds and expresses such vicious sentiments but also as an object lesson to others who may be inclined to slander any racial or religious minority or any part of our national population."

A previous complaint against Warnke, on the same grounds, had been launched with Col. Arthur V. McDermott, by Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the Jamaica branch of the association, when the association wrote to the governor.

he Daily Worker
ew York, N. Y.

ERNEST CALLOWAY

Admit Army Jim-Crow, But Draft Negro Despite It

JAN 8 1941

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (U.P.)—A Chicago draft board, in a formal ruling, agreed today with charges of a draftee that "deep-seated prejudices" against Negroes exist in the U. S. Army and Navy.

The opinion was given by local board No. 81 in rejecting the appeal of Ernest Calloway, Negro educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America (Red Caps), from classification under 1A rating.

Calloway had contended he did not want to become a member of the armed forces because of racial discriminations. He said he based his objections "not only on religious grounds but also because such discrimination assigns Negroes to special undesirable types of service."

It its decision, the local board also ruled that Calloway could not appeal to the State Appeals Board

"It is the opinion of the board," the ruling said, "that the social ills of which Mr. Calloway complains are true, but this board is without power to remedy the said ills and affords no forum for their discussion and redress . . . therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class 1A."

Calloway said the board had "arbitrarily cut off all appeal and tied me up in red tape." He said he would investigate further legal steps in an attempt to appeal the ruling.

Memphis Press-Scimitar
January 10, 1941

CHARGES OF NEGROES TERMED GROUNDLESS

Woodcock Says Civil Liberties Not Violated Here

Department of Justice officials said yesterday in Washington that an investigation of a complaint of police discrimination against negroes at Memphis had disclosed no violation of civil liberties.

They said that Amos W. Woodcock, an attorney for the department's Criminal Division reached the conclusion, after an inquiry, that there was no ground for Federal intervention at Memphis.

Mr. Woodcock reported he had discussed with Police Commissioner Joe Boyle charges of police harassment of negro stores and was told by Mr. Boyle that the unusual surveillance was part of a police effort to "clean up" Memphis.

Mr. Woodcock said he also talked to the police chief and county attorney general. He said he discussed the whole question of civil liberties with the officials. His report, it was added, concluded the inquiry.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Papers to be Filed in D.C. on Monday

JAN 11 1941

WASHINGTON

Local offices of the NAACP announced Tuesday that the association will file suit against the War Department Monday.

Attorneys will be Dr. Charles H. Houston, formerly special counsel for the NAACP, and Leon Ransome, professor at the Howard University Law School.

The suit, directed against the Secretary of War, asks the Federal courts to compel the army air corps to admit a qualified graduate of the Civil Aeronautics Schools.

Attorneys refused to give the name of the student who is permitting his name to be used.

It is understood that the association is basing its suit upon the non-discrimination clause in the Selective Service Act, which states:

"Any person, regardless of race or color, shall be afforded an opportunity for induction in the land and naval forces . . . also in the interpretation and execution of this act [Selective Service] there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color."

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

DRAFT BOARD DENIES ARMY "JIM CROW" APPEAL!

JAN 16 1941

Chicago, Ill.—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today that it will take action in the case of Ernest Calloway, whose request was exemption from military service because "the United States Army denies me or any other Negro the right and opportunity to make an equal contribution to the welfare and defense of my country," was denied in a draft board ruling here Wednesday, January 8.

JAN 10 1941

Calloway, educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of American (Red Caps), had his case officially referred to the N.A.A.C.P. on January 9, according to Ira Williams, president of the branch, after local draft board No. 81 had also ruled that the union officials could not appeal his case to the State Appeals Board.

Admitting the truth of a statement made by Calloway January 1 in a letter to the board pointing out that "deep-seated prejudices" exist against me and other Negroes in the U. S. Army and Navy," board officials nevertheless ruled in a formal opinion handed down January 8 that:

"It is the opinion of the board, that the social ills of which Mr. Calloway complain are true, but this board is without power to remedy the said ills and affords no forum for their discussion and redress . . therefore, the registrant is hereby placed in Class

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EXCUSING THEIR CHIEF

JAN

The War and Navy departments of the national government are "not fully cognizant of the implication of democracy," says Opportunity Magazine, whose editors are among top-flight Negro New Dealers. They say further:

"They (Army and Navy chiefs) may receive orders from the Chief Executive, but unless he implements those orders in detail they will find a way to emasculate them."

These editors then proceed to lambast industry for the way it is showing race prejudice in preparation for national defense, refusing to give jobs to Negro Americans.

Colored New Dealers can always find an excuse for President Roosevelt failing to live up to their high recommendation of him as a regular "bleeding heart" for the down trodden Negro race. Mr. Roosevelt very notably takes care of a few of them and they in turn very competently take care of him with excuses for his failure to make the Presidency function in giving justice to the Negro in proportion to the strength that Negro voters have given the New Deal at the ballot box.

JAN 17 1941

Now as a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt or any other President has power to make the Army, Navy or any other government unit respect his desire for the avoidance of racial discrimination in giving citizens work. All the President has to do is to say what he means and mean what he says. That is the way the other Roosevelt,—President Theodore Roosevelt—got his wishes respected.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Sues War Department For Refusing Him A Place In Air Corps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A suit to compel officials of the War Department to consider his application for enlistment in the United States army air corps as a "flying cadet," was filed here by Yancey Williams, a student at Howard University.

JAN 25 1941

The complaint which was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, names as defendants Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Chief of Staff Major General George C. Marshall, Adjutant General E. S. Adams, Chief of Air Corps Major General Henry H. Arnold, and Major General Walter S. Grant, commanding general of the third corps area. The suit is being brought not only in his own behalf, Williams says in the complaint, but also in behalf of all other Negroes "similarly situated."

In his complaint, Williams, who has completed two years of college work at Howard University, alleges that he has successfully completed the primary and secondary training courses of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and holds a private pilot's license. He passed the physical examination by army doctors at Bolling Field last July. Williams says he met all requirements for application for appointment as a flying cadet, made out his application and transmitted it with all required references and records, to the commanding officer of the third corps area on November 20, 1940, The commanding General according to the complaint refused to consider the application on the ground that the plaintiff was a Negro.

Williams says he appealed to the Adjutant General and the Secretary of War, and on December 13, 1940, the appeal was refused solely because he was a Negro. The complaint also alleges that during that time and at the present time the defendant officials of the War Department have been advertising in newspapers and over the radio requesting qualified citizens to enlist as flying cadets in the Air Corps of the Army of the United States.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP Urges "Full Speed Ahead" On Anti-Jim Crow National Defense Campaign

JAN 25 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Urging that the campaign be pushed forward "harder than ever on all fronts," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called upon branches of the organization throughout the country to "develop and set in motion a community-wide program" for breaking down the barriers keeping Negroes from employment in defense industry and relegating them to segregated roles in the country's armed forces.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE ORDER CHECKS JIM-CROW

JAN 25 1941 JAN 18 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Discrimination against Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers on the extensive $281,000,000 defense housing program was banned this week through an executive order issued by John M. Carmodv. Federal Works Administrator.

Seeking to assure full participation of Negro workers in the employment phases of the huge construction program, Mr. Carmody, acting under the authority vested in the FWA Administrator by Section 11 of the Act of October 14, 1940, issued the following regulation under which all contracts must be prosecuted:

"There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or political affiliations in the employment of persons, qualified by training and experience, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof."

At the same time, the FWA Administrator established machinery to implement the Agency's non-discrimination policy and to handle specific complaints growing out of possible violations. Copies of the regulation were sent to all contractors working on defense housing and the executive order was published in the Federal Register on Thursday, January 9.

Mr. A. J. Sarre, the Director of Personnel of the Federal Works Agency, and Mr. W. J. Trent, Jr., who is the Racial Relations Officer in that office, will give special attention to the enforcement of the regulation against discrimination in work on the defense housing program.

Thirty-two defense housing projects, containing 13,035 dwelling units, will be constructed by the United States Housing Authority at an estimated cost of more than $45,000,000 in contracts.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Defense Job Equality to Be Enforced

JAN 18 1941

WASHINGTON

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Contractors Notified

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A. J. Sarre, white, F.W.A. director of personnel, and W. J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer in that office, will give special attention to the enforcement of the regulation.

$150,000,000 Allowed

The vast defense housing program includes the construction of an undetermined number dwelling units to be erected with the $150,000,000 appropriation authorized in the Lanham Act. A number of these projects are now under construction.

Thirty-two defense housing projects, containing 13,035 dwelling units, will be constructed by the United States Housing Authority at an estimated cost of more than $45,000,000 in contracts.

Other phases of the program include the bulk of the housing provided for in the War Department's share of the $100,000,000 housing allocation in the Second Suplemental Defense Appropriation Act.

The Secretary of War recently allocated $54,700,000 of this sum to the FWA for housing projects for families of enlisted army men and for married civilian army personnel. The Public Buildings Administration will construct a minimum of sixty-eight projects in this connection.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOULD PUNISH GUILTY FIRMS

FEB 15 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A bill to prohibit racial discrimination against persons seeking employment in national defense industries was introduced in the House last Wednesday by Representative Thomas F. Ford, Democrat, of California.

The bill would make it unlawful for any person performing a Government contract to discriminate against any individual on account of age, sex, race or color in hiring workers. Any contractor engaged in national defense production, who violates this provision, would be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000.

By the terms of the bill "person" is defined as "an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any organized group of persons. "Government contract" is defined as "a contract with the United States for the construction for the United States of any building, machinery, equipment, or facilities, or for the furnishing to the United States of articles, materials, supplies, or services."

According to advices reaching Washington, the worst offenders in excluding colored men from employment are the aircraft plants to which millions of dollars in contracts have been awarded by the United States Army and Navy through the National Defense Advisory Commission.

So far the Commission has taken no action except to state in its statement of labor policy, which was approved by the President, that there should be no discrimination on account of age, sex, race or color.

JAN 13 1941

The chief excuse said to be offered by aircraft corporations having national defense contracts is that white men will not work with colored men, although there are thousands of colored and white men working together in the automobile industry, the rubber industry and the iron and steel industry.

Resolution Calling For Investigation Of Jim Crow in Defense Backed By Several Senators

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Want Open Probe of Treatment of Negroes in Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps—Byrnes Committee Said by Walter White to Be Chief Obstacle—Job Discrimination to Be Stressed.

FEB 8 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Plans have been completed for the introduction in Congress next week of a resolution calling for an investigation of the treatment of the Negro in the entire national defense program including the Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps, with particular emphasis on jobs in defense industry, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced last Friday.

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, who spent sometime in Washington this week consulting with Senators and ironing out details of the resolution, will return to the Capital Monday. The resolution, which will be sponsored by a number of Senators, representing all sections of the country, will probably be introduced in the Senate during the middle of the week, Mr. White said.

CHIEF OBSTACLE. BYRNES COMMITTEE

"The chief obstacle to getting the investigation under way," he said, "appears to be the Senate Committee on Audit and Control, whose chairman is Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, long a foe of anti-lynching legislation, and reported to be President Roosevelt's choice for the U. S. Supreme Court." Other members of this committee, which will be asked to provide the funds for the investigation, are: Millard T. Tydings, of Maryland; Carl Hayden, of Arizona, and Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire.

According to the N.A.A.C.P. secretary, present plans call for public hearings when witnesses, including officials of the Army, Navy and others high up in the government, labor union officials and qualified Negroes who have been refused jobs in defense industry, will be heard.

"We are placing particular stress on the question of jobs," he said, "because it is here that Negroes have suffered most, despite the fact that in addition to $17,000,000 already appropriated, Congress will probably appropriate $25,000,000 more for industrial defense contracts during the current session."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Probe Of Defense Bias Will Be Sought

JAN

NEW YORK.—Introduction in Congress of a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of the status and treatment of the Negro in the national defense program will be sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here. JAN 30 1941

According to officials of the organization the name of the senator who will introduce the resolution will be made known within the next few days.

The announcement followed action taken by the association's board of directors at their monthly meeting held here at the NAACP's national headquarters, 69 Fifth avenue. At this meeting the board, following a lengthy discussion of the question, voted to seek a Congressional investigation into every phase of the defense program, particularly the nation-wide discrimination practiced against Negroes in the matter of employment, by firms holding federal contracts, and the refusal of vocational training to Negroes in defense training, classes, a project financed by the government.

The investigation would also include a thorough probe into the discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy, Army Air Corps, Medical reserve, and in the operation of local draft boards throughout the country.

Will Seek Public Hearing

The resolution will call for public hearings, the announcement said, and the taking of testimony from officials of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, employers, leaders of trade unions, and the submission of information gathered by the association as a result of two national surveys now nearing completion.

In the event that discrimination is not abolished after the investigation, the announcement said, the Association will seek the introduction of bills in Congress to require inclusion of anti-discrimination clauses in all industrial defense contracts financed in whole or in part by the federal government, and to amend the National Labor Relations Act by denying the protection of this Act to unions which discriminate either directly or indirectly against Negroes.

In making the announcement officials of the organization stated that they would "leave no stone unturned" in pushing the investigation to the limit.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Discrimination Denied in U. S. Defense Work

FEB 11 1941

By the Associated Press

Hampton, Va., Feb. 10.—The Federal Works Agency will begin an immediate inquiry into alleged discrimination against Negroes on National Defense housing projects in the Tidewater area of Virginia, John M. Carmody, administrator, said today in a letter to the Hampton Institute Builders Conference.

This announcement was a highlight of the opening session of 200 colored builders from 20 States, who gathered to discuss the "Negro Builder and National Defense."

George Zuidima, hiring agent for contractors engaged in the construction of Fort Eustis, appeared before the conference to answer reports that skilled colored carpenters were being discriminated against there.

zZuidima said that "you can't change custom over night," but pointed out that 2,300 of the 5,800 employes at Fort Eustis were Negro skilled and unskilled workers.

Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secreetary of the National Urban League, who made today's principal address, charged that Carmody's pronouncement against discrimination was nothing more than a "pious wish."

"Efficiency isn't half so important as democracy," said Granger, in answering what he termed "specious pleas that the cause of efficiency in defense projects made it impossible to hire Negroes at this time."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAILY EDITORIALS SCORE ARMY POLICY

FEB 22 1941

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20—Leading Connecticut daily newspapers are backing the state administration in its controversy with army authorities over the acceptance of Negro draftees. In front page editorials the newspapers score the army over race discrimination and the ambiguity of their positions in preparing to defend democracy by engaging in the very undemocratic practices of refusing to accept the services of American citizens because of their color. They unanimously declare "it's a blot upon the country."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Leaders to Protest Discrimination in Arming

MAR 25 1941

Seventy-five Chicago Negro leaders will go to Washington, D. C., tomorrow to protest against race discrimination in the national preparedness program. The trip is sponsored by the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, representing 175,000 Chicago Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITES ONLY

APR 5 - 1941

Army Wants Parachute Jumpers, But Makes No Provision for Negroes.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Although the United States Army has just started recruiting some 1,500 officers and men for new parachute units, the same Jim Crow policy in respect to these units prevails as in the Marine Corps.

One of the world's foremost parachutists, "Daredevil" Jones, is a Negro.

The army order for the new white recruits was issued Saturday. APR 5 - 1941

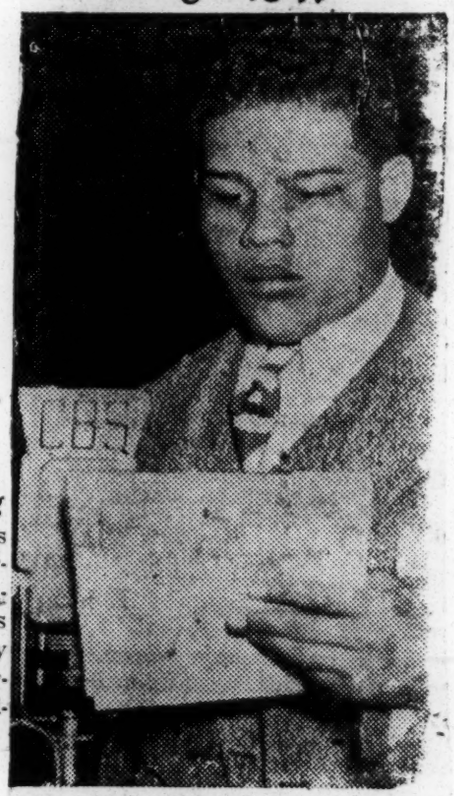
The Courier immediately contacted Judge William E. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and inquired if any provision had been made for Negro recruits.

Mr. Hastie informed The Courier that there is no present position for Negro parachute recruits.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Speaks on CBS

APR 5 - 1941



JOE LOUIS

Heavyweight champion of the world was one of a stellar cast which appeared on the Columbia network last Sunday under the auspices of the National Urban League which is conducting a campaign to secure better employment opportunities for colored people. APR 5 - 1941

Others who appeared on the program were Marian Anderson, Ethel Waters, Bill Robinson, Duke Ellington, Anne Wiggins Brown, John Kirby, Louis Armstrong and the Golden Gate quartet. (ANP)

47d-1941

FULL CITIZENSHIP

Under "What the People Say" o n this page is a letter written by one of the most learned and progressive ministers in Chicago—Dr. THarold M. Kingsley of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Because of its positive, uncompromising tone together with the peculiar circumstances of its origin, we deem it appropriate to comment on this letter.

The separation of soldiers' camps into colored and white sections, the lack of library and recreational facilities for the Negro trainee, and the recent declaration made by the Secretary of the Navy that democracy would blow up the navy, disturb Doctor Kingsley. He believes that if democracy carries with it sufficient explosives to blow up the Navy, then the Navy should be subjected to the test. Moreover, he is strongly of the opinion that something should be done toward the abolition of segregated induction, racial division in camps, exclusive racial personnel in the Navy, and all other practices that contravene democracy. He writes:

"This war situation certainly presents some paradoxical situations to the already harassed Negro. First, Oswald Garrison Villard (former editor of the Nation) said that the Negro is approaching the war without enthusiasm. Mordecai Johnson (president of Howard University) recently at a Roundtable of Christians and Jews gave us a dramatic illustration of what Hitler might be thinking about these soft spots in our American life.

"The best position that we poor ministers can take is ths: that war is a barbaric and unchristan institution; that we can only justify it on the same ground that robbers and predatory animals; that we must always hope that our enemies may some day be clothed and in their right mnd again and rejoin the brotherhood of humanity."

In saying that we should fight at the same time the battle for full citizenship rights and the battle for the ideals of America, Doctor Kingsley makes a point that should be weighed carefully by all those who believe that democracy is the only form of political government which gives promise of an abundant life to racial minorities. He says:

"Our difficulties in American life are a family quarrel, and while we fight among ourselves we must present a solid front against outside foes.

"I am clearly convinced that we should not wait to win the battle of full citizenship completely and finally before we take up the defense of our country. In fact, according to the Constitution of the United States both our property and our lives are subject to the call of the government as the price for the limted democracy that we may enjoy.

"Fifth column activities will put Negroes in a much weaker position than they are now. It is sound wisdom that we fight both of these battles at the same time—the battle for full citizenship rights and the battle for the ideals of America as presented in our foreign policy by President Roosevelt."

If more of our leaders were as frank and unequivocal as Doctor Kingsley, the Negro masses would have a clearer perception of the role they are to play in the crisis that threatens. Our people are divided, confused and bewildered. All this is caused by the silence maintained by our top leadership——

—Chicago Defender

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Anti-Semitism in Congress

SUDDEN death in the House of Representatives last week highlighted one of America's most tragic problems: the growth of anti-Semitism. Rep. Michael Edelstein of New York suffered a fatal heart attack after replying to a vehement anti-Semitic outburst by Representative Rankin of Mississippi. The gentleman from the poll-tax South had indulged in Coughlin's gibbering about "international Jewish brethren" whom he held responsible for the war in Europe. This is by no means the first such anti-Semitic ranting on the floor of the US Congress—Representative Edelstein's answer, which brought on his death, was in reply not only to Rankin but to expressions of racial prejudice which he had heard since he entered Congress last year. These expressions have only grown more frequent since the outbreak of war.

Some of the press has tried to make Edelstein a democratic martyr, and Rankin a symbol of forces that oppose war. This, of course, contradicts truth. Anti-Semitism has been spread by both war camps, by the Coughlinites and Fords and by the Rooseveltians. The administration releases the Christian Fronters who cached arms stolen from the government; it furthers anti-alien drives which follow the Hitler technique; its "defense" industries discriminate against Jews as well as Negroes. And it is allied with a British government which coddles anti-Semitic Polish colonels in London. Edelstein was a loyal follower of this administration. So, indeed, was Rankin, who pretends to oppose war but voted for most administration war measures, including the Lend-Lease Act.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

PVT. JAMES CROW.

Toward the close of one of his interesting stories from the southern camps John Thompson, a Tribune reporter, called attention to the fact that a considerable number of Negroes from the 6th [Chicago] corps area had been sent for training to Camp Davis, near Wilmington, N. C. Most of these young men were born and brought up in the north and are therefore having their first experience with Jim Crow laws. Needless to say, it is a distressing experience which the communities in the vicinity of Camp Davis, despite their enthusiasm for war, are doing little or nothing to relieve.

Too many of the camps have been located in the south in response to the political desires of southern congressmen, but there are still many posts in the north to which the northern colored boys could have been sent. The New Dealers talk a lot about their sympathy for Negroes, but they seldom give any evidence of it.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Hits Slander Of Negroes in Sat. Eve. Post

South Side, Chicago.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

On the cover of a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post was a picture of a Negro woman sweeping dust under a rug. Is this representative of Negro women? No! But this is what the Post and its advertisers would have you think.

Negro Workers

Their cover is but a reflection of thein generala policy toward the Negro people. Stories by Octavus Roy Cohen, which appear in the Post quite often, portray the Negro as an easy-going gambling idler who never struggles except for petty things and then uses a razor for a convincer.

Recently the Post carried an article by a Negro reformist, Walter White, in which he bemoaned the fact that Negroes were being jim-crowed and discriminated against in the U. S. army and navy, and completely barred from the marine corps and had no chance to give their lives to extend the "four freedoms" (and American imperialism) to the corners of the earth. Thus the Saturday Evening Post waves a tiny American flag at the 13 million oppressed Negro people in the United States.

Examine the advertisers in the Post in any issue for years back. You will find the ads of General Motors, Fisher body, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, LaSalle, Cadillac, Nylon, Pyraline, Cellophane, Frigidaire, Duco, Delco and a score of others in the same family of which the profits flow to Delaware into the house of duPont, one of if not the biggest war profiteers. duPont who has never even pretended to be a friend of the Negro people.

There is no need to look for the editorial page of the Saturday Evening Post to determine its policies. They are stated very plainly on the advertising pages and occasionally, on the cover.

A NEGRO WORKER.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

F. D. R. ATTACKS DISCRIMINATION IN DEFENSE JOBS

Reports Received Negroes Not Getting Share Of Work In Test

JUN 16 1941

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP)—Asserting that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management Sunday to take immediate steps to deal "effectively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Mr. Roosevelt said that "No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important," he added, "for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he declared, "that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities." . . .

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the office of production management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

JUN 17 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO CHEMISTS NOT WANTED IN DEFENSE, SAYS

Writer In "Friday" Exposes Discrimination Found In Big Industries

JUN 13 1941

NEW YORK—"We're good for dying—but how do we live?" asks Fitzgerald Bramwell, Negro chemical engineer, in FRIDAY'S current issue. Bramwell is a graduate of Cornell Union. He is highly trained in a profession now vitally needed in defense. Yet, though he has tried at the many plants where chemical engineers are in demand, he is not wanted.

In his article in FRIDAY Magazine Bramwell, who is thirty-two years old, physically and mentally fit for the practise of his profession, points out that he has trudged from plant to plant where in print and over the radio the executives have pleaded for trained help. Bramwell dwells on the ironic fact that the 'democracy' of the executives who are busily issuing statements about 'sacrifices' necessary for democracy is curiously 'color-bound.' It draws the color line when it comes to hiring competent Negroes for any jobs outside the most menial.

He names the Sperry Gyroscope Company as one which bars Negroes. Among the airplane companies he mentions Wright Aeronautical, Vultee Aircraft and Brewster Aircraft as firms which refuse jobs to Negroes. But these firms are only a few practicing the policy of the color line.

As Bramwell says in his FRIDAY article, "Jim Crow is King. Otherwise why should the color of a man's skin bar him from job opportunities? We are ready to fight to free the oppressed. But to us this also means liberation of America's Negro population which lives today under the bonds of a Fascism as deliberate as any Hitler has imposed on any conquered nation. Our Fight Is Right Here."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DEFENSE HANDLING OF NEGROES SCORED

JUN 12 1941

Council for Democracy Charges Discrimination by Industry, Army, Navy and Marines

'2D CLASS' CITIZENS SEEN

Pamphlet Says 'Dangerous and Stupid Policy' Is Threat to Unity of Nation

The Council for Democracy, a national organization headed by Raymond Gram Swing and "dedicated to propagation of American faith in democracy," issued a pamphlet entitled "The Negro and Defense" yesterday, charging that Negroes are being treated as "second class" citizens in the armed forces and defense industries.

After citing examples of discrimination by labor unions, aviation and other industries, and the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the council particularly assailed the lack of training facilities for Negroes. It asserted the Negro was condemned to a vicious circles "in which manufacturers refuse to hire Negroes on the ground they are not trained, and schools refuse them on the ground there will be no jobs for those trained."

The pamphlet said "exclusion and humiliation of the Negro are complete" in the Navy and Marine Corps. "This attitude of the Navy and Marine Corps," it continued, "led to their being characterized by the Hampton Institute Conference on the Negro in National Defense as representing 'the most undemocratic and un-American aspect of our government.'"

Army Policy Attacked

Attacking the Army's policy "that Negroes shall be enrolled and trained in segregated units," it contends that at least this segregation should not be used as in the past to "degrade" Negro soldiers to work battalions, officers' servants and menial labor.

Negroes have been consistently denied the opportunity for Army aviation training, although it was noted a segregated air field is to be built at Tuskegee Institute. Late last year, it went on, the National Guard had fewer colored units than before the first World War.

Calling it "a dangerous and stupid policy which compels one-tenth of our population to fight simply for an opportunity to participate" in the American struggle to preserve democracy at a time when the nation needs all its manpower, skill and popular support from all groups, the council urged action "from the top and from the ground up."

"From the top," it declared, "such effort must take the form of control by the nation, through its command of the defense forces and of those agencies controlling the production of defense material."

JUN 12 1941

Asserting that the government, in order to take such action, must have the backing of well-informed local opinion, the council urged community action by small local groups to break down discrimination against the Negro, including surveys to determine where non-employment of Negroes exists and of Negro health and housing, letters to the press, radio appeals and discussion groups.

Danger to Nation Seen

The council warned that if Negroes were allowed to be an "embittered and disillusioned people" they would become a danger to the nation in wartime and "fertile groun for subversive propaganda, agitation and unrest."

Since the booklet was prepared, said an addendum attached to it, information has reached the council that two of the companies cited as discriminating against Negroes have changed their policies. It found this hopeful sign of what public opinion could do toward "extending equality to the Negro."

The pamphlet was based on information supplied by a national panel of consultants, including Will W. Alexander, consultant on minority groups, OPM; Jonathan Daniels, editor, The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer; Walter White, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Professor Otto Klineberg, Columbia University; Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator; Dr. Joseph S. Roucek of Hofstra College, and Herbert J. Seligman, author. It was the third in the "Democracy in Action" series published by the council after being prepared by members of a panel of more than 300 American authorities in the social sciences, working in cooperation with the Council's Committee of Correspondence, of which Professor C. J. Friedrich of Harvard is chairman.

JUN 12 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A NEW DEAL "HEADACHE"

Under the caption of "Pvt. James Crow," the Chicago Tribune of Saturday, June 14, carried the following editorial:

JUN 20 1941

"Toward the close of his interesting stories from the southern camps, John Thompson, a Tribune reporter, called attention to the fact that a considerable number of Negroes from the 6th (Chicago) corps area had been sent for training to Camp Davis, near Wilmington, N. C. Most of these young men were born and brought up in the north and are therefore having their first experience of Jim Crow laws. Needless to say, it is a distressing experience which the communities in the vicinity of Camp Davis, despite their enthusiasm for war, are doing little or nothing to relieve.

"Too many of the camps have been located in the South in response to the political desires of southern congressmen, but there are still many posts in the north to which the northern colored boys could have been sent. The New Dealers talk a lot but their sympathy for Negroes, but they seldom give any evidence of it."

JUN 20 1941

We can assure the Tribune that their Mr. Thompson has written accurately about the bigotry prevalent in the vicinities where army camps have been located. That it has served to sap the morale of colored soldiers, getting prepared for their baptism of fire in defense of "democracy", is another thing that can be frankly stated.

It is time that the Federal Government quit coddling congressmen or local authorities or the people in any community where army camps are located and assert the power of this nation to protect the men it is preparing to defend this country.

When the decision was made to send thousands of colored soldiers to Southern camps for training the expectation of every decent American was that these boys would be treated with the same consideration that the soldiers of any other race were treated. And they would have been so treated had the Federal authorities made it plain that Uncle Sam would exert the might of his office to see to it that all soldiers were treated civilly. The failure of government officials to do this is one of the outstanding blunders of the present "defense effort."

JUN 20 1941

47d-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Soldiers Say Southern Replacement Center At Rustin Once Scene Of Lynching And Discrimination

RUSTIN, La., Sept. 25—(ANP) — Southern army replacement centers are as much hell as Southern M.P.'s, according to Pvts. Harold Markhume and John Ford, and Corp. David Laughlin, of the 94th Engineer battalion.

It is reported that the new brick school building here being used by the second army as a replacement center during the maneuvers is used exclusively by white troops. Negro soldiers are examined and processed in a tent some 200 yards from the building. Too, colored soldiers are not allowed to come near the school.

Sleep on Floor

Sleeping and eating quarters for Negro troops are about three miles from the replacement center. There, they are forced to sleep on the floor with only two blankets White soldiers, however, are issued a cot and two blankets. Meals are leftovers from what the white troops have eaten, according to colored soldiers stationed here. In some instances, they must prepare their own meals or have them prepared by young women of the USO. The USO branch here is reputed to be the only such station for colored troops in the south.

One soldier, Pvt. Markhume of Detroit, protested the discriminatory treatment being accorded him, and alleges that the commanding officer of the replacement center told him the school building had been donated for the use of the army, only on condition that no Negro troops be permitted to receive service there. This town was the scene of a sensational lynching a few years ago.

USO Services Inadequate

However, the USO for colored troops, housed in Rustin's Negro high school, is doing a good job of administering to soldiers' need for recreation. Employing 30 attractive young women as hostesses, the branch furnishes refreshments and dancing for the soldiers. This is, however, far inadequate for the number of soldiers in the vicinity. On the other hand, white soldiers in the same area have dozens of USO units, in addition to parishes of Sabine, Winn, Natchitoches, and DeSoto, access to the facilities of WPA state library, and numerous other forms of entertainment.

No discrimination in the Camp Robinson hospital has been reported.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Doctor Is Barred By Navy Officials

SEP 30 1941

Had Passed All Examinations; Is Turned Down

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Navy does not want Dr Harold J. Franklin of Jersey City N. J., as assistant surgeon with the rank of junior lieutenant even though he passed all examinations —written, oral and physical—necessary for that post.

Dr. Franklin, who is now an interne at Medical Center in Jersey City, brought all the documents in his case to the office of the NAACP here including the final word from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department: "You did not meet physical qualifications for appointment."

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SEP 30 1941

Dr. Franklin wrote to the Navy May 25, 1941, and on May 27, he received a letter containing a circular, instructions for filing his application, and information that the next examination for appointment in the medical corps of the Navy would be held August 11 to 15, inclusive.

Proof that the Navy is anxious to secure surgeons may be seen in the cordial tone of the letter, whose salutation was "Dear Dr. Franklin", and whose ending contained the phrase "With kind regards."

Under date of July 21, Dr. Franklin was notified to report to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9 a. m. August 11 for the examination.

GIVEN ENDORSEMENT

On the back of that letter is an official endorsement from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., signed by P. P. Maher, which states "examined and found physically qualified for appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade)."

Later in August, Dr. Franklin, found that he had passed both the written and oral examinations, and, since he had been certified as physically fit, he awaited notice of his appointment. When no notice was received, he finally wired the Navy department in Washington, and on September 11 received a telegram stating "You did not meet physical qualifications for appointment."

Puzzled by this apparent contradiction, Dr. Franklin wrote the Bureau a letter immediately, and on September 15 received a letter which added no information to that contained in the telegram. The letter merely states "A review of the report of physical examination conducted on August 11, 1941, shows that you do not meet the physical requirements for appointment as Assistant Surgeon."

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In contrast to the cordial tone of the first letter received by Dr Franklin on May 25, the letter of September 15 is strictly business-like, beginning "Dear Sir".

Dr. Franklin, who is light in complexion, told the NAACP that the only possible reason he could imagine for the reversal of opinion by the Navy department on his fitness was that somewhere in going over his record the Navy found out that he was actually a Negro.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Wm. Monroe Trotter

Editor and Publisher
1901 — 1934

NAVY DOORS MUST OPEN

After passing all examinations, written, oral and physical, for assistant surgeon in the Navy Dr. Harold J. Franklin of Jersey City says the Navy withheld his appointment because of his color. The subterfuge employed by the naval officials is not anything new: rejection ecause of trumped-up failure to pass the required physical examination is part of the stock echnique for barring colored ppointees from Annapolis. To preserve the naval caste system the heartless dodge apparently has been passed along.

The Navy's action in the case of Dr. Franklin makes it clear that the Navy is still determined to limit colored enlistments to the mess department, despite President Roosevelt's expressed disapproval of discrimination and despite the widespread public demand for more democracy in the nation's armed forces. Navy reactionaries can not forever beat back the united purpose of 15 million aroused Americans to pry open the Navy, so that all citizens may have a free opportunity to serve in any part of the service for which they are qualified. Naval doors must be opened, unless we are to count democratic government a farce or an impossible dream. The pride of the brass hats may have to be hurt. Let them ponder that colored citizens—full fledged Americans all — have always won what they determinedly went after; that the real democrats of the nation always rally to support every legitimate struggle for full American rights. Whose Navy is it, anyway?

OCT 4 1941

REGISTRATION and VOTING

Tuesday, November 4, the citizens of Boston will elect a Mayor, members of the School Committee and members of the City Council. These high positions of public trust should be filled by persons who in the judgment of the electorate are best able to carry out the responsibilities of the offices. That judgment can only be effectively expressed when the great majority of voters go to the polls on election day and vote their choice of candidates.

Voting is evidence that democracy still functions. The right to vote is a valuable right which people living in the North and West too often minimize because it is so easily exercised. But in many sections in the South—a total of eight sovereign States—poll tax requirements disfranchise millions of voters and permit incompetent and reactionary politicians to perpetuate themselves in office to the injury and humiliation of free born American citizens, who are constantly reminded that they are too poor to vote. Where men and women can freely use the franchise, if incompetents get into public office it is simply because of aparty and neglect on the part of the voters—the real rulers of the country, so recognized and appealed to by every candidate who seeks office.

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The first step for every voter, of course, is to make sure that his or her name is on the voting list. Names of voters are sometimes omitted through oversight even in the case of persons formerly listed for several years. All eligible persons should first register. This should be attended to at once and not be put off until near election day when as a rule late regis-

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Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

NATIONAL MORALE VERY LOW ON EVE OF GOING TO WAR

Negroes In Army And Out Complain Of Race Discrimination, Says Capital Observer

By Emmett J. Scott

Washington, D. C.—Unhappily, the American Press, black and white, at this time of all times, is filled with the most acrid, irritating, stinging comments and arguments with respect to national affairs, particularly national defense and national morale.

All of this is definitely calculated to arouse violent animosities and repercussions calculated to upset and destroy national civilian morale.

There is general recognition of the fact we are in the war. As far back as last February, Henry R. Luce, Editor and Publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune Magazines wrote:

WE ARE IN THE WAR

"___We are IN the war. All of this talk about whether this or that might or might not get us into the war is wasted effort. We are, for a fact, IN the war____

"We start into this war with huge Government debt, a vast bureaucracy and a whole generation of young people trained to look to the Government as the source of all life____The Party in power is the one which for long years has been most sympathetic to all manner of socialist doctrines and collectivist trends____The President of the United States has continually reached for more and more power, and he owes his continuation in office today largely to the coming of of the war. "____Thus, the fear that the United States will be driven to a national socialism, as a result of catalysmic circumstances and contrary to the free will of the American people, is an entirely justifiable fear____"

Columnists of the national reputation of Mark Sullivan, Ernest Lindley, Frank Kent, Stanley High, Walter Lippman, Erwin Canham have all sought the reasons for the present confusion and bewilderment. Even William S. Knudsen, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management, has been compelled to admit—"I don't think we've got the spirit yet to do this job upon which we have embarked.

A State of Apathy

Closer and closer we are to "a shooting war," but American morale is in a state of apathy.

In seeking the reasons for the depressed condition of civilian morale, the writers above referred to, undoubtedly are keeping in mind the ancient tradition of free speech and are expressing themselves with candor and the utmost frankness. Some of them have gone so far as to refer to the conditions responsible for present-day lags in preparedness as having been brought about by a series of "follies, blunders, futilities, absurdities and impracticalities" which have contributed to the woeful inadequacies in defense efforts.

Why Negroes Are Depressed

In-so-far as the Negro group in America is concerned, the reasons for inadequate civilian morale among them are not far to seek. On the very day that the National Defense Program became a vital necessity, and for months after, every technique of obstruction was empolyed, not only to relegate it to minor participation in the defense effort, but, in many instances, to deny Negro men and women any part whatsoever—in Industry, in Labor Organization recognition, and in Federal Government employment.

Every step-by-step recognition so far grudgingly given has been at the cost of much superheated effort on the part of the Negro Press, a powerful element of the White Press, Negro Organizations, and the individual and combined efforts of influential White and Colored men and women in almost every part of the country.

This writer has only recently called attention to the War Department program as it relates to Negores. Its denial of our percentage representation in the Army set-up, including denial of officer and selectee personnel proportioned to the Negro population of the United States, and other inequities not at all defensible.

The Battle Continues

The battle still continues for larger inclusion in the industrial effort despite rosy promises and glowing anticipatory reports.

But, worse than all, the civilian morale of the Negro group has been seriously impaired by the continuous reports from Army Camps, reported week by week in the Negro Press, of humiliating experiences outside of and inside of Army service—segregations, mistreatment in Southern towns and cities, killing beatings, hangings—every effort to kill the manly spirit of men being trained supposedly, as they are informed, to defend democracy in the United States, to preserve it in Great Britain, and to extend Mr. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms to the uttermost parts of the World.

In the very nature of things, unified national morale is not to be secured until a better spirit prevails; until a deepening sense of justice and fair-play becomes evident; and until those highly placed officials whose duty it is to change these conditions manifest some decisive sense of intention to cure the evils which now vex and discourage and dishearten the Negro public generally.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REVEALS NEW ARMY POLICY

Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, revealed in a speech Saturday at the dedication of the Anacostia Recreation camp for colored troops near Washington, that the War Department had completely revamped the military police personnel at Fort Bragg and made provisions for colored soldiers to be attached to this branch of the service with full authority. The action followed the Courier expose and recommendations. Judge Hastie is shown with Major Alston W. Burleigh, commandant of the camp.—Big Four News Photo.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Hastie Speaks

IN his address at the dedication ceremonies of the Anacostia Leave Camp Saturday, William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, told his listeners that "the problem of the Negro soldier in the southern community has been made more difficult by prevailing racial attitudes. There can be," he said, "no excuse for conduct by any American which subjects any member of his army to humiliation, abuse, or treatment as a despised inferior." It is interesting to know that the War department is aware of the fact that all is not well with the Negro soldiers below the Mason-and-Dixon line.

From what has been done by the War department every one would have been justified in believing that it had taken no cognizance of the despicable conditions facing colored troops in the South.

Hastie assures us in his speech that his department not only knows something about it but is actually investigating conditions. He says, regarding the action of the government that, "It has been said that the military investigation is merely a means of whitewashing the mistreatment of Negro soldiers. For example, the investigation of a recent affray between Negro soldiers and military policemen near Fort Bragg has been viewed with skepticism by some civilians. I am in position to say that all aspects of the Fort Bragg controversy have been subjected to most detailed inquiry. Hundreds of pages of testimony," he boasts, "have been taken, so that even the reading and analysis is still in process, the facts already established have led to certain important corrective measures . ."

Mr. Hastie no doubt feels that something could and should have been done to discourage the brutal treatment of Negro soldiers. He says the complaints have been investigated. That is not enough. He said a veteran officer "experienced in Military Police work is being detailed to Fort Bragg as Provost Marshal to command the Military Police force." We say this is not enough. He said selected personnel of colored and white will be placed at some of the camps. This is not enough.

The 80,000 colored soldiers want to feel that the Arkansas incidents and the Fort Bragg incidents will never occur again. They do not want to feel that a state police force will insult them.

The Federal government, and only it, can give them such assurance. But it won't do so by investigation. The soldiers want action. They know if the government is serious about protecting them it would have had action and somebody would have been in jail for interfering with the United States Army. They know that the government is interested in applying the South. We venture to guess that action of the War is powerless to do anything about it and the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of for the Arkansas abuses going any further. the investigative stage

47d-1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Demonstration Against Defense Discrimination

MAR 14 1941 MAR 14 1941

MAR 14 1941

When the colored draftees departed from the Union Station for Jefferson Barracks this week, members of the Youth Forum and Negro National Defense Committee were present carrying signs bearing protest against discrimination against Negroes in the Defense Program. Shown above are members of the group as they appeared at the station.

Seek Color Bar Probe Of Defense

MAR 22 1941

Report Pressure Growing In All Sections Of U. S.

47d

WASHINGTON, D. C.!—(SNS)—Now that the Lend-Lease bill has been passed action is being sought looking to the passage of Senate Resolution 75, which provides for an investigation of discrimination against Negroes in the whole national defense program.

MAR 22 1941

The first step is to have the resolution approved by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, before which it not rests. The chairman of this committee is Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah. SAVANNAH JOURNAL SAVANNAH, GA.

If the resolution is approved by the committee, it must then be approved by the Senate, and the investigation can proceed. One important detail is approval by the Audit and Control committee so that the necessary funds can be provided.

Pressure for passage of the resolution is going in all sections of the country as the shameful picture of the discrimination against the Negro is beng revealed.

New factories are springing up with lily-white employment policies; billions of dollars in additional contracts have been awarded to firms which refuse to employ Negroes.

MAR 22 1941

It has been revealed recently that the following New York firms have placed requests for "white, Christian help only": Metal Manufacturing Division, Mack Trucking International, Brewster Aeronautical, Sperry Gyroscope, Ford Instrument. This situation obtains throughout the entire country with only enough exceptions to prove the rule. SAVANNAH JOURNAL SAVANNAH, GA.

The discriminations sought to be officially exposed by S. R. 75, and remedied, are brought sharply to focus by the nationwide broadcast of the Navy, calling for 25,000 pilots. No Negroes are permitted to enlist in any branch of the Navy except as mess attendants.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

No Jim Crow Theatre Says War Office

APR 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Department denied last Friday that Jim Crow theatres are being built in Army camps.

Theatres built at Fort Custer, Michigan, have not been arected with a view towards racial discrimination, Truman K. Gibson, Jr., assistant to the civilian aide to the Secretary of War, said.

He explained that "There are several theatres for the more than 7,000 men stationed at Fort Custer which takes up a physical area of more than seven miles. The 184th Field Artillery (formerly the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard) is more than four miles from the Post Headquarters and is separated from the nearest regiment by a firebreak area."

APR 26 1941

Mr. Gibson added that the theatre built in the 184th Field Artillery area "is designed to serve the physical area in which that regimental unit is located."

"There are other Negro troops located at Fort Custer who go to the theatres in the areas in which they are located," he said. "One quartermaster unit, for example, which is located more than four miles from the 184th Field Artillery, was encamped before the 184th Field Artillery arrived and continues to frequent the theatre in the immediate vicinity."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Racial Discrimination Is Banned By Defense Housing Coordinator In Memorandum To Official Staff

MAR 22 1941

In response to urging of the National Urban League, C. F. Palmer Federal Housing Defense Coordinator, this week made public a memorandum addressed to the Defense Housing staff and consultants on the question of equitable housing facilities for Negro industrial defense workers. This action followed a conference which an Urban League committee held with Mr. Palmer last October and a letter addressed to him by Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the League under date of March 3rd.

In each instance the National Urban League called Mr. Palmer's attention to the fact that "if Negro workers are barred from living in defense housing projects, in many cases they will find themselves barred from working in the plants and on the jobs near which these housing projects have been located". Mr. Palmer's memorandum gave assurance that the influence of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination will be used to protect the right of Negroes to residence in defense housing projects directed under the authority of the Division. The memorandum stated: MAR 22 1941

"The racial policy adopted in the Defense Housing Program will have an important effect upon the Nation's total defense productivity. World War records reveal the great military and industrial contribution made by the Negro. World War experiences and the affirmed intentions of the Office of Production Management indicate that Negro workers will constitute an ever increasing factor in defense Production. To assure equitable and adequate facilities to eligible Negro personnel and industrial defense workers, the following policies are hearby adopted by the Division of Defense Housing Coordination:

"1. To include the housing needs of the Negro in the Defense Housing Program by making equitable provisions for his housing requirements in accordance with the purposes scope, and objectives of this agency.

2. It shall be the responsibility of Regional Coordinators to ascertain from labor surveys and other sources, the racial composition of workers now engaged, or to be employed in defense industries.

"3. In making analyses of the housing needs of a community or locality. full consideration shall be given to the adequacy of housing facilities available to Negro defense workers.

"4. Subject to the determination of the needs, housing will be provided for the families of Negro industrial workers, families of eligible military personnel, and those of civilian workers in military establishments. MAR 22 1941

"5. Locality Program Reports shall specify the housing required for Negro occupancy, if in the locality under consideration there is evidence of need.

"(a) If. for any reason, the extent of the need appears indefinite, then at least a statement that a

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Law Guild Denounces Jim-Crow in Army, Navy

MAR 17 1941

Report on Segregation by Government Hits White House

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 16. — In what is probably the most comprehensive summary of its kind on the subject, the National Lawyers Guild today made public here a report on Jim Crow practices in the Army and Navy, flatly scoring them as "a denial of the very essence of democracy."

White House endorsement of discrimination and segregation policies in the military is irreconcilable with the slogan of the preservation of democracy, adds the report, submitted by the Guild's civil rights committee, headed by the noted constitutional lawyer Osmond K. Fraenkel. MAR 17 1941

The report calls the use of Negro quotas in the armed forces a precedent "dangerous to everyone who can be identified as a member of a racial or religious minority and to every American who prizes his heritage of freedom and equality."

LINKS WITH ANTI - SEMITISM

While the report does not mention the Nazi practice of the "numerus clausus" it declares that the anti-democratic character of the quota system for racial or national minorities is "shown by the fact that every anti-Semitic government has made use of it."

Segreation and discrimination are not forbidden by the Selective Service Act, according to the report, and the law must therefore be amended. The committee proposes to change the Act specifically barring Jim Crow practices.

Particular criticism is leveled by the report at President Roosevelt's statement of Oct. 9 last in which Jim Crow practices were backed.

"Thus sanctioned by White House endorsement," the report declares, "Jim Crowism in the Army and Navy bring with it the most flagrant discrimination—an inherent product of Negro segregation. The Army has already announced that it does not intend to use Negro officers except in three regiments of the National Guard; the old 8th Illinois, the old 369th, New York and the 372nd, New Jersey."

TRACES HISTORY

Tracing the recent history of Jim Crowism in the Army, the report points out that in the first World War "Negroes were kept out of all services but the infantry, and only one of the four Negro regiments was maintained as a combat unit. Of the 300,000 Negro soldiers, 200,000 were sent abroad, but were used mainly in labor battalions or as stevedores or for other menial jobs."

Discrimination is especially severe in the Navy, the report goes on. "In the last war the highest rank attained by Negroes in the Navy was officers' cook or steward," it says. "The same condition prevails today." MAR 17 1941

Futrher, the report adds:

"The Negro cannot be a seaman, a gunner, a technician. He is barred entirely from both the Navy Air Corps and the Marine Corps."

Even civilian branches of the government follow the same policy, says the report, declaring:

"The United States Maritime Service has gone a step further than the Navy Department, quietly adopting a policy of gradually excluding Negro seamen from jobs as firemen and coal passers on government transport ships."

Promise of formation of Negro aviation units is characterized by the report as a "delusion." "Not a single Negro has been in the Army Air Corps and sent to Glenview (a special Jim Crow center set up for Negro pilots) for this training," it says. MAR 17 1941

New York's Selective Service Headquarters, under directorship of Col. Arthur V. McDermott, the city's first deputy comptroller, was also branded as Jim Crow by the report, which quotes an order to local boards from that office last Dec. 23 asking specifically for "a total of 3,663 white men" for the January, 1941, call. Negroes are to be inducted only after special Jim Crow facilities are built for them, according to the quoted order.

The report also quotes at considerable length a study of Jim Crowism in the military by Professor Milton R. Konvitz entitled "The Legal Status of the Negro in the Army," published in The Guild Lawyer, December, 1940. One section of the Konvitz survey quoted follows: MAR 17 1941

ENDANGERS ALL

"It is amazing that these announcements aroused scarcely any protest.

"Here is an importation of the **numerus clausus** practice of Europe a practice made notorious toward the end of the Nineteenth Century when the Czarist Government fixed a quota to govern the admision of Jews to the Russian Universities and schools of higher learning. That this practice is a denial of the very essence of democracy is in part shown by the fact that every anti-Semitic government has made use of it. MAR 17 1941

"Very quietly this obnoxious practice has been introduced in the United States, in the very institution created to defend our democracy. It is wrong in itself and as a precedent, dangerous to everyone wo can be identified as a member of a racial or religious minority and to every American who prizes his heritage of freedom and equality. The practice is as indefensible as it is unprecedented."

The report also quotes the letter of a Negro soldier in The Crisis November, 1940. Writes the Negro:

"How can we be trained to protect America, which is called a free nation, when all around us rears the ugly head of segregation?"

47d-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

LAWSUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT GETS ORDER FOR FLYERS

MAR 28 1941

Yancey Williams Is Told To Report For Training, Others To Be Called At Once

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20—(ANP)—A suit recently filed against the war department and Secretary Stimson by Yancey Williams, student at Howard University, charging discrimination and asking that he be allowed to enlist in the air corps is considered to be responsible for the new official order sent to each corps area permitting the acceptance of Negro applications for enlistment as flying cadets.

Williams has already been ordered to report for examination and possible acceptance in the army air corps. A preliminary physical examination has already been given him by private physicians to insure his supporters that he is physically fit.

MAR 28 1941

Because of these developments the department of justice which is handling the case for the war department has asked that the suit be dismissed. No action has yet been taken on this plea, however.

The order which went from the war department headquarters to commanders of the nine corps areas stated that "applications from Negro applicants for appointments as flying cadets will be accepted and handled in the same way as prescribed for white applicants."

The requirements for appointment of Negro applicants will be identical with those for white applicants, also, the order stated.

Applications should be made to the commanding generals of the corps areas throughout the country according to the geographical location of the applicant's home.

Opening up a new avenue of training for Negroes, this final capitulation of the war department follows instructions laid down in previous legislation by congress which demanded that Negroes should be admitted to the air corps.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

COMMITTEE NAMED TO STUDY DEFENSE JOB JIM CROW BAR

MAR 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the senate committee on education and labor announced the membership of the sub-committee to hold preliminary hearings on S.R. 75, which provides for an exhaustive investigation of discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program.

Chairman of the sub-committee is Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming. The other members of the sub-committee of five are Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, James M. Mead of New York, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Robert M. LeFollette of Wisconsin. It will be remembered that Senator Schwartz introduced the amendment to the national defense act to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

According to present plans, the sub-committee will hold its first hearing on April 1 when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will testify.

The senate sponsors of the resolution—Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York, W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, Arthur Capper of Kansas, and Prentiss Brown of Michigan—will urge speedy adoption of the resolution and will emphasize the nature and extent of the discrimination the Negro is encountering which makes such senate action necessary.

MAR 29 1941

It is hoped that the sub-committee will make a speedy report, after the factual material has established the need of an exhaustive senate probe of discrimination. Senator Thomas has pledged speedy action by the full senate committee on education and labor as soon as the sub-committee has acted. This will bring S. R. 75 to the floor of the senate very shortly for a vote, provided it is not held up by the senate audit and control committee of which Senator James F. Bryenes of South Carolina is chairman. Under the senate rules, all measures which provide for expenditure from the senate contingent fund must be passed on by the audit control committee.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, who has been here most of the week working on the above steps, again urged that authentic information regarding discrimination, particularly in industrial plants filling contracts from the federal government for the defense program, be sent to the national office of the NAACP., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MAR 29 1941

People Unaware of Developments

"We are convinced that if the American people only knew what is going on in the national defense program and fully understand how vicious is the discrimination the Negro is encountering, there would be country- wide indignation against those who are holding up defense because of their anti-Negro prejudices. The arrogance of such persons as J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation, Inc., in stating 'that under no circumstance will Negroes be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics' in the North American Aviation Company's plant is insufferable. When Negroes pay income, defense, or other taxes they are paying Mr. Kindelberger's salary and building up profits for North American Aviation Company's stockholders. Negro Americans and decent white Americans have got to let Mr. Kindelberger and his kind know that they cannot get away with such brazen tactics.

MAR 29 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Urban League Protests Jim Crow Ban

MAR 29 1941

Negroes To Be Used Only As Janitors

NEW YORK CITY — A statement by J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation, Inc., that his company employed no Negro skilled workers, and definitely would not employ them under any circumstances, brought a storm of protest this week from officials of the National Urban League.

Mr. Kindelberger's statement was published in the Kansas City Star on Monday, March 17. He had been interviewed by telephone from Inglewood, California, where his company has its principal office.

MAR 29 1941

BAR SKILLED NEGROES

Mr. Kindelberger said that North American would send about 1,000 men to Kansas City early in May to open up the company's new ten-million-dollar plant there. "Applications for jobs in the plant, where we will employ upward of 10,000 persons, will be received at the temporary Kansas City offices in the near future," Mr. Kindelberger said. "We will receive applications from both white and Negro workers. However, the Negroes will be considered only as janitors and in other similar capacities."

"It was the first statement made by the North American president concerning the employment of Negroes in the plant to be operated by his company at Fairfax. **He emphasized that under no circumstances would Negroes be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics in the plant.**

USE NEGRO JANITORS

"While we are in complete sympathy with the Negro, it is against the company's policy to employ them as mechanics or aircraft workers," Mr. Kindelberger said. "We use none except white workers in the plant here in Inglewood and the plant in Dallas and we intend to maintain the same policy in Kansas City.

MAR 29 1941

"There will be some jobs as janitors for Negroes. Regardless of their training as aircraft workers, we will not employ them in the North American plant." . . .

In a letter addressed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the League, branded the aircraft industry's discrimination policy "the principal disgrace which we are facing internally today." The interview with Mr. Kindelberger, he went on, "lays bare the fact that the aircraft industry does not intend to use Negroes, even if trained, in skilled and semi-skilled positions.

MAR 23 1941

USE NEGRO SCHOOLS FOR WHITES

"But the article does not state a further fact. Not only will Negroes not be given the chance to become trained, but the Negro vocational school in Kansas City, Missouri—in a segregated system though it is—is to be utilized for classes of white trainees, from which Negroes are to be barred.

MAR

MAR 29 1941

"Isn't there something you can do about this?" Mr. Jones asked the O.P.M. executives. "God forbid that this travesty on justice should spread and give our nation's enemies weapons more effective than bullets."

Copies of the letter were sent to Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner in the Office of Education; John Carmody, Director of the Bureau of Employment Security; and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

ENDS DISCRIMINATION POLICY

MAR 29 1941

MAR 29 1941

John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, signs special regulation implementing the end of discrimination in employment of workers in construction of defense housing projects as A. J. Sarre, personnel officer, left and W. J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer, look on.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

OPM Head's Anti-Negro Policy Is Being Cited By Industrial Leaders

APR 10 1941

Washington, (By A. E. White for ANP)—The A-1 stumbling block between the employment of Negroes in defense industries is the head of the Office of the Production Management—William Knudsen.

Recent developments have indicated that the policy of the huge industrial plants is being patterned after the policy of the General Motors company, of which Mr. Knudsen is president, and which is desultory in the matter of employing Negroes.

APR 10 1941

Other developments as brought to light in the case of the North American Aviation, Inc., case, show that the president of that company who brought down the wrath of the entire Negro population of the country on his head by his statement that he was not going to hire any Negroes in the Kansas plant of this cofpany, except as janitors, is merely following the dictated policy of the controlling organization of North American Aviation, which happens to be General Motors.

That the North American Aviation is a subsdiary of the General Motors group was brought out in contracts awarded this company to the extent of over $133,000,000 in the initial contracts. General Motors tiself has been awarded over $600,000,000 in defense contracts.

APR 10 1941

Evasive

Mr. Knudsen has been approached time after time, it is alleged, by persons interested, suggesting that he could solve the situation once and for all by issuing a statement to the effect that Negroes should be employed in these industries, but his replies have been very evasive and detrimental to t heinclusion of Negroes.

APR 10 1941

In the Kansas subsidiary of General Motors, Mr. Kindelberger will train and employ some 10,000 persons, none of whom will be Negroes.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

KNUDSEN ACCUSED IN BRINGING GENERAL MOTORS JIM CROW POLICY INTO OPM AFFAIRS BY NAACP HEAD

APR 12 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(By A. E. White for ANP)—The A-1 stumbling block between the employment of Negroes in defense industries is the head of the office of production management—William Knudsen.

Recent developments have indicated that the policy of the huge industrial plants is being patterned after the policy of the General Motors Company, of which Knudsen is president, and which is desultory in the matter of employing Negroes.

Other developments as brought to light in the case of the North American Aviation, Inc., case, show that the president of the company, who brought down the wrath of the entire Negro population of the country on his head by his statement that he was not going to hire any Negroes in the Kansas plant of this company, except as janitors, is merely following the dictated policy of the controlling organization of North American Aviation, which happens to be General Motors.

Subsidiiry of General Motors

That the North American Aviation is a subsidiary of the General Motors group was brought out in contracts awarded this company to the extent of over $133,000,000 in the initial contracts. General Motors itself has been awarded over $600,000,000 in defense contracts.

APR 12 1941

Mr. Kindleberger, president of the Kansas company, holds his position by virtue of the actions of the parent company, therefore, his actions are guided and determined largely by the policy established.

Mr. Knudsen has been approached time after time, it is alleged, by persons interested, suggesting that he could solve the situation once and for all by issuing a statement to the effect that Negroes should be employed in these industries, but his replies have been very evasive and detrimental to the inclusion of Negroes.

Pressure each week is growing stronger to relieve this "bottleneck" but the "Great Dane" remains adamant and for some reason or other refuses to concede to the wishes of his assistants, all of whom realize the neccessity of bringing Negroes definitely into the program.

Is Accepted Industrial Policy

Mr. Knudsen's policy of barring Negroes from his own establishment is being cited by industrial leaders and inasmuch as Knudsen was appointed by the president to his powerful post as head of the office of production management, these industrialists feel safe in feeling that they are following an accepted practice.

APR 12 1941

In the Kansas subsidiary of General Motors, Kindleberger will train and employ some 10,000 persons, none of whom will be Negroes.

Should Mr. Knudsen be prevailed to crack down on employers by issuing a statement to the effect that Negroes are to be employed on the contracts, there would be a definite change of policy.

But until Mr. Knudsen himself experiences a change of attitude the Negro will be barred from the fields of endeavor which nowadays offer the only solution to the employment problem of the minority group in the United States.

Leaders throughout the country are anxious to stay in the good grace of the government and feel that by following the accepted pattern of the head of General Motors, they will achieve the desired results.

474-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Attention Negro Citizens!

SEP 12 1941

YOU Are Urged to Join in the Celebration of

A MARCH OF A MILLION DIMES ON WASHINGTON

The Weekly Review" Birmingham Ala.

To Finance The

$100,000 NATIONAL NEGRO LOBBY

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

For the purpose of securing legislation from Congress guaranteeing no discrimination in the million positions of the Federal Government service; Army, Navy, and Air Corps; No denial to Negroes of skilled and unskilled jobs in national defense industry and federal training programs in all sections of the United States; and to work for the enactment and administration of such legislation and agencies as will guarantee to Negroes all the things vouchsafed in the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted thereunder.

Contributions of 10 cents to a dollar to assure success of the cause, are requested of all Negro citizens.

The MARCH OF A MILLION DIMES ON WASHINGTON, sponsored by the National Negro Council has been endorsed by the National Sunday School Convention, the National Baptist Convention, and the A.M.E. Bishops' Council. Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Atlanta, is Chairman; A. L. Lewis, President of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company, is Treasurer; and Edgar G. Brown, of Washington, is Director.

I would appreciate very much any cooperation given in raising this $100,000.

Signed ROBERT DURR, Chairman,
Alabama Committee National
Negro Council.

SEP 12 1941

WORKERS WANTED

The Alabama Committee wants solicitors in all sections of Alabama. Workers will be paid. Credentials for those qualifying may be had by those who wish to help raise Alabama's quota of $5,000 by writing Robert Durr, 1622 Fourth Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala.

Those who wish to make direct contributions should make same payable to Alabama Committee National Negro Council. As a member of the general board of the National Negro Council, Robert Durr will represent Alabama and work in the interest of all the Negro citizens of the great state of Alabama.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Roosevelt Deplores Private Industrial Bias

AUG 21 1941

NEW YORK—(A.N.P.)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt denounced racial discrimination in private industry when she spoke before a group of fifty representatives of business and industry in the Astoria Work shop of the NYA last Wednesday afternoon.

Acknowledging the difficulty encountered by local boys and girls in finding employment, she saw a redoubling of this handicap in the case of Negroes, whom she said have a "desperately harder" time.

"It's not the color of your skin that makes you hirable", she said. "You've got to take a person as a person, regardless of his race, creed or color, when it comes to filling a job".

First lady had previously toured the work shop inspecting the additional equipment and the facilities of the plant. She had not visited the shop since June a year ago.

AUG 31 1941

On Thursday Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess to the youth members of the National Advisory committee NYA, at her Hyde Park estate. Numbered among the group making the trip were Carroll Moton Leevy, 19-year-old June graduate Fisk university. Mr. Leevy traveled this summer through the state of South Carolina gathering attitudes of youth on NYA programs in that region.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Meaningless, Says Negro Congress of FDR Letter

JUN 17 1941

Exposes 'Polite Phrases' To Cover Up Gov't Jim Crow Policy

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The National Negro Congress today described President Roosevelt's memorandum to Sidney Hillman and William S. Knudsen of the OPM in regard to Negro discrimination in arms plants as a "meaningless gesture."

The Negro Congress declared that this gesture **"will not result in getting a single Negro skilled worker a job in the Glenn L. Martin (aircraft) plant or hundreds of other jim-crow defense industries where Negroes are openly barred."**

If the President really wanted to put an end to Negro discrimination in arms plants, the Negro Congress said, he could issue an immediate executive order to this effect.

Forty Congressmen and six Senators have already endorsed the demand for such an executive order by the President as well as Federal anti-discrimination legislation the Negro Congress declared.

In a statement reviewing its nation-wide efforts to break down the color bar against Negroes the Congress said:

"The President knows that hundreds of industrial establishments with billions in government contracts have flatly refused to employ Negroes. By a mere strike of his pen he could have abolished not only this discrimination as well but the even more flagrant Jim Crowism in the government service, the Navy and the Army. Instead he resorts to the use of polite phrases which fool nobody.

"He is driven to make some gesture because of the mounting protest of scores of Negro organizations and hundreds of thousands of Negro people. He made his statement at a time when we had just completed the distribution of a quarter of a million leaflets on Jim Crow practices to the Negro people all over America. He made it—certainly to cover up the vicious blow against Negro rights made in the appointment of the Negro hating Senator Byrnes of South Carolina to the United States Supreme Court.

EVADES GOV'T BANS

"Ironically, he passes over completely the source of this industrial Jim Crow program within the government itself. Without mentioning this, he proceeds to tell the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower.

"These are weasel words. When labor sought a slight increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living the President replied with bayonets in the name of democracy. To profit-made industrialists who refused to "cooperate" until they had got their demands, the President was all ears, and gave them all they asked.

"But only after a nationwide protest from the Negro people in the form of thousands of leaflets, thousands of letters, thousands of telegrams, hundreds of delegations to plants like the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company all over the country, and the prospect of a job march on Washington does the President reluctantly throw out a sop in the form of a promise of action."

URGES EXECUTIVE ORDER

"It is significant," said the Congress statement, "that the Roosevelt gesture comes after strong rumors that Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had failed last week in their efforts to head off a job march to Washington by thousands of Negro people scheduled for July 1. There is now more than ever the need for tens of thousands of Negro people to bestir themselves with every kind of activity."

If the President is serious in this attempt to make the Negro people believe that democracy can be reviewed in America by giving jobs to Negroes in defense industry, let him also add his voice to our demands to pass the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bill to our demands that thousand Negro families be restored to economic security be ending discrimination against them in NYA and WPA.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Injured Soldier Chased from Hospital

SEP 13 1941

Above is the Post Hospital at Fort Ontario which was reported invaded last week by a dozen white soldiers from Delaware, who forcibly put out a young member of Harlem's 369th Coast Artillery Regiment who had been left behind convalescing from a broken arm while the rest of the outfit journeyed to Fort Edwards, Mass., for field maneuvers.

Negro Troops Show Unusal Skill In U. S. War Games

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS SOMEWHERE IN MASSACHUSETTS—Concentration of 60,000 Sixth Army Corps troops, of which 6,000 are Negroes from the 366th and 372d Infantries for the largest maneuvers ever held in New England are still underway in this sector, and according to Col. Watkins, one of the umpires in the "war games," "The Negro forces showed skill and proper tactics against the tank attack, which was a good example of the confusion which tanks can create in battle."

SEP 13 1941

The maneuver area presented many varied terrain features during eight two-day problems ending this week. The troops moved over mountainous terrain around the New Hampshire line, comprised of hilly and rugged territory in the vicinity of Fitchburg. The chief body of water crossed during the games was the Nashua River which runs through most of the area.

White Post Captured

Major General Karl Truesdell, white, Sixth Army Corps Commander, held a critique on the exercises in which the 26th Infantry Division Command Post, white, was captured by armored forces of the 366th and 372d Infantries fighting side by side, after these two Negro infantries successfully harassed their enemies while advancing.

In a surprise sweep from the north, armored scout cars of the 366th and 372d seized the enemy command post.

When the battle began at 5:30 A. M., the whites held a line one mile east of Townsend to West Hollis, N. H., east of the Nashua River. The Negro forces faced the whites with a provisional brigade holding the south sector from Townsend Harbor to West Hollis.

Tanks Started Attack

Small trucks designated as tanks started the early morning attack for the whites at Hollis. Supported by airplanes, artillery and anti-aircraft fire, they smashed their way to Pepperel and Hollis Depot according to schedule.

Directly behind the swift-moving "tanks" followed the infantry units. Upon reaching the Hollis Depot bridge, the "tanks" and infantry units successfully drove through the Negro lines.

The right column of the whites, however, met disaster when the infantry moved too slow to keep pace with the "tanks." Failure to keep directly behind the tanks caused a large gap between the armored forces and infantry.

Taking advantage of this situation, the Negroes waited until the armored forces drove through and then sprang into action. Attacking swiftly, they cut off the slowly-advancing infantry and staged a successful counterattack.

While the whites' right column was meeting stiff opposition, the left column, with the tanks plowing through, and the infantry units directly behind, advanced steadily and reached their objective when the battle ended. The Negro forces were able to split the infantry from the tanks as they did in the right column. This particular "tank" problem lasted nearly three days.

Weather Extremely Cold

The weather continued icy cold. The men at times were so numb that they were unable to move the weapons to which they were assigned, into position, without the help of motor trucks.

For five days and nights they kept their clothing on without a change, some were just able to wipe their faces with their handkerchiefs not having the chance to catch a clean-up, and many others were seen with nappy beards and ruffled hair as they happened to have been in the first line of attack during the entire battle and were barely able to eat a whole sandwich before a new order was forthcoming.

During a break in the battle, this Star-News correspondent, wearing regular Army uniform provided by the staff headquarters with a press badge on the left arm, visited many of the men in various sections of the front, and innumerable soldiers from the New York area were almost weeping, so frigid was the cold and mountainous the country in which they were maneuvering.

The temperature one night was down to almost twenty degrees. One or two snakes were said to have disrupted the cat-naps of the men back of the lines who stood ready to be called up at any moment, and one soldier who was visited by a skunk had to evacuate his tent for the rest of the night.

Meals Figured to Last Man

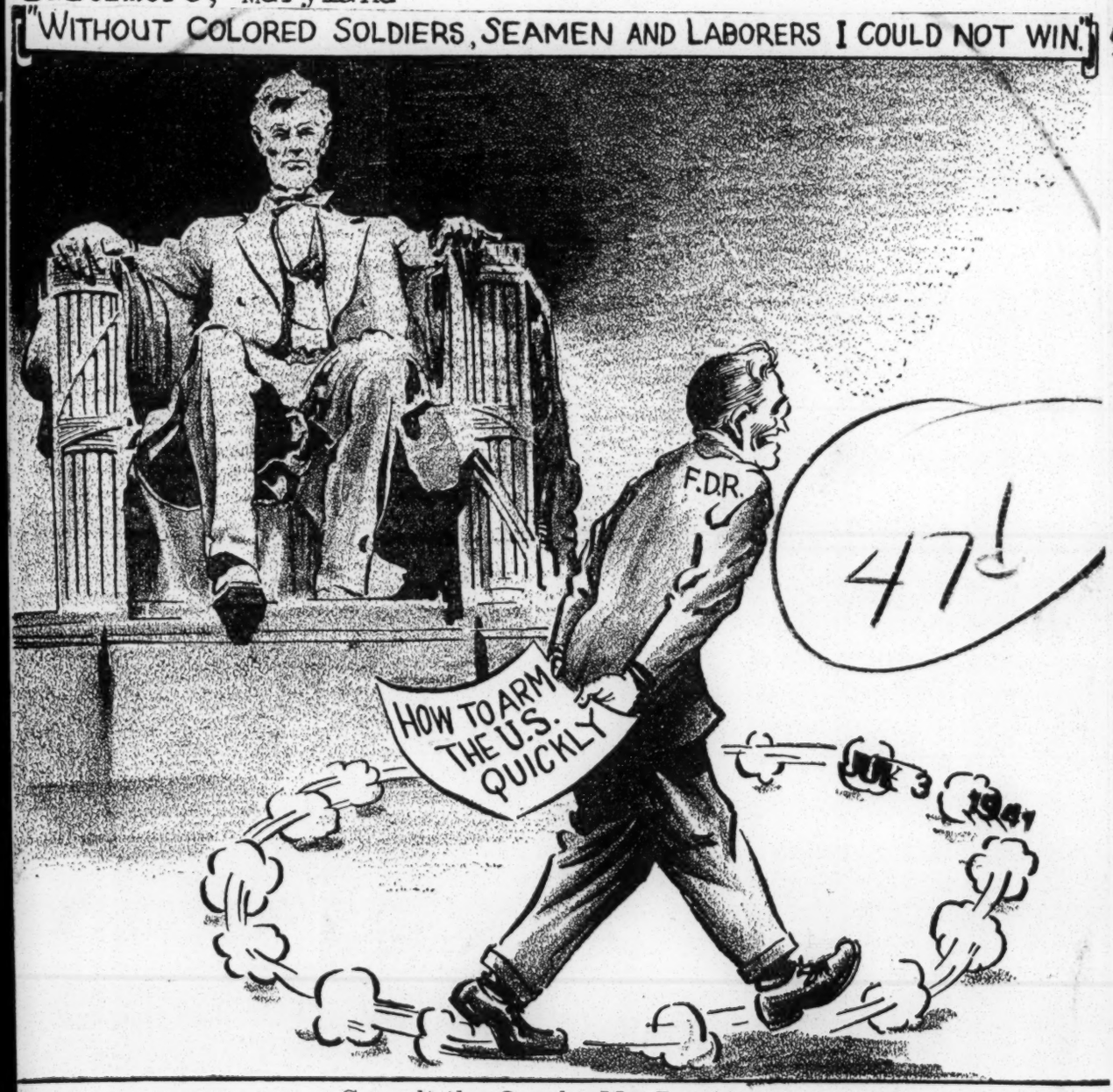
Every meal eaten during the seventeen days the soldiers were together was figured to the last man. The herculean task of providing food to feed the troops at distant points in the field and at the base encampment was at Fort Devens and was handled by the Fort Devens Post Commissary.

Daily food shipments were made by rail to the city or town nearest the troops concentrations. The supplies were picked up by the various units at a designated freight siding and hauled to the troops in the field.

Each day's shipment included food for three meals and reached the troops in time for preparation for evening mess. The supper-breakfast-lunch cycle of distribution enabled the food for the heaviest meal including the meat and vegetables to be consumed shortly after arrival.

47d-1941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland



Consult the Oracle, Mr. President!

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHY ONE CLASS OF NEGRO LEADERS ARE PROUD OF THE ROOSEVELT POLICY OF RACE DISCRIMINATION

Because the President's official policy of discrimination; based upon race and color, has convinced this class of Negroes, to a mathematical certainty, that the race was created fundamentally inferior to the white man, and is inherently incapable of measuring up to the standard of efficiency; required by the defense program. And in consequence of this fiat of fate, the Negro must stand aside, until all work essential to National Defense, is assigned to white superiors; and if anything is left the poor white unskilled laborer does not want, it may be distributed among the Negro laborers. It seems to be written in the official policy of the administration policy at Washington, that there are no jobs for Negroes as long as one white man is out of work.

Secondly; this class of Negroes believe in the Roosevelt policy because it has displaced every Negro janitor; floor walker; truck driver; elevator and other menial jobs, held by Negroes under every Republican administration, with poor white laborers.

Third; because his administration has shut tight the door of military training in the face of the Negro youth, denied him aviation training and reduced him to the level of waiters for white soldiers in the regular Army and Navy. The Roosevelt policy has practically excluded the Negro from vocational employment service because of color and now at a time when our defense production must be stepped up 60 per cent, or lose the war; and man power fifty per cent short of efficiency, and growing less every day; the administration agents are working on a scheme to induct white women into the defense service to increase our manpower, to keep from employing Negroes to work for their country, they are eminently qualified and willing to do.

Fourth; the Social Security Board showing the total number of applicants, white and colored, accepted for vocational training by the Government Employment Service, and placed on jobs from August, 1940, to January, 1941, to be 89,529, of which 2,434 were Colored. The total number placed were 15,-455, of which fifty were Colored. These figures expose to what extent Negroes are being excluded from defense jobs, under the policy of keeping all Negroes on the relief rolls on half rations and half pay; and taking all the white folks off the relief rolls, and placing them on defense jobs at big wages. These are some of the reasons why some Negro leaders on the New Deal payroll, are travelling over the country at the taxpayers' expense; apologizing for the Administration's discriminating policy, in an effort to suppress the rising tide of Negro demands for a square deal at Washington which threatens national unity more than the labor troubles, which are blocking defense production. The Negro is beginning to think why he should fight to be reduced to pauperism while the Government permits special interests to become millionaires from Government contracts.

Where are Weaver, Brown, Hastie, Oxley and Madame Bethune, whose names appear on the Government's payrolls while their race is being reduced to pauperism? Are these race leaders apologists for race discrimination, under promises to keep the Negroes quiet, or are they trying to represent a race they misrepresent? Leland Stowe writing on the subject of unjust discrimination against the Negro, in the Chicago Daily News, says, and we quote:

"The case of the American Negro is particularly important, and is likely to provoke a great deal of trouble if it is neglected too long. For Negroes have been discriminated against in the wholesale re-employment which has been going on for the past year, and they are perfectly aware of that fact.

In recent weeks I have talked with Negroes in New York,

Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. In each of these centers testimony is identical. Negroes say that their people overwhelmingly are indifferent to the present war crisis. "Why should we go and fight when American whites never take any interest in us until a war comes along?" they ask. "Our boys don't want to go into the Army. Even the Army has a color line. There are plenty of defense jobs. Yes—for everybody, but Negroes."

"When you consider that America's Negro citizens amount to nearly one-tenth of the total population, it is clear that the Negroes' attitude toward the present national crisis can become an exceedingly grave problem unless Government leaders swiftly gain some comprehension of the situation.

"In our national defense program, last place has thus far been relegated to the Negro, but to the peril of the nation.

BARRED FROM JOBS

The truth of this fact can be ascertained by any newspaper which undertakes to report on the American Negroes' frame of mind today. It is also demonstrated when you look for Negro labor in our defense industries. With very rare exceptions, the Negro has been barred from employment or training for employment on machines. The excuse is offered that plenty of white labor is available (that won't be true much longer), or that Negroes are not qualified to handle machines or that white and Negro labor should not be mixed. In any case and in general, Negroes are being kept on relief while white workers are rapidly being absorbed—and this threatens to create a war-time social problem of unpredictable possibilities.

In the Curtiss Wright plant in Buffalo, I saw a Negro working on a machine for the first time in any defense factory we have visited. It was his third day at work there and he was one of five young colored men who had just completed a short course of training, although several others were also undergoing instruction. The Negro worker greeted me with a big smile. "I like it here," he said. "The fellows all treat you fine."

"There must be several hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the United States who are perfectly capable of training for this kind of labor with machines. If they were given this opportunity, they would immediately have a personal interest and personal stake in America's huge defense program.

They would also have an answer for the Communist propagandists who today are working among Negroes with such energy and with very considerable results.

After a close look at our defense industries, I am convinced that war conditions and the national welfare, as well as simple justice, make it imperative that American Negroes be given an opportunity to work in our defense plants. They will be badly needed in another year or two. A far-sighted and intelligent policy would launch their training now and would let them in by the same door that other defense workers enter."

Union-Review

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Editorial From
The Montgomery Advertiser (Alabama)
Wednesday, June 18, 1941

NO TIME FOR PREJUDICE

Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity." It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of other workmen or employers. It is not confined to any region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

Fundamentally, the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group. The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world, with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and a willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 23 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

To turn away skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportinately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called upon to sacrifice for, is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like, the sowers of hatred and prejudice.

If some Negroes are called upon to risk their life for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must be determine fitness to serve.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Actors Guild Protests Discrimination At U. S. Army Camps

Say Negroes Not Given Jobs In the Entertainment Field Even Though Talent Available

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP).—Protesting the fact that Negroes had not been given jobs in the entertainment of United States army camps, the Negro Actors' Guild of America sent the following letter to Frederick Osborne, under whose direction the committee has been set up, and copies were sent to all pertinent people in any way connected with the setup:

"The executive board of the Negro Actors' Guild of America, Inc., has instructed me to address to you an inquiry, as to what extent you contemplate the participation of Negroes in entertaining the soldiers of the United States army, a project organized under your direction and apparently already in operation. The inquiry concerns itself with the reason why the Negro performer has been so studiously ignored and this body is compelled to register a vigorous protest against, what appears to be a policy of gross racial discrimination.

"The fact is incontestible that for 75 years, the Negro has been one of the most popular groups in the entertainment field, giving enjoyment not only to colored audiences, but winning the acclaim of theatre-goers, both in this country and abroad. Negro performers are willing to go as far as any others, in the interest service to our government, but they are emphatically unwilling to make a contribution of their own, while the services of others are being compensated for.

"It may be that you are unaware of the talent, with which the Negro race abounds. In such an event, the Negro Actors' Guild will assume the responsibility to furnish you with a comprehensive list of qualified performers, with their background and accomplishments.

"So great is our concern and so deep our indignation, at this appearance of unwarranted and inexcusable neglect, that we deem it as important, as it is necessary, to solicit an interview with you at the earliest possible date, convenient to yourself, for the purpose of discussing the matter.

"With an earnest hope that you will give this your immediate attention, I am,

"Respectfully yours,
"(Signed) EDNA THOMAS,
"Executive Secretary."

Noble Sissle, president of the guild, and Bill Robinson, honorary president, serve on the national committee for the above entertainment, having been named by Mr. Osborne for this committee. They are both anxious to start integration of Negroes into the entertainment going out among the soldiers in the different camps.

Washington, D. C. Post
May 6, 1941

47d-1941

Equal Treatment

Washington does not need to be told that any cause with which Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes' name is identified is worthy of support. During his long years of residence here as canon of the Washington Cathedral, Dr. Stokes was an active participant in most of the movements to improve civic and social conditions in this community. Accordingly when he, as chairman of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries, appeals to the Nation at large to work for removal of discriminations against competent Negro workers, he will be listened to with respect. But the name is subsidiary to the appeal, and the plain commonsense of this particular appeal will spring to the eyes, as the French say. The fact that skilled Negro craftsmen are being denied employment in industries handicapped by labor shortages has been frequently mentioned in official reports of the United States Employment Service. From the standpoint of those concerned only with speeding up the defense program, such exclusion must seem indefensible.

However, the committee rightly bases its plea for fair play upon other considerations. "Justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense," it declares, "is a searching test of American democracy. Our concern for democracy in Europe or elsewhere lacks reality and sincerity if our plans and policies disregard the rights of minorities in our own country." "It seems especially important to observe these in letter and spirit in our national industrial defense program in a year when we have voted with overwhelming public support to make our country a great "arsenal for the democracies." This statement, carrying the signatures of a distinguished group of publicists, and leaders of business, labor and the churches, is unanswerable. No sincere believer in the democratic principles of equality of treatment, without regard to race, color or creed (which the Supreme Court, incidentally, recently reaffirmed in respect of the Negro on our railroads) can fail to be moved by such

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 4, 1941

What Negroes Are Doing

The Alabama Convention of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks was held last Sunday and Monday at Decatur with Tennessee Valley Lodge No. 808, headed by J. H. Merriweather, as host.

Sunday afternoon, a program was given at the First Baptist Church, preceded by a parade more than a mile long and headed by the Alabama State Teachers College Band and the Carver High School Band of Gadsden.

The Elks were welcomed to the city by Mayor T. R. Harrison, and Bill Ernest Wright, of Tuscaloosa, responded.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. J. Gates.

Featuring Sunday night's session at King Memorial M. E. Church was the state oratorical contest, directed by T. A. Love, commissioner of education for Alabama. The winner was the Alabama State Teachers College entrant.

Monday's sessions were presided over by the president, Dr. A. W. West, of Montgomery. Daughter Laura Chambers, of Bessemer, and Daughter Willis Winters, of Montgomery, presided at the Daughter Elk's session.

Among the outstanding Elks in attendance were National Grand Secretary J. E. Kelley, of Birmingham; Dr. J. F. Drake, of Alabama A. and M. Colege; President H. Councill Trenholm, of State Teachers College, Montgomery; Ernest G. Wright, Tuscaloosa; L. J. Lewis, Birmingham; Oscar Saffold, Montgomery; Prof. W. B. Johnson, Birmingham; Daughter Eula Dobbins, George H. Reynolds, Decatur.

* * *

Dean B. R. Brazeal and his committee at Morehouse College, Atlanta, were hosts last week to the meeting of personnel deans and advisers of men from 42 Negro colleges throughout the United States, who gathered to discuss the preparation of young college men for jobs in national defense.

"Selection and Orientation of College Freshmen" was read by Dean G. W. Reeevs, of Prairie View State College and the discussion led by Prof. D. K. Cherry, of Knoxville College.

Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, of the Federal Security Administration, spoke on "Labor Registration and Placement of Negroes with Reference to Defense Industries."

W. Y. Bell, Jr., secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, discussed "What the Urban League has Done in the Field of Opportunities."

Principal speaker at the opening meeting Friday evening was Dr. J. Max Bond, director of education at Tuskegee Institute, who outlined "The Future Education of the Negro College Student in a Democracy."

At the closing session Saturday morning Dr. Chauncey I. Cooper, acting dean of the college of pharmacy at Howard University, spoke on "Pharmacy" and Dr. William J. Nicholson, of Talladega College, discussed "The Ministry."

* * *

The Birmingham Branch Y. W. C. A., 700 Eighth Avenue, North, is in the midst of a membership campaign in an effort to add more dormitory space. The drive is aimed at filling the need of an increasing number of young colored women of the city for protected living conditions and to serve a larger number of transients passing through the city.

Fourteen hundred Negro girls of Jefferson County are reached each month through the younger girls' program of the Y. W. C. A.

* * *

The State A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., Sunday will entertain hundreds of students, alumni and friends at the annual Founders Day program on the college campus.

The program is held each year on the first Sunday in May in honor of Dr. William Hooper Councill, founder and first president of the institution.

The Normal Club of Birmingham and many friends of the school will be present.

In recent years, A. and M. Institute has had a rapid growth under the presidency of Dr. Joseph Fanning Drake.

* * *

Tau Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority will observe its annual May Week Celebration, May 11-18.

Two events open to the public will be a piano recital Wednesday night, May 7, at First Congregational Church, and the regular Sunday morning worship and award of educational scholarship at Thirgood C. M. E. Church, May 18.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Graduates Face 'No' in Hunt For 'Defense' Jobs

Trained Chicago Students Have Dismal Future as Negro Congress Survey Shows Widespread Jim-Crowism; 20,000 Negroes on Rolls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 29.—On Chicago's South Side hundreds of Negro boys will graduate from technical schools within the next few weeks as trained mechanics and engineers.

MAY 30 1941

But will they find jobs at these trades? Will they be taken in by the firms which are crying about a "shortage" of skilled help?

Results of a survey conducted here by the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress indicated that the answer is "No."

DOORS CLOSED

"Our files are packed with case histories of highly trained Negro workers for whom the doors of industry, and particularly so-called 'defense' industry, are closed," declared Ishmael P. Florey, chairman of the council.

Thousands of Negro boys are attending trade classes at Tilden, Du Sable and Phillips High Schools on the South Side. Also there are several hundred attending industrial and shop classes at Crane Tech on the West Side and Lane Tech on the North Side. Many of these youths will graduate next month with training in architectural and mechanical drafting, auto mechanics, pattern-making, forge and foundry work, machine shop, printing, woodworking and electrical work.

According to signed statements from the personnel offices of thousands of aircraft, armament and "defense" factories received by the Negro Congress in reply to a questionnaire, a small percentage will hire Negroes for menial and unskilled jobs only. The bulk of them bar Negroes altogether.

20,000 DENIED JOBS

On the rolls of the Illinois State Employment Service are some 20,000 skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers who cannot be placed on jobs in spite of the need for them because of racial barriers.

Typical ads appearing in the Chicago Tribune say:

"Wanted for Factory Work—Men, white, 20 to 30 years old."

Florey cited one example of the National Defense Training School at Tilden High School, where a special 8-week training course is given.

MAY 30 1941

CROWD OUT NEGROES

"Recently a representative of the Howard Aircraft Co. came to one class to hire help. In this class there are 15 Negro and 6 white students. The teacher of the class recommended five white students.

"When one white student said he couldn't accept because he intends to go to college, the teacher gave the application to the sixth white student, even though this is a boy who is known to be incompetent. He doesn't attend classes regularly and when he does he smells of liquor."

Florey further pointed out that one of the best draftsmen in the school was not placed because he is colored.

"Is there any wonder that Washington finds the Negro people 'suspicious' of the war drive?" said Florey.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Call to Negro America!

To March on Washington For Jobs and Equal Share In National Defense Work

MAY 9 - 1941

We call upon you to fight for jobs in National Defense.

We call upon you to struggle for the integration of Negroes in the armed forces, such as the Air Corps, Navy, Army, and Marine of the nation.

We call upon you to demonstrate for the abolition of Jim-Crowism in all government departments and defense employment.

This is an hour of crisis. It is a crisis of democracy. It is a crisis of minority groups. It is a crisis of Negro Americans.

What is this crisis?

To American Negroes, it is the denial of jobs in government defense projects. It is racial discrimination in government departments. It is widespread Jim-Crowism in the armed forces of the nation.

While billions of the taxpayers' money are being spent for war weapons, Negro workers are being turned away from the gates of factories, mines and mills—being flatly told, "NOTHING DOING." Some employers refuse to give Negroes jobs when they are without "union cards," and some unions refuse Negro workers union cards when they are "without jobs."

MAY 9 - 1941

What shall we do?
What a dilemma!
What a runaround!
What a disgrace!
What a blow below the belt!

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Though dark, doubtful and discouraging, all is not lost, all is not hopeless. Though battered and bruised, we are not beaten, broken or bewildered.

Verily, the Negroes' deepest disappointment and direct defeats, their tragic trials and outrageous oppressions in these dreadful days of destruction and disaster to democracy and freedom, and the rights of minority peoples, and the dignity and independence of the human spirit, is the Negroes' greatest opportunity to rise to the highest heights of struggle for freedom and justice in government, in industry, in labor unions, education, social service, religion and culture.

With faith and confidence of the Negro people in their own power for self-liberation, Negroes can break down the barriers of discrimination against employment in National Defense. Negroes can kill the deadly serpent of race hatred in the Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps, and smash through and blast the government, business and labor union red tape to win the right to equal opportunity in vocational training and re-training in defense employment.

Most important and vital of all, Negroes, by the mobilization and coordination of their mass power, can cause PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ABOLISHING DISCRIMINATIONS IN ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, ARMY, NAVY, AIR CORPS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS.

Of course, the task is not easy. In very truth, it is big, tremendous and difficult.

MAY 9 - 1941

It will cost money.
It will require sacrifice.
It will tax the Negroes' courage, determination, and will to struggle. But we can, must and will triumph.

The Negroes' stake in national defense is big. It consists of jobs, thousands of jobs. It may represent millions, yes, hundreds of millions of dollars in wages. It consists of new industrial opportunities and hope. This is worth fighting for.

But to win our stakes, it will require an "all-out," bold and total effort and demonstration of colossal proportions.

Negroes can build a mammoth machine of mass action with a terrific and tremendous driving and striking power that can shatter and crush this evil fortress of race prejudice and hate, if they will only resolve to do so and never stop until victory comes.

Dear Fellow Negro Americans, be not dismayed in these terrible times. You possess power, great power. Our problem is to harness and hitch it up for action on the broadest, daring and most gigantic scale.

In this period of power politics, nothing counts but pressure, more pressure, and still more pressure, through the tactic and strategy of broad, organized, aggressive mass action behind the vital and important issues of the Negro. To this end, we propose that ten thousand Negroes MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND EQUAL INTEGRATION IN THE FIGHTING FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

An "all-out" thundering march on Washington, ending in a monster and huge demonstration at Lincoln's monument will shake up white America.

It will shake up official Washington.

It will give encouragement to our white friends to fight all the harder by our side, with us, for our righteous cause.

It will gain respect for the Negro people.

MAY 9 - 1941

NEGROES' COMMITTEE TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL DEFENSE. 217 West 125th Street—Suite 301, New York City

Walter White
Rev. William Lloyd Imes
Lester B. Granger
Frank R. Crosswaith
Layle Lane
Richard Parrish
Dr. Rayford Logan
Henry K. Craft
A. Phillip Randolph

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 14, 1941

'Justice for the Negro'

From The New York Times.

Comments made on the statement issued this week by the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries bring out some disturbing facts. Discrimination against opportunities for the Negro to learn and practice skilled trades is not confined to the South, nor is it practiced only by employers. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant to Sidney Hillman in planning for Negro employment under the auspices of the Office of Production Management, finds some craft unions discriminating, either by refusing to admit Negroes or by admitting them only as "helpers in auxiliary unions." Assistant Director M. J. Tierney of the New York State Employment Service believes the responsibility to be about evenly divided between the employers and the unions. In either case the Negro is not getting his fair chance.

Obviously this is a situation in which men and women are being held back not by lack of ability and trustworthiness but because of race. It will be argued that racial or other groups which do not get on well together should not be compelled to work together. Yet so far as industry is concerned the Negro, or any other recognizable minority, is more likely to be a cause of friction when denied equal opportunity than when granted it. Labor unions themselves have had bitter experience when Negro workers, otherwise unable to get jobs, have been used to break strikes. But the issue is more than factional. It involves simple justice and loyalty to the democratic ideal.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY 31 1941

The World Today

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

The Murfreesboro, Tenn., incident should be a warning and a challenge to colored soldiers and civilians, and to white people generally, to meet more intelligently the social problems created by national defense training in the South.

One out of ten U. S. soldiers in the new Army are colored and most of them will be trained in Dixie.

* * *

Despite provocation, colored soldiers must make a special effort to conduct themselves with intelligence and restraint.

Otherwise we shall have all over again the restrictions and humiliations that followed in the wake of Brownsville and Houston riots.

Rowdyism and rioting will make more difficult our fight against discrimination and segregation in the armed forces and defense industry.

Colored soldiers must not attempt to solve the social problems of the South.

There are agencies better fitted for that job, and a telephone call or a two or three-cent stamp can easily reach them.

Where colored soldiers are imposed upon, they should report the facts to their organizations and newspapers.

* * *

Colored soldiers are being trained to fight the Axis and not their neighbors.

They must respect the uniform they wear by deporting themselves as gentlemen and not as hooligans.

It is a tribute to their good sense that so very few unpleasant incidents have taken place. No more should take place.

* * *

Colored civilians near training centers also have a great responsibility they must not shirk.

They must do much more than they have done so far to provide clean, orderly and low-priced recreational facilities for colored service men.

This can be profitable and will certainly lessen chances of racial clashes.

* * *

Colored civilians should sincerely strive to make the colored soldiers a part of their community life, in churches, clubs and homes.

Local N.A.A.C.P. branches and Ministerial Alliances must meet with local white authorities regularly to iron out differences and head off possible explosions.

MAY 31 1941

* * *

White civilians and authorities in the South have the greatest responsibility of all.

Indulgence, flexibility and understanding are imperative rather than a dumb insistence on "keeping the Negro in his place."

Soldiers are trained to be men and they expect to be treated as such, whether they are white or colored.

* * *

Colored trainees are often from the North and East, and unused to the rigidity of the Southern caste system.

It is the duty of leading white people to see that the whites generally practice that tolerance and true patriotism essential to national unity and total defense.

If clashes occur it is in large part their fault.

* * *

National unity depends on equal rights, duties, privileges and opportunities, or it means nothing at all, and is a fraud and a fake.

War sentiment is greater in the South than elsewhere.

The white South must realize that war without victory means national suicide, and victory without national unity is impossible.

MAY 31 1941

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Portsmouth Va. Star
3-12-41

NEGROES AND OUR DEFENSES

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

In Virginia, and in other States, unfair discrimination against skilled Negro workers is hampering the arming of America, are contributing to the lag in the defense program. "All-out" defense cannot be achieved, so long as a large body of skilled men is prevented by arbitrary rulings and subtle prejudice from putting its capabilities to maximum use.

This is wholly aside from the injustice involved. In a Commonwealth with some 700,000 Negro citizens out of a total population of 2,677,000, it is only right and proper that such a large element be given an adequate share in the benefits of the defense program. Moreover, if 700,000 Virginia citizns are discriminated against in the program, and something like 15,000,000 Negroes in the country as a whole, the effect on national morale and on the prospects for national unity, are apt to be serious.

Camp Lee affords a well-nigh perfcet example of the sort of exclusion of skilled Negro workers which is going forward in this State. Hundreds of carpenters, bricklayers, roofers and other skilled members of the building trades are at work on the construction of that great cantonment, but there is understood to be only one Negro among them. It is understood, furthermore, that white men are being brought in from other States and given these jobs, although there are skilled Negro workmen in Virginia thoroughly capable of taking them.

In the Newport News area, the story apparently is the same, although there is conflicting evidence on the point. The Norfolk Journal and Guide quotes George L. Zuidema, contractor's executive officer at Fort Eustis, as saying that while he had "seriously considered hiring colored carpenters," he had not done so, "due to the fact that we have sufficient white carpenters to meet our requirements." The Journal and Guide points out, however, that the State Employment Office "in near-by Newport News is still calling for white carpenters, and a large sign on its door reads plainly 'Carpenters Wanted.'" Mr. Zuidema is said to have made the above quoted declaration, in response to an inquiry from Representative S. Otis Bland, who had received a petition from 25 Negro carpenters desirous of working on defense construction in the area. It was stated that over 1,100 Negroes are employed in this particular contractor's organization, but that they are all performing tasks requiring no skills.

It is in the skilled trades that shortages are being experienced in the defense program througout America, whereas there is ample common labor to take care of all requirements, certainly for the present. But if skilled men are to be left idle, simply because they are colored, the shortages in this field may grow worse, instead of better, and the defense program, so vital to America's survival, may fail.

The skills, actual and potential, of the Negro ought to be utilized to the fullest. In so far as it lies in their power, any contractors who are not giving Negroes their rightful share of the skilled work for which they are fitted, should endeavor to rectify this injustice. And agencies for the training of Negro workers in skilled trades should everywhere be developed and encouraged.

It is only by some such steps as these that America's skilled workers can be fully mobilized for the gigantic task of making this country ready for any emergency.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 25, 1941

Crackerland *In Washington*

No Race Discrimination On Defense Contracts

By RALPH SMITH

The Atlanta Journal Bureau,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, March 25.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION in the employment and compensation of skilled and unskilled labor on defense housing projects is definitely "out the window," and no matter the locality or community of the development.

Employment and compensation as between the races shall be distributed on the basis of white and Negro skilled and unskilled labor available in the communities in which the projects are being erected. The racial quotas shall be determined by the reports of the Federal Census Bureau and other relevant data.

The determination of the government in this respect finds emphasis in the latest official regulations issued by John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Administration. His outgiving lends color and emphasis to the policy of nondiscrimination heretofore laid down.

Contractors Must Make Reports

By way of making the regulation effective and as a means of ascertaining whether regulations are being complied with, Carmody's latest order, which applies alike to contractors and sub-contractors, requires that persons engaged in defense housing shall—

(1) Submit to each contractor engaged in constructing any such defense housing, the percentages of Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the locality of the project, as reflected by the federal census and other relevant data.

(2) Require each contractor engaged in constructing any such defense housing to indicate by notation (W for non-Negro, N for Negro) on pay roll forms required to be submitted to the government, the race of each laborer, skilled or unskilled, listed on such pay roll forms; and

(3) Ascertain and report to the Federal Works administrator at the end of each four-week period such construction, the respective amounts paid by each such contractor during such period as wages, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof to (1) non-Negro skilled labor (irrespective of individual trades); (2) Negro skilled labor (irrespective of individual trades); (3) non-Negro unskilled labor; and (4) Negro skilled labor. The official order declares, further, that "if the percentages that are paid, respectively, to Negro skilled and unskilled labor approximate the percentages, respectively, of the Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the locality, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the contractor is not discriminating against Negro labor."

Otherwise, the regulation declared, the contracting officer shall investigate and report the reasons for the discrimination to the federal works administrator. And in case any contractor refuses or fails to take the pay roll notation required he, too, shall be deemed as discriminating and must be reported.

Brunswick Wants Shipyards

Speaking of discriminations, what about the Government's shipbuilding program—naval vessels and merchantmen? Georgia is the only state on the Eastern seaboard of the United States in which neither the Navy nor the Maritime Board is building any ships, and yet Georgia has two excellent harbors—in Savannah and Brunswick.

Savannah has been playing hide and seek with the Maritime Board for weeks, trying definitely to anchor a shipyard, and the city of Brunswick has been equally active. On several occasions it has looked as if success would reward the efforts of these communities, but always something has obstructed the signing of the contract.

A delegation of Brunwickians is now in Washington, urging the Maritime Board to recognize their fair city in the mammoth shipbuilding program in which the Government is engaged. They are hopeful and heartened —heartened, in the main, by the aid and cooperation they are receiving from their senators and congressman.

The group of Brunswickians includes: Dick Gould, county board chairman; I. M. Aiken, president board of trade; City Manager Fernando J. Torras, Mayor J. Hunter Hopkins, Alton Perry, educator; for Senator J. Hadley Brown, former Representative B. F. Mann, County Commissioner J. B. D. Paulk, County Engineer Hal Friedman, County Commissioner Joe Owens, County Commissioner C. V. Abbott, Dr. J. B. Avera, Frank Scarlett, Phil Ringel, Frank Crandall, M. A. Copeland, A. J. Gordon, James D. Gould.

"O'Keefean" Boys and Girls

'Fessor S. M. Hastings, principal, and Miss Mary Richard Colvin, faculty member, of O'Keefe Junior High School, are personally conducting a flock of boys and girls on a sight-seeing tour of the National Capital and environs. They arrived yesterday morning, and before the week is over they'll have seen practically everything hereabout that's worth seeing.

The "O'Keefean" excursion is an annual event at the school. Every year Mr. Hastings brings a group of seniors to Washington, and always they return in the consciousness that a good time was had by all, including those upon whom they call.

The group includes Maizie Alman, June Frazier, Thelma Pittman, Mildred Broyles, Sarah Jacobs, Elizabeth Williams, Patsinell Conlan, Jo Ann Hawkins, Frances Long, Clair Hall, Henry Lyke, Robert Mizell, Jimmie Hodnett, John Ward, John Myers, Harold Cole.

A Spending Spree for Fair

The thousand—and thousand is a liberal figure—who jammed the Senate galleries yesterday had the privilege, and probably the satisfaction, of witnessing the biggest spending spree in the annals of time. They saw and heard the Senate appropriate seven billion dollars in less than two hours, or about sixty million dollars a minute. The debate preceding the vote wasn't particularly impressive, and the vote itself was simpler than you'd think.

Un-American Labor Practices Flayed In Sunday Broadcast

APR 5 1941

Marian Anderson, Joe Louis, Canada Lee, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Bojangles Robinson, Duke Ellington, Others Heard

SAVANNAH JOURNAL
SAVANNAH, GA.

APR 5 1941

NEW YORK CITY—(S N S)—Nationwide attention was focussed on the un-American way Negro workers are being excluded from the naticnal defense program Sunday when, through the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, a "big broadcast" of the world's leading Negro artists was staged.

The broadcast was arranged and staged by the National Urban League as the concluding feature of its ninth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

APR 5 1941

Canada Lee, star of the Broadway success, "Native Son," served as narrator and announcer.

Given the next to c'osing spot, Marian Anderson, recent winner of the coveted $10,000 Bok award, was heard to good advantage in two spirituals, broadcast from Ontario, Canada, where she is now appearing on concert tour.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The Negro and Defense

A sub-committee of the Senate committee on education and labor has begun an inquiry into discrimination against Negroes in defense industries. Certainly this problem merits the attention of the Congress. Further, it merits immediate and direct action of the Congress. This problem strikes at the root of the entire ghetto-like existence of thirteen million Negroes in this country. Precisely because of this fact we are led to make certain observations.

First: We know that the executive department of the United States already has the power to end this discrimination.

APR 5 1941

Second: We know that the executive department has failed to use that power.

Third: There is a clause in the National Defense Act which forbids discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

Fourth: There has been no attempt to enforce this clause. There seemingly has been no inclination to do so.

This administration has always found the power to do the things it wanted done. Questions of constitutionality or precedent have never prevented it from accomplishing its aims and purposes. Many times it has asked for more power and has secured it. It now has more power than any previous administration either in time of peace or in time of war. Mr. Roosevelt has more power than Mr. Churchill and Mr. Churchill's country is at war.

The administration has refused to use its enormous power to secure the equal right for Negroes to work in the defense industries. As a matter of fact, the administration has been totally unconcerned about the right to work where Negroes are concerned. When has Mr. Roosevelt in his pleas for "National Unity," referred to the necessity of removing the inequalities that confront the Negro citizen. Any attempt to promote "National Unity" and exclude America's largest minority—the Negro, can result in nothing save a sham, and a delusion. If the Roosevelt Administration has failed in this regard, the conclusion is fair—it does not wish to secure equal treatment of Negroes.

APR 5 1941

Mr. Sidney Hillman, the renegade from labor's ranks summed up the administration's attitude when he said: "National Defense cannot be expected to solve all the minority problems of the Nation." We think it is pertinent to ask, If not this "urgent emergency," this "crisis of democracy" then what can be expected to produce a solution?

Let us be clear about this. Mr. Roosevelt has made common cause with the most reactionary, chauvinist elements in our population. He has done this because he needs their support in pushing his "guns—not butter" program. He obviously could not continue to base himself on the nameless Negro and White John Does of this land. They are against the war. They are against our involvement in the war. These reactionary, chauvinist elements are for the war. They are for our involvement in the war. These are they who have erected and perpetuate our ghetto-like status. Common cause with them demands that all that is progressive, all that is liberal be scuttled by Mr. Roosevelt. This he has done and that Negro is misled indeed who looks toward the "Great White Father" of New Deal days for relief from the burden of the American brand of racism.

APR 5 1941

It will be interesting to watch this Senate investigation. It will be interesting to watch the action or lack of it when the measure reaches the Senate audit and control committee. Senator James F. Byrnes is the chairman of that committee. He is the leading spokesman of the reactionary, chauvinist cabal in the 77th Congress. Frankly we are puzzled by an investigation into an open and admitted fact. None the less we support this investigation. We think its publicity value is a good factor.

WE SHALL NOT REST THE MATTER THERE. WE FAVOR THE DENIAL OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS TO FIRMS WHICH DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGROES IN THEIR HIRING POLICY. For government funds are funds raised from all the people, Negro and White. No man has the right to take such funds and say as did Mr. Gott, general manager of Consolidated Aircraft, "I will employ no Negroes and the United States Government has no power to make me do so."

APR 5 1941

This is the measure of their arrogance, against which the government has not moved. This fact calls for action of Negroes and all progressive people. Such action can compel and will compel an end to the separate existence of the Negro in industry, the armed forces and every phase of American life.

New York Senate Passes Anti-Discrimination Bill

APR 5 - 1941

SAVANNAH JOURNAL
SAVANNAH, GA.

ALBANY, N. Y.—(ANP)—The senate has passed without debate and sent to the Assembly the Mahoney bill designed to end employment discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed by firms holding defense contracts. The bill carries with it a fine not less than $50 nor more than $500.

APR 5 - 1941

This measure is one of three anti-discrimination bills that are expected to be voted upon by the legislature before adjourning on April 4. The others are the Burrows and Andrews bills both of which outlaw racial bias in various forms.

47d-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Letters Pour in Asking Champion Not to Betray His People in Benefit

"Our Backs Are to the Wall," Writes Chicagoan, "You Have Scored;" Reader Says We Practice Segregation Ourselves; Petition to Joe Urged

NOV 29 1941

By DAN BURLEY
Star-News Sports Editor

The article we carried last week pointing out that Joe Louis is "Dead Wrong Fighting for the Jim Crow Navy," has stirred a national controversy. Letters are coming into the office from all sides and expressing every shade of opinion on whether the heavyweight champion of the world is doing the right thing in placing his hard won world championship on the block against the dangerous Buddy Baer on Jan. 9 in an all-out charity effort to aid the Navy Relief Society. Louis gets only his training expenses from the contest, but Baer, whom he knocked out in their first meeting in Washington last summer, gets 20%, the usual challenger's take.

We do not have the space to include all the letters that have come in on the subject, nor to write about the phone calls and statements of the average individual on the street who stopped us to discuss the matter. However, the following are representative of those letters we have received and we solicit comment from all interested in the vital question before the public:

ONE OF THE FEW "SENSIBLE" ARTICLES

Dear Dan: One of the few "sensible" articles you have ever written is the Joe Louis article. You have scored! Your boss has let you handle "dynamite" as it should be handled. Your paper will no doubt gain in respect, if not in circulation. Our backs are to the wall, what can we lose by such articles? When the black press blasts out—and refrains from accepting dollar bills for suppressed articles—we will no doubt be respected and not before.—H. GEORGE DAVENPORT, commercial signs, Chicago.

NOV 29 1941

"IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT" WITH ARTICLE

Dear Dan: I am in complete disagreement with your article relative to Joe Louis and the U. S. Navy. The whole is equal to the sum of all its part and is greater than any of its parts. The U. S. Navy is only a part of the nation, and if the nation condones, encourages and maintains segregation in its many departments and very much so in its Capital, what can one expect from the Navy?

We ourselves practice segregation among ourselves. Is it not known to you of our many organizations and churches where a black face is not welcome? I think we must clean up our own house, then unitedly go out and endeavor to remove from our midst the unpleasant trio-segregation, discrimination and Jim Crowism. I wholeheartedly approve the gallant contribution Joe Louis makes when he risks his heavyweight title and gives all his purse to the U. S. Navy.

We have been recipients all our lives of charities in many forms: We are shouting from one end of the globe to the other about our citizenship being abused, we want full participation but somehow we fail to stand up under the responsibilities that go with full participation as citizens. I do not condone for one minute any of the injustices that befall us every minute of the day, but I lay the blame to a great extent to our indifference toward matters pertaining to our welfare and lack of leadership.

Our environment, true enough, is antagonistic for the full accomplishments of our desires, but since we are not prepared to take up arms and fight, for what is duly ours, then the next best method would be to employ diplomatic measures. When I speak of diplomatic measures, I do not mean playing "Uncle Tom." You praise Henry Armstrong for his stand out in California; perhaps Hank was right, but I do not think the two affairs are commensurable. I think further that Joe Louis is morally bigger than the U. S. Navy when, in the face of all sorts of abuse, he stands true, ready to contribute all in behalf of humanity. Let Joe go through with the fight and after he would have made such a contribution, let all true Americans see to it that the U. S. Navy rescinds from its former un-American policy.—WILLIAM ROACH, New York City.

NOV 29 1941

WANTS TO PETITION JOE NOT TO FIGHT

Dear Dan Burley: May I voice my deep appreciation and gratitude for your splendid article in the current issue of the Star-News in regard to the Joe Louis-Buddy Baer fight for the benefit of the U. S. Navy. Rather than a carrier of dynamite, I prefer to consider you a torchbearer, holding aloft a blazing flame of race pride lighting the way for all who grope in darkness.

I am a colored American mother who, like countless others, fervently prayed for Joe's victory each time he went into the ring. Perhaps it was our mingled prayers and hopes which helped him to emerge the winner. Surely he wouldn't sell us short by gratituously entertaining those who have no use for him, even while he is still in possession of his full young strength.

While their hands are greedily outstretched to receive his bounty, their feet are ready to give him a kick. I hope, unlike Samson, he will not forget his God and his people. Perhaps a petition could be sent him bearing hundreds of names, even though he may have signed a contract. Perhaps he would reconsider and decide it best not to cast his pearls before swine.—MRS. G. T. COLON, New York City.

HOLLER LOUD ENOUGH TO OFFSET FIGHT, HE SAYS

Dear Dan: Your article against Joe Louis fighting for the Jim Crow Navy is a masterpiece and I hope other newspapers and the people in general will join in the chorus and holler loud enough to offset the fight. The Jim Crow Navy does not deserve that much consideration from the Negro and I hope Joe and his managers will do a Henry Armstrong. Thanks again for that article.—EDWARD JOSEPH WALKER, New York City.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Don't Disappoint Our Friends

DEC 5 1941

The ease with which white defense workers by the thousands are led into protesting the employment of Negroes tells how far short we are of democracy here in America today. There is a shortage of labor. Every energy of business and of the government is being exerted to train workers. Yet when a Negro is hired, presumably as qualified as whites similarly selected, a dog-in-the manger protest is made, though he in no way curtails the opportunity of the whites.

DEC 5 1941

It is beyond comprehension how men at work on war material which is to defend democracy and freedom can be blind to the implications of their jobs. One protest, that at Columbus, Ohio, promoted by a CIO local labor leader, was rebuked by the CIO chiefs. But there remains the bitter memory that not one of the thousands who followed this local Hitler spoke for democracy, though in its name they find work and enjoy freedom.

The stars in their courses fight for the right. There are friends to offset the foes, friends among the very group from which comes our oppression.

When Gov. Talmadge of Georgia made a typical Tillman and Vardaman anti-Negro appeal to the voters of his state in order to further his political fortunes, it was white youth that burned him in effigy and white colleges who made known their denunciation of politics in schools. Whether this help for us came in our interest or solely for justice's sake, it came!

DEC 5 1941

This aid must not lull Negroes into such a feeling of security that they relax efforts in their own behalf. Instead, they should do more, because it is that much to their gain and because by doing it, they provide these friends with added arguments in their behalf. We will do more if instead of looking back at the depths from which we have come, we look forward at the possibilities resolution, diligence, intelligence and patience can win for us.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Will F. D. R. Act Again?

The Negro's fight to become integrated into the nation's economic life has been long, arduous, and in many instances, discouraging. During the past few years, however, some noticeable progress has been made as certain unions, particularly those affiliated with the C. I. O., have accepted Negroes as members. The conservative craft organizations of the A. F. of L. have been less concerned with the Negro workers, and their traditional bars against non-white members has generally remained intact.

Our attention has again been called to a part of the ritual of the International Association of Machinists, influential affiliate of the A. F. of L., which reads as follows:

"I further promise that I will never propose for membership in, this association any other than a competent white person."

NOV 1 1941

This section has been used by certain plants engaged in defense production to escape the edict of President Roosevelt banning discrimination in employment on account of color.

OPM officials, who were given a memorandum from the President urging that they take steps to stop defense job discrimination even before his executive order was issued June 25, have asked the machinists to revise their ritual and eliminate the jim crow provision. No action has yet been taken.

On the heels of all this discussion of Negroes in defense jobs and union discrimination comes the American Economic Foundation with the question: "Should Labor Unions Be Regulated by the Federal Government?" We shall not attempt here to answer that question. It is not our purpose now, even to comment on it, at least at length. We cannot, however, refrain from mentioning it.

OPM's request that the IAM drop the objectionable section in its ritual may or may not have as yet come under the watchful eye of the President. On the other hand, it just may be that it was inspired by the White House. Labor's leaders ought to see to it that all working people are given a fair and equal chance as is promulgated in the pronouncements of Mr. Roosevelt in his battle for a true Democracy here, and for the establishment of the Four Freedoms everywhere.

NOV 1

By his action in issuing an executive order prohibiting discrimination on jobs, and of the appointment of a committee to see that the order is carried out, Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he wants the practice stopped. If unions like the International Association of Machinists don't change their policy to conform with the new principle, the President may have to act again!

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The Negro Worker

The Committee on Fair Employment Practice which is headed by Mark Ethridge and Dr. W. W. Alexander has been investigating employment opportunities for Negroes in Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipyards.

In most shipyards, this committee found fair practices the rule. But, according to a dispatch from Carroll Kilpatrick, *Age-Herald-News* Washington correspondent, some Alabama labor unions and vocational leaders have been registering complaints about the proposed creation of vocational training schools for Negroes in the Mobile area. These schools would train Negroes for shipyard work of both skilled and unskilled nature.

One Mobile shipyard at present, it is reported, bars Negro workers because of a contract between the company and an AFL Metal Trades Council which, apparently, forbids employment of Negroes. Another shipyard employs some Negroes, but they comprise only 20 per cent of the total number of workers, both skilled and unskilled.

DEC 1 1941

It is reported that advertisements have been placed in out-of-town newspapers seeking workers for Mobile shipyards. There is, too, it is said, a shortage of housing for the incoming white workers. The situation is affecting sanitation and educational facilities.

There are many native Negroes in the Mobile area. They are equipped now to do many unskilled types of jobs. With a short period of training they could do other jobs. But there is opposition to the creation of vocational schools which will take care of such training.

DEC 1 1941

It should not be necessary to remind all persons that equality of opportunity is one of the principles for which this nation is preparing to fight if necessary.

There is no conflict with white workers over jobs in this case. There are not enough white workers to supply the shipyards' demands.

Some officials in Mobile, according to the report from Washington, have stated that they do not believe Negroes should be trained for skills that they are not accustomed to practice. The weakness of such reasoning is evident. Adherence to it would mean that the Negro never would be able to lift himself from a kind of economic bondage.

This situation, it seems, presents two questions. Are we going to utilize all needed and available manpower for the defense effort to which we are pledged? Are we going to afford Negroes a fair opportunity to equip themselves for service as democratic citizens?

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro Carpenters Wait

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

ALTHOUGH an average of around 300 white carpenters are employed continuously on the construction of the Army supply depot on the Bellwood tract below Richmond, not one Negro carpenter has been employed there. Work has been in progress since the middle of September, and there still seems to be no immediate prospect that colored carpenters will get any consideration on this important job.

DEC 6

There are 41 Negro carpenters in the recently organized Negro carpenters' union here who are available at any time for work on the Bellwood project. Yet they are not given jobs there, and as months go by, prospects of their getting work seem to be fading. Since this is an Army contract, it is not under the control of OPM, which has special machinery for seeing that Negro labor gets its due share of work on defense projects. Why aren't there similar regulations sovering Army contracts?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORMER BOSS AT FT. BRAGG RETIRES

NOV 8 1941

Resentful of Transfer to Small Mississippi School, Officer Who Ruled Fort Bragg on "Night of Terror," Leaves His Country's Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Col. Charles B. Elliott, erstwhile commander of the nation's largest army camp at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is on his way to retirement. He is the officer who told a newspaper reporter that "it's gotten so the n--s walk all over you up in Washington."

TRANSFER WAS RESULT OF OUTBREAK

Colonel Elliott was transferred out of his key job, running an Army camp of 46,000 white and 6,500 colored soldiers, as a direct result of investigation of the fatal shooting of a colored soldier and a white military policeman in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on August 6th.

He was assigned to duty as instructor of the unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Mississippi State College at Starkville, Mississippi. Mississippi State College has an enrolment of 2,327 students and its ROTC unit an enrollment of 976. Colonel E. P. Parker replaced Colonel Elliott as post commander at Fort Bragg.

Orders were issued at the War Department last Thursday placing Colonel Elliott on the retired list at his own request. His retirement will become effective on February 28. Previous orders assigning him to duty at Mississippi State College were revoked. Orders issued Friday granted him a leave of absence of three months and 27 days from November 1.

Colonel Elliott has served 40 years in the Army. He enlisted as a private on November 11, 1901. He was commissioned a second lieutenant on October 5, 1904. He is 59 years of age.

He was the first to go in the effort of the War Department to alleviate conditions at Fort Bragg. An investigation was begun by the War Department when newspaper reports revealed that the double killing last August was directly caused by the brutal treatment of colored troops by white military policemen.

Colonel Elliott remarked at that time that "anything can happen up in Washington. It's gotten so the n---s walk all over you up there."

BLAMED DISEASE RATE FOR SEPARATE FOUNTAIN

Insisting that there was no discrimination against colored troops at Fort Bragg, Colonel Elliott said "the higher venereal rate among the colored" accounted for the fact that in the foyer of post headquarters there was a shiny brass and porcelain water cooler labeled "white" and a battered iron fountain labeled "colored".

The "colored" and "white" signs on the water cooler at post headquarters at Fort Bragg have disappeared. The battered iron fountain was removed. Now everybody drinks from the same cooler—in paper cups.

A permanent MP force of trained personnel, colored as well as white, is being established.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEPARATE DEFENSE UNIT REJECTED BY COLORED CITIZENS

DEC 13 1941

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11—(ANP)—Minnesota Negroes took a definite stand this week against the plan offered by Gov. Stassen and his state officials to jim crow the Negro citizens of Minnesota by organizing a separate Negro defense force unit.

As a result of a suit, recently instituted in the federal court in St. Paul, state officials plan to organize a separate Negro unit as part of the Minnesota Defense force.

REFUSES TO JOIN UNIT

Notice to this effect was received by Jonas G. Schwartz and Charles H. Halpern, both white, Minneapolis attorneys who recently instituted an action in the federal court against Gov. Stassen, Adj. Gen. E. A. Walsh, Acting Adj. Gen. C. E. Green and Col. F. G. Stuz of the adjutant general's office to force the acceptance of Negro enlistment in the Minnesota Defense force. The action was brought in on behalf of Lee Kenneth Turpin, a St. Paul Negro who was otherwise qualified but whose enlistment in the defence force was rejected because of his color the attorneys charged.

When informed of the state officials' plan, Mr. Turpin said that he would not under any circumstances enlist in a separate and distinct Negro unit. He said this would create a jim crow outfit and was "unlawful, discriminatory and un-American and was an attempt to bring to Minnesota the antiquated practices and prejudices of the deep south."

WILL NOT DROP COURT SUIT

Turpin's lawsuit against the State officials culminated from months of effort by Turpin and other Minnesota Negro citizens to join the Minnesota Defense force. They were denied admission solely on the ground of their African descent and notwithstanding state and federal laws prohibiting racial discrimination.

DEC 13 1941

In view of Mr. Turpin's refusal to join the proposed Negro outfit, and the opposition already expressed to this plan by the Minnesota Negro Defense Committee, Attys. Schwartz and Halpern said that they will not drop the action started in the federal court, and are prepared to prosecute it to the United States Supreme court if necessary.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAMPTON GRAD 'USHERED OUT' OF SHIP-YARDS

DEC 13 1941

Interviewer Advises Him He Hasn't Got A Chance Of Being Hired

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Take him to the gate!"

This was the only comment of the personnel officer at the naval aircraft factory in the Philadelphia Navy Yard after looking over the application of James S. Mosley, seeking employment as engineering draftsman.

Mosley is a former student of Hampton Institute, Va., with specialties in drafting and machine shop practice. He is on the civil service list as apprentice engineering draftsman with a grade of 91.6. He told his story last week to the Philadelphia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

DEC 13 1941

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He was interview "by a man who appeared to be the chief clerk," and was told by this man: "From the appearance of this, your qualifications are more than necessary for the job."

The clerk then without speaking to Mosley, handed his application to an attendant with the remark, "Take him to the gate."

Mosley has made formal complaint in affidavit form, to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Mosley's complaint states that he questioned the personnel man and was told that he had "almost no chance at all" of appointment because "some applicants with higher grades were to be interviewed and they could undoubtedly do better work." Mosley wanted to know if he would be notified by mail if he got the appointment.

The officer said Mosley was "almost certain not to get it" and volunteered to state that it was not because of his color and that "you people seem to have a chip on your shoulders."

Negroes Protest Navy Policy

DEC 12 1941

Ever since war has been declared, the navy is only enlisting Negroes as messmen, the lowest division of the service, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People charged today.

In a telegram to Secretary of the Navy Knox the association said this policy "dampens the enthusiasm of Negroes for all-out aid to their country" and declared: "Thirteen million American Negroes want to know if only white Americans are to be permitted to fight and perhaps die for their government in the navy."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

REPLY DEMANDED TO CHARGE ARMY BARS NEGROES

DEC 19 1941

BY WILLIAM STRAND.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The war department has been formally asked to reply to charges of alleged discrimination against Negroes desiring to enlist in the armed forces, it was learned today. Rep. Hamilton Fish [R., N. Y.] said he has been informed that colored volunteers are being summarily rejected in Philadelphia, Detroit, and other places.

In a letter to Emory S. Adams, adjutant general of the war department, asking for information with respect to these charges, Fish said:

"It seems to me that inasmuch as we are fighting this war for freedom and democracy there should be no distinction whatever between our white and colored citizens in our armed forces, and that Negroes should not only be permitted but encouraged to volunteer."

DEC 19 1941

Suggests 10 Per Cent Colored Soldiers.

If the nation is to have an armed force of 7 million men there should be at least 700,000 colored soldiers, Fish's letter reasoned, and there should be approximately half a dozen divisions of colored troops provided for in the present army of nearly 2 million and the 2 million more to be trained during the year.

"I will appreciate it if you will send me the information relative to the volunteering of our colored people immediately," the letter concluded.

The war department refused to comment on the matter today but spokesmen indicated that a reply to the New York representative will be made before the end of the week.

Fish recalled before the house that he led the fight during consideration of the draft bill for the amendment providing that there should be no discrimination against colored conscripts. Under the amendment as finally adopted by congress, Negroes are permitted to enter all branches of the army service, including air and tank corps, field artillery, and infantry.

DEC 19 1941

Praises Colored Troops.

"I served with colored troops in the last war," said Fish, who holds a reserve commission as a colonel, "and if I get another opportunity with a combat outfit I want to serve with them again. I served last July with a number of colored regiments on maneuvers, headed by southern white officers, some of the best officers in the United States army, and they are all in one accord, that these colored troops are doing a fine job.

"They are in the anti-aircraft, artillery, infantry, and engineer regiments. Of course they are entitled to enlist and I propose to find out what is preventing them from being accepted. In a war for freedom and democracy who has a better right to serve than Negroes? Who has a better right to volunteer in such a fight than the colored men of America?"

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY KNOX ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

REPLYING to a charge by Dr. Harold J. Franklin, interne of Jersey City, N. J., that he had been prevented from enlisting in the Naval Medical Corp after he had passed the physical and mental examinations because it was discovered that he was of the Negro race, Secretary of the Navy Knox write Dr. Franklin in part as follows:

DEC 13 1941

"A review in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of your examination conducted at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, on August 11, 1941, discloses that on the left side of your dental arch you lack a minimum of two directly opposed molars. The Manual of the Medical Department of the Navy has the approval of the President and has the force of law, requires the rejection of any candidate who fails to meet the minimum requirement in this repsect. . .

"The Department desires to dispel any feeling of discrimination you may entertain. To this end, your attention is drawn to the fact that frequently candidates for appointment may be certified as physically qualified by local boards but that review in the Department indicates a failure to meet the specified minimum requirements in some particular."

We imagine that the Secretary of the Navy wrote that letter with his tongue in his cheek, for he knows that were Dr. Franklin's physical condition 100 percent perfect, he would not be admitted to the Navy Medical Corp simply because of his color. Not even Joe Louis could get in the Navy under its present policy, except as a steward.

For Secretary Knox to pretend that there is no discrimination in his department is dishonest, for this situation has been called to his attention repeatedly since he has been in office.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

War Dept. Washes Hands Of Soldier-Beating Case

DEC 6 - 1941

NEW YORK—The War Department has washed its hands of the Gurdon (Camp Robinson) Ark., incident involving a clash between Negro soldiers on maneuvers and Arkansas State troopers, the NAACP learned this week.

In a letter to the NAACP, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said: "The Judge Advocate General, after an examination of the record of the Gurdon investigation, is of the opinion that the state troopers and civilians involved in the Gurdon incident are not within the classes of persons amenable to trial by court-martial for violation of the Articles of War."

No details of the report were given.

The NAACP had written to President Roosevelt asking that he charge either the War Department or the Department of Justice with the responsibility for prosecuting the persons guilty of interfering with troops and their officers in pursuit of their duty.

DEC 6 - 1941

"The War Department is without

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

ARMY AND NAVY VIOLATE 150-YEAR-OLD BILL OF RIGHTS

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

What Pope meant in these oft-quoted lines above is that familiarity with error makes us forget to question it.

There is, for example, the question we posed last week:

DEC 20 1941

By what authority does the Navy Department ban colored enlistments, or the War Department put us into jim crow regiments?

The War and Navy Departments are branches of the Federal Government. The Government derives all its authority from the United States Constitution.

This week we celebrate the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights—that is amendments one to ten of the Federal Constitution. These amendments were designed to prevent the Government from imposing on the rights of individual citizens.

Amendment X. says that the government may have only such authority as is specifically given it in the Constitution itself.

True, the Constitution gives the Congress the power to "provide and maintain a navy" and to "raise and support armies."

But nothing in the Constitution gives Congress or the War Department authority to segregate citizens in, or eliminate them from, the armed forces on account of color.

DEC 20 1941

And without the Constitutional authority, the War Department's action is illegal.

We have seen jim crow so long that we have come to embrace it as a necessary evil.

But all the time, under the Bill of Rights, we could have yanked the War Department into court and compelled it to act in accordance with the Federal Constitution.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Applies For Navy Job, "Given Gate"

DEC 13 1941

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DEC 13 1941

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DEC 13 1941

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47d-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Good Stuff, Mr. President, If You Can Make it Stick!

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 19, 1941

Negroes and Our Defenses---IV

THE role of the skilled Negro in defense is becoming much more important, as a result of the hammering which discriminations against him have been getting in various quarters during the past several months, and there is every indication that colored carpenters, mechanics and other skilled craftsmen will get a far better break in Virginia and the rest of the country henceforth than they got on defense work last fall and winter.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Office of Production Management in Washington issued a ruling recently, under which contractors on defense construction are required to give skilled Negro workers a percentage of both the jobs and the pay roll commensurate with the number of available skilled craftsmen in the area affected. Even before this important ruling was made, there were evidences of a much more co-operative spirit in Virginia on the part of some of the white building trade unions.

For example, the Negro carpenters in the Hampton Roads area, and also in Richmond, not only were permitted to organize Negro locals in the spring, but Negro leaders in both regions report that they are getting "100 per cent co-operation" from the white carpenters' union. In lower Tidewater, the color bar has been largely dropped in the building trades, since the first Negro carpenters' local was organized, and Negroes are being admitted to the white bricklayers' and electricians' unions. The Negroes have a hodcarriers' union of their own there.

Here in Richmond, the first member of the Negro carpenters' union to go to work under union conditions, has just received employment, and all the others have jobs. The lower Tidewater Negro local has 128 members, all of whom have work on defense contracts, under union conditions. The white bricklayers in Richmond are less co-operative than the carpenters, however, and whereas the bricklayers in the Norfolk-Newport News area have admitted Negroes to their unions, there has been great reluctance here to follow suit. This is not an issue of immediate importance in Richmond, since there is no great volume of construction here at the moment requiring bricklayers, but when the Negro housing project gets under way, the Negro bricklayers of the city naturally wish to be in a position to secure jobs there.

Large defense projects, each of which runs into the millions, are either under way, or about to start, on the Petersburg Pike just south of Richmond, in Blackstone and in Fredericksburg. In view of the recent OPM ruling as to Negroes, it seems certain that skilled Negro workmen will obtain a reasonable share of the jobs on these projects.

America cannot claim to be using its manpower and skills to the utmost in this crisis, if 10 per cent of its population, which includes many of its most efficient skilled artisans are denied all but a small trickle of defense work. This is particularly true at a time when the country is clamoring for skilled labor, and there is a shortage in some lines.

The excellent pamphlet just published by the Council for Democracy, entitled *Negroes in Defense,* points out that about 20 per cent of the Negroes in America "are qualified for skilled or white collar jobs," and that the latest census shows 33,000 Negro carpenters, 25,000 iron and steel workers, 27,000 mechanics, and numerous brickmasons, machinists and electricians, as well as some architects and engineers. Further light is shed on the discriminations against skilled colored workers in defense by BEULAH AMIDON in the June *Survey Graphic.*

Fortunately barriers which seemed to be well nigh insuperable to the Negro a few months ago, now appear to be crumbling rapidly, with the result that his talent and his training are going to be far more available to the defense of America in the future than in the past. Moreover, that seems to be especially true in Virginia, a fact in which the State can take pride.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 18, 1941

NO TIME FOR PREJUDICE

Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity." It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of either workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group. The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world, with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and a willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 23 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportionately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called upon to sacrifice for, is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like, the sowers of hatred and prejudice.

If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their life for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must determine fitness to serve.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 27, 1941

Shall the Negro Be Given Work?

Reprinted from the Raleigh News and Observer

THERE are a fifth fewer Negro farmers in North Carolina today than there were in 1930. This situation is not restricted to North Carolina. In the University of North Carolina *News Letter,* S. H. Hobbs Jr., rural sociologist at the university, recently wrote:

"What has happened in North Carolina during the last decade has occurred throughout the entire South. . . . Perhaps the most significant thing in Southern agriculture since the War Between the States has been the decline of Negro farm operators and especially Negro cropper tenants during the last decade.

"It is a patent fact that the decline of Negro tenants, renters and croppers is not offset by any increase in ownership. In other words, the decline means that these people either have left agriculture or a hired labor system has supplemented renter and cropper tenancy. A tremendous readjustment is going on in Southern agriculture."

Beside this movement of the Negro from the land, not so much in migration as in ejection, and apart from it, the President recently felt it necessary to protest against a Jim Crow line in employment in defense jobs in towns and cities. The Negro, for all the apparent progress of his race, seems now caught in a more desperate position than even he knew in the past between a land where there are fewer places for him and the towns where there are not jobs for him.

This is an American problem of special significance to the South. In recent years huge numbers of Southern Negroes have moved to the cities of the North. Indeed, today the largest communities of Negroes in the world are north of the Mason and Dixon Line. But millions of Negroes remain in the South and always will remain. That means that when, on the land and in the town, he is progressively shut off from a chance to work, the burden of his dependency on the region will increase. That is tragedy for the Negro but it is a tragedy from which his white neighbors do not escape.

Indeed, this increasing economic plight of the Negro is one which puts a growing load on the South's advance. No region can afford the luxury of carrying a race which in large degree is not allowed to work for itself. But the process, shown in census figures, moves in that direction. Discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the end comes to a white insistence that white men be allowed to support Negroes in ...eness. If that makes sense this is a silly world. Yet that seems to be the direction in which discrimination against the Negro in town and country employment is leading.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 28, 1941

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN AND DEFENSE

An editorial on this page a week ago called attention to the fact that Negroes were being discriminated against in defense industries. Statements issued by both President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management have cited evidences of discrimination which were not based upon inferior ability of lack of training, but upon color alone.

There was not a single objection raised to these statements; there were a number of commendations from both white people and Negroes.

The Advertiser knows that among its readers there are men and women who would not subscribe to the principal that defense jobs should be assigned on the basis of productive ability alone. Nevertheless the absence of any spoken or written objection to this principal indicates a heartening awareness that the production of ships, planes and guns cannot be hampered by racial prejudice.

The N. A. A. C. P., the most vocal organization representing Negroes, plans a "March of Jobs" in Washington to dramatize the problem of the Negro jobless. "Nothing we can think of would do the colored man in America so much harm as participation in a gesture like this at a time whent he country is in a supreme crisis," John Temple Graves, II, comments on this plan. The Advertiser agrees.

The President and the Office of Production Management, the supreme authorities on labor policy in defense, have stated in clear terms that discrimination in defense jobs is contrary to national policy. Companies with defense contracts have been urged not to follow such discriminations. It is true that in such industries as airplane manufacturing, these pleas have been disregarded.

But a "March of Jobs" in Washington will not solve the problem. An act of Congress would not help the situation. The desired policy has already been accepted as a national policy.

If America's "tenth man" is to be allowed to share his maximum responsibility in defense—and so contribute to his utmost in defense—the policy already announced must be adopted by factories with the support of public opinion in local communities. It is a great deal easier to conduct a demonstration in Washington than to arrange for surveys and conferences in a thousand local communities. But the latter will do a great deal more good.

The theme will have to be that in every instance where a Negro is denied a defense job because of his race, somebody is refusing to make use of a potential asset. There are no defense plants in Washington. Potential employers are not going to rush to a parade wtih offers of jobs.

Negro leadership should be active in a thousand communities making surveys of the workers available, their skills, their experience, and the type of jobs they can fill. Every earnest white leader who is conscious of what this country is up against should be cooperating to see that Negroes are permitted to fill jobs for which they are equipped.

Roanoke, Va., World News
June 25, 1941

Editorial Comment

An Opportunity Denied

(New York Times)

It is a serious situation when a loyal American citizen is barred from the defense industries because of his race, his national origin or his religion. Yet, as the President stated in his memorandum to the Office of Production Management, this situation exists. The OPM protested against it in a letter sent to holders of defense contracts on April 11. On May 7 the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries added its voice in a communication signed by sixty eminent educators, clergymen, journalists, business men and labor leaders. Seemingly it has not been correcetd.

The Negro happens to be the chief sufferer, but he is not the only one, and this is a national not a Southern problem. Southern spokesmen are among those who have protested, and Northern employers are among those who have refused to hire colored citizens or who have discriminated against them. Nor is the employer always entirely to blame. In some instances he undoubtedly bows to the prejudices of employes who for some reason believe that their status would be impaired if they were required to work side by side with men or women of darker skin.

But the question involved is not that of whether groups which for religious or other reasons do not get along well together shall be compelled to mingle. What is properly asked for the Negro—or for any minority which is or can be picked out—is equal opportunity. As the President says, it is important "for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 30, 1941

Letters

The Negro and Defense

Unity Demands That He Be Given Place in Industry

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

Recently President Roosevelt asked the OPM to utilize colored skilled workers and on the heels of that Leland Stowe points out the potential shortage of skilled workers unless steps are taken at once to train and place colored workers in the defense plants, we are likely to face untold difficulty trying to keep up with the schedule of production. Mr. Stowe also points out the dissatisfaction among these workers, because of the neglect of private industry to give them employment, and the Army and Navy refusing to allow them to participate in the many branches of the armed forces.

This might be news to some people, but it is common gossip on the streets of Chattanooga, and something should be done to dispel this feeling if we are to survive the present crisis. I understand that the Nazis are now planning a motion picture to bring a wider gap among the thirteen million colored people throughout the United States. The Communistic forces have been trying for years to win Negroes over to their side. I for one do not think their success will be overwhelming but neither did the Republican party think the Democrats North, South, East and West had a chance to win them, and now the votes are about equal, and what is true in that case might become true in the efforts of foreign agents, fifth columnists and other forces.

The present situation has been traced in many cases to union activities, especially where they bar my people, but in that case, there is no justification for same, because the Negro has proved to be first a patriot, a citizen, and from the History of the Revolutionary war to the last World war, one of the best soldiers to ever shoulder a gun. He has distinguished himself in every worth while movement of the foundation to the American republic. He was with Peary at the North Pole, Crispus Attuck fell during the Boston Massacre, they stood fast with Teddy Roosevelt during the battle of San Juan hill, they shed their blood with Pershing in Mexico and further still they held their own against the crack Hindenburg line in France.

They have rendered invaluable service in the industrial pursuits of the country, serving loyally and faithfully to the end. They have made a history of three hundred years and not one instance of treachery or treason to their country. Now that our life, liberty and property are being threatened we should achieve a united front at all cost, preserve the country and the principle for which our forefathers fought, open the doors of industry to our loyal colored citizens and make the country what it was intended to be, the land of the free and the home of the brave.

CLARENCE L. BENTON.

Chattanooga.

47d-1941
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON DENIES NEGRO DRAFT CHARGE

Draft Officials Explain Lag in Induction Into Army

JAN 4 - 1941

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Selective service officials expressed concern today over charges that Negroes were being discriminated against in the matter of induction into the Army and denied the implication.

Negroes have not been inducted as rapidly as white men, it was said, because the Negro units of the Army are less depleted than the white units. For this reason, white selectees are being taken in at a greater rate and barracks for them are being expedited ahead of those for Negroes.

By February, it was said, the white deficiency largely will have been met, and in that month the "discrimination" will be in favor of the Negroes.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3—Orders from Second Corps Area Headquarters at Governors Island, it was announced here today, set forth that no Negroes would be included among men to be chosen this month for selective service.

This order seemed to puzzle members of local draft boards in the area, but it was explained that the Second Corps Area supplied nearly half the entire first call for selectees and that an adjustment was being made on the basis of population figures.

JAN 4 - 1941

C. A. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service in Washington, forecast about a month ago that this situation would develop.

"The January call for selectees," he said, "will show a smaller proportion of Negroes, but in February the percentage will substantially increase, as additional facilities and training cadres of noncommissioned personnel become available. Negro selectees will be inducted from January to June at a rate which will guarantee the correct ratio."

Mr. Dykstra estimated that of the first 800,000 men to go to camp in the next five months 75,000 to 80,000 would be Negro selectees, or about 9.7 per cent, or the ratio of Negro to white folk as counted in the 1930 census.

Chattanooga Citizens Protest Defense Bar

Letters to Roosevelt Seek to Learn Why Negroes Can't Get Jobs—Twenty-five Ministers Sign Letter to Congressman—Mrs. Lampkin Says "Negroes are Tired of Being Passed Up."

FEB 1 1941

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Scores of telegrams and letters, representing the united expression of Negro citizens in every walk of life here, were sent this week to Prsident Roosevelt and Congressional representatives from Tennessee, protesting the discrimination against Negroes who have been denied jobs in defense industry.

According to Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who is here conducting a membership drive, Negro citizens here are tired of being turned away from factory gates in defense industries located in and near Chattanooga, and want the President to take action in the matter.

The telegrams have come from organized church groups, ministers, union workers, women and young people. One letter sent to Representative Estes Kefauver, whose home is located here was signed by 204 Negro citizens including 25 ministers. The letter said in part:

'We are protesting against the discrimination being shown Negro workers in this area, in the national defense program. As our representative, we are insisting that you use your office to bring pressure on the industries which have been awarded contracts in the national defense program. We have the list of these industries and we are sure that you have the same. If you want more information along this line, we shall be glad to send it. As a citizen of Chattanooga we are sure that you are well aware of the conditions confronting the Negro here. W. shall be pleased to hear from you as to what steps you will take."

The letter was signed by Dr. F. A. Stephens, president of the local NAACP branch and 203 other citizens, including 25 ministers.

A letter setting forth the facts were also sent to Robert Weaver, administrative assistant to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'My Country 'Tis Of Thee'

FEB 8 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CATHOLIC GROUP FLAYS POLICY OF DISCRIMINATION

JAN 31 1941

NEW YORK. — (IRNS) — The prevailing American policy of discrimination against Negroes in the field of employment is considered a grave national problem that now demands an adequate solution, was the verdict handed down by members of a panel discussion sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council at St. Peter's church Sunday afternoon.

Participating in the conference on "Employment Opportunities for the Negro," were the Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations board; Abram L. Harris of the department of economics, Howard university; the Rev. Lembert Dunne, O.S.B., of the New Jersey Labor S. Jackson, of the Children's court Advisory Bureau; Judge Stephen New York; George Streator, writer and lecturer; the Rev. John P Delaney, S. J., of the Institute of Social Order, and Godfrey P Schmidt of the New York State Department of Labor.

The occasion was the observance of the sixth anniversary of the organization whose purpose is to promote in every practicable way relations between the races based on the Christian principles of interracial justice and charity which uphold the God-given dignity and destiny of every person.

Adopted Resolution

Before more than 500 white and Negro citizens, the members of the panel board presented a six-point resolution which was readily adopted by the audience.

They agreed that it is a flagrant violation of the Negro's fundamental rights as a man and a citizen for him to be discriminated against; that no other group in America has ever endured such discrimination; that there will never be an era of social justice in America and harmony in the western hemisphere unless interracial justice can be established.

That today whhen democracy is openly challenged, America can no longer tolerate the continuance of racial discrimination in employment; that national unity will depend upon the existence of liberty and justice for all Americans;

That race, religious, class prejudice-racism belongs to the totalitarians and the dictators and can have no place in American democracy.

Solution Offered

The Rev. John P. Boland offered as a solution to the employment problem, the church, as a unifying force, and that the matter be not left entirely up to labor unions.

Mr. Schmidt suggested that placement offices be placed in the position where they must serve with leadership. To eliminate race prejudice by having interviewers educate employers who call for workers in the idealogy that what they need is not a white man or Negro, but a person who is qualified and merits the position.

He also stated that legislation cannot eradicate prejudice but it can help to do so.

Educate Negro Leaders

Mr. Streator's solution was along the line that in order to open more avenues of employment for the Negro it is necessary for Negro colleges to educate their students in industry and explore avenues of employment on a scope never before attempted. He stated that Negro schools are too far removed from the labor problems.

If Negroes would interest themselves in more jobs at $100 each than one job for one man at $10,000 and prepare themselves politically for social action and think more in terms of cooperation than individuality, some good would come out of it that would benefit the whole," Mr. Streator asserted.

Harris Pessimistic

Professor Harris admitted that he was very pesimistic about what could be done at the present time and suggested industrial expansion for the benefit of white and colored alike.

He agreed with Mr. Streator that Negro colleges should explore industrial and technical opportunities. However, he said that if colleges should train technicians without devising ways for securing employment we would simply increase the number of unemployed technicians.

The Rev. John P. Delaney, S. J., advanced the theory that a greater respect for the dignity of the human being from the standpoint of Christianity as the only solution to the problem.

Read Letter

Judge Jackson read a letter to the conference in which Senator Robert Wagner had requested William S. Knudesen, director general of the Office of Production Management to investigate fully the question of discrimination against Negroes in factories with defense contracts.

The Senator asked for its discontinuance declaring that it was undemocratic.

Defense Group Pushes Plans As Vital To All

JAN 24 1941

Obstacles St. Louis's Revealed Args To Body

St. Louis, Mo.

Close to 100 Groups Are In Program

JAN 24 1941

A mass meeting will be sponsored by the Jefferson City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in collaboration with a country-wide drive of the national organization to obtain better treatment of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

The meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 26, at Second Baptist Church, Jefferson City, at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers will be present.

The Negro committee on National Defense embarked on an effort to muster all of its strength of close to one hundred organizations in its fight to obtain equal opportunity in participation in the National Defense program.

Face Obstacles

At its weekly meeting last Monday night at the Tom Powell American Legion Post, 3907 W. Belle place, the body was spurred in its effort by reports of various obstacles faced by the Negro citizens in obtaining employment in huge defense industries in this section and of the meagre participation of the Negro youth in National Defense training within the greater St. Louis area. A report brought back by a committee sent to investigate the huge TNT plant project at Welden Springs (St. Charles), Missouri, was anything but encouraging. It was revealed that some 500 workers were employed on the project, among whom no Negroes were discernable.

Questioning Mr. Englander concerning employment of Negroes the investigator reported that he was told that all employes were hired through the A. F. of L., which union has a contract on the project. Another representative told of fights faced by Negroes to obtain a small percentage of jobs at the huge Aluminum Ore plant, at the Monsanto Chemical Plant, both in East St. Louis, Illinois.

Pass Blanks

Concerning the defense training, the committee brought in a report stating that it found little use being made of the opportunity to obtain official vocational training under the provisions of the National defense program.

Blanks were distributed, to be passed around, in an effort to obtain applications for training in the various trades such as brickmasons, carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths, welders, printers, plasterers, etc.

Taking cognizance of the drastic situation, members of the contact committee made plans to arouse the interest of every Negro organization in the city to the vital problems concerning the race. Owing to the fact that the time limit is short for the program, the group planned to push its contacts through the community and through speakers from the organization. It was also announced that the educational committee had made an appointment to meet Educational Supervisor King this week end with the thought of a program for the training of Negro youth of the city.

Push Big Meet

The program committee announced that, after definitely closing the date of Feb. 23 for the gigantic defense meeting at the Auditorium, it is rushing invitations to various speakers of national and international importance to appear on the program. Several appointments were made including that of a regular secretary to fly away important matter presented before the body for future reference and as a record of his history-making body.

The next meeting of the organization will be Monday night, January 27. at 8:00 p. m., at the Tom Powell Post Hall. Representatives of all organizations interested are invited to attend

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

The President Has Spoken..... But Battle Is Only Half Won

"OUR GOVERNMENT cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production," wrote President Roosevelt in a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-chairmen of the Office of Production Management.

President Roosevelt put his finger on the real danger to democratic government when he stated: **"Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."**

That is the very heart of the matter. It is greater than giving employment to colored Americans in defense industries. It is unfortunate that the President restricted his comment to defense industries. There can be no unity in America so long as we practice what we denounce Hitler for doing.

The widespread discrimination enforced upon American colored citizens is unfair and at the same time stupid. It is unfair to those who must endure the discrimination; and it is stupid because it creates disunity which is dangerous to any program of the government.

The President's memorandum to his defense production chiefs follows a similar letter written by them on April 11th, 1941, to business executives requesting them to let down the bars.

President Roosevelt touched lightly upon one of the greatest threats to the employment of colored workers when he stated: **"American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries."**

It is an undisputed fact that organized labor creates barriers which keep out colored workmen. Again the President restricts his language to defense industries. Again we point out that this is unfortunate, because the problem of unity and morale transcends these industries. As happy as we are to have the President join hands with those of us who have been fighting for the inclusion of colored workers in defense industries we had hoped that he would tackle the whole problem of racial discrimination in the United States.

This newspaper does not believe that a mere statement, even from the President of the United States, will cure the evils concerning which colored Americans have a just complaint. It is imperative that those organizations which have set themselves as flint for the inclusion of colored workers keep up the fight until the whole wicked situation is cracked wide open.

And no one should discount the work being done. Mr. Hillman and Mr. Knudsen spoke because the matter of discrimination was called vigorously to their attention. And the President began his memorandum to his production chiefs with these words: **"Complaints have REPEATEDLY been brought to my attention that available and much needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin."**

The word we wish our readers to observe in the President's message is "repeatedly." Not once but hundreds of times has this matter been called to the President's attention.

Now that he has spoken, the "follow through" is important. Those who are directing the drive for jobs for colored workers can not stop now. Their job is only half done.

The march on Washington scheduled for July first must go on. In fact, it should be increased. All hands working for the common objective will break down the bars, and when we fight for democracy we will be fighting for the real thing, not for an empty shell.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

South's Army Camps Irk Draftees of Both Races

WILMINGTON, N.C.—(ANP)—Colored and white draftees from Northern areas, despite the distances that separate them in the segregated army camps of the South, have a mutual dislike for the camps and the vicinities in which they are serving their year's military training.

Here at Camp Davis, thirty miles from Wilmington, there are a number of draftees from the Northern States in the Sixth Corps Area. The present attitude of the native whites, a writer for a large midwestern daily has pointed out.

They are self-respecting and inclined to mind their own business, but they can't understand the relationship between the colored and white southerners. The feeling of dislike is shared by the whites of the South and the Northern whites vehemently resent the exploitation they suffer at the hands of civilians.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

The Negroes In National Defense

The editorial appearing in the June 12 issue of The Post, captioned "Negroes and Defense," is a credit to any American newspaper. It imparts to some readers the hope that democracy, such as it is, will yet survive the totalitarian attack and continue on toward perfection.

The Council for Democracy has undertaken an admirable task and all truly democratic newspapers or institutions that profess a sincere interest in the perpetuation of democracy should vigorously support this program. Influence of the press is still an invaluable instrument in creating and maintaining social standards. It seems grossly inconsistent that with all of the intelligence and genius this country is credited with having, it should remain content to dissipate its resources, both physical and mental, on such devitalizing issues as group hatred and racial intolerance.

It is my hope that the Council for Democracy will continue its efforts to establish an economic, social and moral balance in the present American scheme of living, and that all other rational and progressive organizations will contribute to the actual enforcement of this program. Also it is necessary to have individual support so that all American citizens may eventually realize the intrinsic value of the virtues upon which his sovereign government was originally predicated, and so that we, as a nation, may prove to the rest of the strife-torn world that democracy can work here, if not elsewhere, and that it is the most enduring, the most logical, the most productive form of social order.

THOMAS E. KIRTON
Washington, June 14.

Permit me to commend you on your editorial of June 12 entitled "Negroes And Defense," and for the courage which its publication evinces. Protests and denunciations against practices of totalitarian governments must necessarily fall upon deaf ears so long as our own practices are so pronouncedly undemocratic.

As you have said in your editorial, it is a stupid policy that would prevent the full and effective utilization of all our much-needed man power in a national emergency. It is to be hoped that firm steps will be taken to the end that our much-needed man power may be utilized. The dangers of friction to which you refer in your editorial many of us believe are in most cases more imaginary than real.

I am convinced that the first great need on the issue of race discrimination is firmness in the Government itself, beginning at the White House and filtering down to the remotest section in any Government agency. Such a course would give backbone to the timid industrialist and facilitate the integration of Negroes into shops and factories. This would be a great step forward toward a real democracy. It would greatly lessen our vulnerability as a target for totalitarian attack.

May I express the hope that other great dailies will join you in this advanced step. A. S. PINKETT.
Washington, June 14.

The Post's June 12 editorial "Negroes and Defense" was pertinent and seasonable. For example, its printing was timely respecting opening for service of the Federal Government Airport terminal at Gravelly Point. There is neither reason, occasion nor places for separate waiting rooms, cafeterias, and other terminal facilities upon these government premises.

RIENZI B. LEMUS.
Washington, June 10.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Discrimination In Defense Jobs Scored By White Press

WASHINGHTON, D. C.—Daily newspapers in all sections of the country have given unanimous editorial support to the drive for the integration of Negro workers into the national defense program, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, has reported.

Dr. Weaver's report was based on a survey of newspaper comment on the subject within recent weeks. Many of the editorials listed follow Mr. Hillman's action on April 11 in urging defense contract holders to utilize available Negro skilled and unskilled labor.

"Since an enlightened public opinion is of great aid in attacking a problem of this nature," the report said, "this widespread support of the daily press should be of much assistance in expediting the integration of qualified Negro workers into defense production."

Typical comments from daily newspapers in various states follow:

VERMONT FREE PRESS—"While we in America stoutly declare the equality of all races under this government of ours and teach our children the principle of Christian brotherhood, yet there persists a strong current of race prejudice which is a very tender subject in many areas of the United States. . .Negroes have a real contribution to make to national defense and they should be given every encouragement along that line."

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD TIMES—"Certainly a nation that is arming to defend its democracy against forces that assert the superiority of one particular race above all others, should not display a similar attitude by denying any group of its citizens the privilege of contributing to that defense. If the OPM can impress that view on employers and white workers, and overcome the prejudice that now exists, it will have accomplished a just and a worthwhile thing."

INDIANA COURIER—"Our Negroes are hundred-per-cent Americans. But also their efficiency is probably much higher, when they are given opportunity to develop it, than has been realized. As these facts are accepted, there may be many more Negroes taken off the charity rolls and the WPA and given useful jobs helping industry and Uncle Sam."

NEW YORK POST—"It is up to America to end discrimination against Negro participation in our national effort. We can prove to the Negro that his faith in the United States is well placed."

KANSAS CITY KANSAN—"No controversial 'social' issue is involved here. tI is strictly the economic issue of giving all of equal skill equal chance at employment opportunities, regardless of any other consideration."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—"A clear test of the quality of democracy in the United States will be its ability to use more fully the resource which exists in the services of an important minority."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—"It is particularly necessary that Negro youths be afforded equal opportunities for training in defense work. There are employers and labor leaders who should take a more enlightened view of this question, both for their country's sake and that of common justice."

WASHINGTON (D. C.) POST—"The fact that skilled Negro craftsmen are being denied employment in industries handicapped by labor shortages has been frequently mentioned in official reports of the United States Employment Service. From the standpoint of those concerned only with speeding up the defense program, such exclusion must seem indefensible."

GREAT FALLS (MONT.) TRIBUNE—"Our leaders are telling us that the need is at hand to mobilize all our manpower, not only for military defense, but also for industrial production so essential to defense. The leaders of the Negro Americans are asking what their place is in that effort."

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TRIBUNE—"If we are going to bring the blessings of democracy, in our time and generation, to all the people of the globe, we might as well begin to do a little homework, if only to get our hand in."

OREGON JOURNAL—"The United States, which fought a bloody civil war in order that the Negro might be free, and which is now engaged upon its greatest of all rearmament drives, in order that racial discrimination and oppression of minorities shall be ended forever, should be the last country on earth to draw the line against its own Negro citizens. They are ready and willing and able to serve. They have every right to serve. They should be be permitted to serve."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOTE FOR SQUARE DEAL IN DEFENSE

MADISON, Wisc., June 19—The Wisconsin legislature unanimously memorialized the President, Congress and the Office of Production Management last week to use the skills of the Negroes in this country in the all-out defense program now in progress and to remove all restrictions of industry against the employment of the race. The resolution, sponsored by Representative Rubin and Biemiller, states that billions of dollars of government defense contracts have gone to companies that consistently refuse to hire Negroes. By approving this resolution, No. 58 A., the Wisconsin legislature joins the ranks of hundreds of other public agencies in the national campaign to make the contribution of the Negro to the national defense program more acceptable by whites.

The resolution, as approved, states "It is manifestly unfair to a group of hard working citizens whose loyalty has never been questioned that they should be forced to beg for the right to participate in the defense program and the privilege to serve their country. If America is to be saved from Hitlerism it must be willing to give up racial prejudice in order to enlist the full support of all of our peoples to give without stint their productive labor in the battle for democracy."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

President Roosevelt Condemns Labor Ban

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has moved to mitigate by moral suasion existing discrimination against colored Americans in defense industries. His strong letter to Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman of the Office of Production Management is printed on the front page of this issue of the Journal and Guide.

The President has undoubtedly moved before this to exert the pressure of his office upon this un-American practice. Letters that have gone out to defense construction contractors from Mr. Hillman and others high up in the councils of government have undoubtedly had the sanction of President Roosevelt. This strong statement directly from the President however, will have more persuasive effect on this situation than any similar action from those supervising defense preparations.

The President speaks a profoundly earnest conviction when he says:

> Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color.

He strengthens this serious admonition by saying:

> In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man-power."

It is certainly to be expected that this important pronouncement from the President of the United States will have immediate mitigating effect upon the present debarment of qualified colored Americans from certain phases of employment in defense preparations, and eventually wipe it out. It is reasonably certain that if this solemn admonition and warning is not heeded the President will take more specific and effective action.

The President's timely pronouncement is a victory for Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training branch of the Labor Division under the Office of Production Management, whose tireless efforts to end discrimination have been implemented by the press and by numerous influential groups and organizations, white and colored.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'WHITE ONLY'

By JAMES MORISON

FEB 2 1941

Are you native, white, reliable, and intelligent?

If you are, there may be a job for you in the war industries. If you are native, BLACK, reliable, and intelligent, there is none. National policy has been established: the great corporations which are receiving billions of dollars in orders for war in "defense of democracy" have adopted Jim Crow as their own.

Proof? Millions of Negro workers are unemployed. Millions are trying to find work in plants now producing aircraft, machine tools, motors, steel, ships—building cantonments, roads, making uniforms.

With few and unimportant exceptions, the sign is out. "WHITE ONLY."

In Henry R. Luce's weekly magazine Time, issue of November 25, a full page advertisement of the United Gas Pipe Line Co., invited industrialists to build new plants in the gulf states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, and Florida. Labor, said the ad, was available . . . "native, white, reliable, intelligent." The inference is plain that Negro labor in unreliable and unintelligent. The National Urban League, which acts as an agency for obtaining jobs for Negroes, protested to Time, to United Gas Pipe, to the National Association of Manufacturers, and to the United States Chamber of Commerce.

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Only the Chamber of Commerce replied. It evasively declared that it could not discuss the policy of member organization.

In 1930, 5,503,535 Negroes above the age of ten were rated as employable by the federal census. Of these, 2,369,430 lived in the five gulf states. No detailed figures are available in the 1940 census, but is likely that now more than 2,500,000 Negroes live in the area in which United Gas Pipe monopolizes the sale of natural gas.

National Jim Crow

Jim Crow policy is not sectional in scope. Giant industries of the North which are receiving war order largesse from the administration deny jobs to Negroes in East, North, and West as well as South. No war industry jobs are open to Negroes in New York City, according to organiztions which are seeking to defend the Negroes' right to work. In New York City the case load of Negroes on relief has risen from 21 per cent in 1937 to 25 per cent in 1940—despite a drop in the number of white workers on relief. No Negro works in the aircraft, aircraft equipment, ship-building, chemical, munitions, machine tool, motor, steel and iron, and other war industries of the East unless he accepts heavy unskilled, stevedore jobs. There has been no decrease in Negro unemployment in the Pittsburgh area, although the steel mills are working at 98 per cent of capacity. Except where AO contracts provide against discrimination in motors and aircraft—as at Vultee—very few jobs are open to Negroes in Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle.

In the South, this policy is considered one of segregation for political purposes. Poll tax politicians occupy important posts in Washington. Many are committee chairmen in Congress or close advisors to the President. Their power rests upon the white upper and middle class of the South who can pay the poll tax. There is no essential difference between Hitlerism and Jim Crow, in this respect. To give jobs to Southern Negroes would be to give them money for all their poll tax. And the mood of the Negro today is not one of friendliness toward his political and economic white oppressors. He would vote the poll tax boys out—if he could.

Practices of Discrimination

But in the North this is not the case. The Negro votes in the North. Why, then, the national opposition to employing Negroes? Why are vocational courses operated by industries closed to Negroes? Why does the New York State Employment Service advertise for 300 carpenters to work on army cantonments — "white only"? Why does the same bureau ask for army cooks—"white only"? Why are Negro students who pay for their own technical education in private schools left standing on street corners, jobless? Why are appeals of the National Urban League to the Sperry Gyroscope Co. left unanswered?

The Negro today is a powerful force for democracy in America. To educate him, to give him job security, to place him on a plane of equality in skilled jobs would be to liberate in part his pent-up desires for equal treatment. Therefore, as a considered, planned program for reaction, the industrial over ords of the administration's war program have rejected Negro participation. Negroes cannot fly in the army or navy. They can do only menial work. They cannot be dentists, doctors, nurses. They cannot advance toward an officer's commission, unless they belong to the chosen few who are given promotion in order to obscure the vicious discrimination practiced against the many.

This policy of military Jim Crow is official, maintained by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Stimson. Now the line is being re-drawn between black and white in civilian labor. All the progress made by Negroes in the last quarter of a century is thus to be wiped out by the war economy and under the pressure of war hysteria.

The role played by Sidney Hillman in this situation is a sorry one. In the office of the Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, is Robert C. Weaver, in charge of Negro labor. Mr. Weaver has succeeded in obtaining certain minute concessions. In Maryland, Arkansas, and Virginia, where by means of state control of jobs Negro construction workers were barred from work on army cantonments, Mr. Weaver has been able to induce AFL building trades unions to permit the use of Negro carpenters. For the record, this looks like a victory against Jim Crow. But Mr. Hillman has been as silent as death about the almost universal discrimination against Negroes.

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Organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, and the National Negro Congress have been taking the lead in fighting this essential battle for democracy.

War is a signal for the oppression of all minorities, the splitting of the American people into antagonistic groups, over which the fascist sympathizers hope to ride to power. The only antitoxin for this poison in the American body politic is a fearless fight for jobs. In a true democracy every man must have an equal right to work.

—JAMES MORISON.

Reprint. New Masses.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Senator Unaware Jim Crow in Defense

MAR 29 1941

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON—Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor announced Friday the membership of the Sub-committee to hold preliminary hearings on S. R. 75, which provides for an exhaustive investigation of discrimination against the Negro in the National Defense Program.

Chairman of the Sub-committee is Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming. The other members are Senators Claude Pepper, Floriad; James M. Mead, New York; Robert A. Taft, Ohio and Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin. According to present plans, the Sub-committee will hold its first hearing on April 1, when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will testify.

The Senate sponsors of the resolution are Senators Robert F. Wagner, New York; W. Warren Barbour, New Jersey; Arthur Capper, Kansas and Prentiss Brown, Michigan. Information relative to the resolution was published in the Star News and other newspapers about four weeks ago.

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By ROBERT SMITH

Despite the fact that discrimination against Negroes in National Defense industries has been the cause not only of Senate investigation, but also of nation-wide protest from white and Negro civic and religious groups, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Independent Republican of North Dakota, told the Amsterdam Star News, Friday night, that he did not know Negroes were being discriminated against in national defense industries.

John T. Flynn, chairman of "Keep America out of War Committee," also expressed the same ignorance. They were both guest speakers at a mass meeting held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, under the auspices of "Negroes Against War Committee," with George S. Schuyler, newspaperman as chairman.

Case Is Hopeless

Told by the Star News representative that such is the existing condition, and asked just what he would suggest to solve the situation. Senator Nye said that it was hopeless, nothing could be done about it.

"You see in an emergency like this, I do not know how he can hope to overcome it. It is most regrettable that such matters have to be shunted aside. I am afraid that nothing can be done about it," he said.

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Should Not Fight

Asked whether he thought the Negro should play an active part in the military life of the United States when denied employment in defense industries, Senator Nye said, "By all means no. He should not be expected to take up arms and defend the country when he is discriminated against."

"There is equality in dying, but not in living," he cited when he recalled the valorous part played by Negro soldiers in France during the last World War.

Mr. Flynn also shared the Senator's views, declaring that the Negro if discriminated against in defense industries has no right to take an active part in warfare.

Keep Out of War

Both speakers told their audience of about 200 people that with the determination of the American people, the United States can be kept out of war.

"Our involvement in Europe's war is only as inevitable as we, the people, permit it to be inevitable," Senator Nye said. J. A. Rogers, historian, also spoke. Miss Anne Wiggins Brown sang, "America."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

May Not Have Separate Camps for Racial Groups of Conscientious Objectors

MAR 14 1941

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Unless something untoward turns up, there will be no separate Negro camps for conscientious objectors, according to Major Campbell Johnson of the selective service board, who said on Monday, that the camps being formed would serve all conscientious objectors Negro as well as white.

When asked about the camps, Major Johnson explained at length that several proposals were under consideration and that the question of color had not as yet arisen in the matter.

Camps are being utilized, he said, for religious groups the two largest being the Quaker and the Menonites. In the former, there is a possibility of having Negro members of the sect, but there are none in the latter group, which adheres to customs peculiar to their forebears in the 18th century.

Both are peace-loving folk and have no wish to carry arms or to be identified with any military matters. Therefore, they will be utilized in other capacities. At present several plans are under way for caring for them—one by which the government will take charge of their activities, the other, a joint control by the government and religious group with both sides furnishing the necessary money and the third for the religious groups to finance the entire cost of the camps, which, however, would be under government supervision.

The largest number of Negro conscientious objectors will come from the Seventh-Day Adventist group which has made a large number of conversions among Negroes.

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They are being trained by their own teachers in the finer points of first aid and will be attached to the medical corps as stretcher-bearers and similar needful work, thereby eliminating the members of this sect as fighters.

The law of 1917 differed from the present law The earlier law stated that a person had to be a member of one of the two religious groups mentioned above, but under the present set-up any person may claim exemption on conscientious objector scruples, but he must prove to the satisfaction of his draft board that he really is a conscientious objector.

To date, no problem of race has arisen, but Major Johnson says that the selective service board will attempt to meet all situations as they arise.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NO EQUALITY IN TRAINING FOR DEFENSE

Machinery Still 'On Order;' School Boards Violate U. S. Policy

MAR 14 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The National Defense program has been underway in Kansas City and vicinity for months. Yet up to now, the Negro youth is denied an equal opportunity to prepare for jobs in defense industry.

Soon two giant defense plants will be erected in Greater Kansas City—a bomber plant in the Fairfax district and an ammunition factory at Lake City.

Where will the workers for these two plants be obtained? The plant workers will be men trained for the specific industries in classes set up by the boards of education of Kansas City, Mo., and Kanas City, Kas.

So far, Negroes have not received the same or equitable training received by whites. There are now TWO defense training classes for Negroes in Kansas City, Mo.—woodworking and auto mechanics, both located at the R. T. Coles vocational and junior high school. Equipment for two other shops, radio and electrical work and gas welding are "on order" and have been for several weeks. No definite information can be obtained as to when the equipment will be here and the classes opened.

In the meantime, white youths are being trained in these and numerous other trades for national defense. Classes which whites now have at the Manual Training high school and which Negroes do not have include sheet metal, machine shop, aircraft riveting and forming, arc welding, aircraft mechanics and others.

This not only is unfair by all the laws of justice and democracy, but it is against the expressed policy of the United States government.

When the school boards of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., fail to provide equal training for Negroes they are violating the terms or defense training policy as set forth by Studebaker of the U. S. Office of Education last November. In a letter to state education agents in states which have separate school systems, Mr. Studebaker said:

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"No trainee under the defense training act shall be discriminated against because of sex, race or color; and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provision shall be made for facilities and training of like quality."

Amplifying this statement, Mr. Studebaker said,

"I fully realize that in providing training for Negroes on this basis, it will appear that more Negroes are being trained than can immediately be employed. Some delay in employment is also occurring among white people who have been trained. I have the assurance of representatives of the Defense Commission that in view of the large percentage of Negroes who have not had opportunity for training in the past and the probable need for the employment of these Negroes in industries essential to national defense, it will not be expected that they will all be readily or immediately employed, but it is certainly clear that if they are given essential training they will possess valuable assets which will facilitate their employment. The Employment Services can be depended upon to cooperate in every way possible if the schools request the assignment of Negroes."

This is the answer to those school officials who say that they cannot train Negroes unless they have some definite assurance that the trainees will be employed. This is the answer to the argument "Why train them if they can't get jobs"—a part of the vicious circle which leaves Negroes out in the cold.

The U. S. Office of Education says there shall be no discrimination. When will Kansas City follow the policy of the national government?

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Vicious Circle of Job Discrimination

MAR 10 1941

• President R. E. Gilmore of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn has earned a place on the "State Defense Council," the body to which Gov. Lehman seems to "elevate" all big manufacturers who openly confess to job-discrimination against the Negro people.

Although Negro workers are good enough to be drafted (to die for Wall Street profits), President Gilmore told a representative delegation of Negro and white citizens last week that they were not "good" enough to be given employment in his plant. He tried to hide behind the statement that Negroes are not trained for the special type of work, while the jim-crow "defense" training apparatus says it can train Negroes only for the jobs they can get. This is the vicious circle of job discrimination under capitalism, which the employers are intensifying through the "defense" machinery.

Just like fascist anti-Semites try to cover up with the "some-of-my-best-friends-are-Jews" argument, Pres. Gilmore told the delegation, in effect, that some of my best personal servants are Negroes. Thus does the stench of the slave market become stronger —in New York.

In view of the fact that Gov. Lehman has placed six such people as Pres. Gilmore on the "State Defense Council," his legislative message, citing racial discrimination, has, apparently, nothing to do with his deeds. A "defense" program supposedly to advance democracy, obviously spreads Hitlerism. Never was the need more apparent and urgent for the passage of the anti-discrimination bills in Albany.

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The National Negro Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, Youth organizations and other groups which finally, got through the red tape to see Pres. Gilmore, were representing the democratic sentiments of labor and New Yorkers in general. Their actions focused attention on this shameful evil, and with broader public support and campaigns, can strike it a powerful blow through passage of anti-discrimination measures in the state legislature.

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Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEP COMMITTEE TO PROBE FEDERAL USE OF ANTI-BIAS LAW

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31—An immediate investigation of what steps the War Department, the Navy and the Maritime Commision have taken to comply with President Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 8802, issued June 25, was agreed upon Monday afternoon by members of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, meeting in executive session.

Five members of the committee were present: Mark F. Etheridge, chairman, Louisville, Ky.; David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America, New York; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago City Councilman; Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and William E. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization, was not present, due to illness.

TO EMPLOY SECRETARY

At an earlier organization meeting held last Wednesday, the Committee had agreed to accept no proxies for absent members.

The same five members also attended the organization meeting, held in the office of Sidney Hillman, associated director of the Office of Production Management. This meeting, closed to reporters, was also attended by William S. Knudson, co-director with Mr. Hillman of OPM.

The Committee took the position that it would operate independent of OPM, although it would use the investigatory bodies already set up by the OPM to carry on its operations.

It was agreed that an Executive Secretary should be employed by the Committee, with offices in Washington, to receive complaints and to devise administrative machinery for the Committee.

RACE MEN ARE BEING CONSIDERED

At Monday's meeting, the names of some 30 men were submitted to the Committee. Agreement is said to have been reached on a few choices. Some of the names submitted were those of colored men.

The pay of the executive secretary has not been determined. The limit for such Government employees is $9,000.

Mr. Dickerson urged at the first meeting that the work of the Committee be divided on a regional basis and that offices be set up in these regions through which complaints might be cleared. The suggestion was received favorably.

At a press conference following the organization meeting, the Committee was belabored with questions as to what action might be taken against Government departments which discriminated in employment. The Committee was also quizzed about the disposition of contracts since the President's Executive order was issued.

So far, it is believed that the Committee will be limited in its action ot defense contracts unless the public demands enlargement of its powers.

The investigation of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, agreed upon Monday, will concern itself with the disposition of contracts since June 25 when the President's order was issued. The Order stipulated that each contract must contain a non-discrimination clause.

There have been reports that the agencies concerned hustled through some contracts without the clause on the grounds that they had been 'discussed" before June 25th.

CHAIRMAN ISSUES STATEMENT

Mark Etheridge, chairman of the Committee, issued a forthright statement of the Committee's policy after the organization meeting. He stated:

"To defense for America means total ion of all our resources, al and human. To finish tremendous production task ave set ourselves, we must all qualified labor, regardless f race, creed, color or national igin.

"Othe e, we can never turn out speed enough and in quantity enough the tanks, planes, guns and ships which will make our nation the effective arsenal of democracy.

"From a practical standpoint—that of getting the job done—discrimination against loyal and qualified workers for any reason is stupid.

"From the standpoint of democratic aims, it is unforgiveable.

"Guns, planes, tanks and ships alone will not make us strong. If we are to keep men free, we must take positive steps to widen the base of democracy at home while we help to defend it abroad.

"So long as various groups in our population are arbitrarily denied opportunity to take part in the defense program, we cannot expect them to share that feeling of national unity which is crucial to national morale.

"As the President stated in his Executive Order 8802, establishing the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 'The nation can be successfully defended only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.'"

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

It Is Up to Us

Several weeks ago, President Roosevelt issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination on defense jobs in a dramatic move to force manufacturers to provide employment for Negroes. At the time, Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would name a commission to see to it that the terms of the order are carried out. That commission has been named.

The Amsterdam Star-News urged the President to put at least two Negroes on the commission, after it was freely discussed that only one Negro was to be appointed. There are two Negroes on the commission.

We don't have any quarrel with Mr. Roosevelt over his selection. In fact we believe the men chosen are amply fitted for the work, and that if White House cooperation is what the President has led us to believe it will be, the next few weeks ought to witness a steady dwindling of names from the list of the unemployed Negroes.

In appointing Philip Murray and William Green, President of the C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor, respectively, President Roosevelt, we think, made a strategic move. Labor unions play an extremely important part in determining the personnel of industrial plants and they can accept or reject Negroes as they see fit. The history of their programs and policies undeniably substantiate this fact. Messers Green and Murray can bring pressure to bear on the various locals to force down the barriers.

David Sarnoff, President of powerful R. C. A. is in a key position as head of the vast Rockefeller interests to secure the cooperation of big business, while Mark Ethridge, Vice President and General Manager of the usually liberal Louisville-Courier Journal, ought to be able to garner support from the press especially in the South.

Much of the success of the commission is going to rest on the shoulders of Milton P. Webster, International Vice President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, Alderman of the City of Chicago, the two Negro members. It will be largely up to them to see that information and incidents regarding discrimination that reach the commission are thoroughly investigated and that plants violating the letter and spirit of the order are exposed and punished.

But behind the entire six men on the commission stands an alert citizenry, backed by an aggressive press. Now that the President has set up the machinery and outlined the course of action, it is up to us . . . both public and press who are interested in seeing justice done. This newspaper, which has supported the 'March to Washington" movement since its inception, will give the new commission all the support it possibly can, and at the same time, we intend to take a definite and vigorous stand against the commission if it attempts to soft-soap the issue and fails to translate the President's executive order into practical operation. We don't expect to be fooled this time. If Democracy is what they say it is, we intend to see it really at work.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Executive Order Of Government Jobs Is Asked

Discrimination In Bureau Is Pointed Out

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Demanding an executive order covering the employment of Negroes in government jobs as well as in defense industries the United Federal Workers of America adopted a resolution to this effect as part of their program in the recently held two day convention, which met in Weshington.

Decrying the discriminatory practices against Negroes, the committee assigned to look into the governmental program reported in favor of such an order and further recommended the support of an anti-discrimination bill. Each of the locals of the order was called upon for full cooperation in putting over the program to end discrimination against Negroes in the Government agencies.

It was further recommended that a federal unit be set up to implement the executive order requested and to see that its provisions were carried out.

A crack was also taken at the vicious civil service system which permits appointment officers to pass over Negroes. The group recommended that in such cases when an appointment officer passes over the persons at the top of the list submitted to him and gives a position to one lower, he must submit in writing to the civil service commission his reason for so doing.

The group went on record as recommending a very strict policy of promotion, with the establishing of promotions on strictly seniority basis.

One of the most important recommendations, however, was the one dealing with segregated units. "We are opposed to segregated units," the resolution said, "because of two factors: first, it tends to promote racial animosities, and

second it severely limits promotional opportunities for Negroes."

This latter has been one of the drawbacks of the segregated units and has been one of the main reasons for the retention of these units. By limiting Negroes to certain phases of work and staffing certain projects with all Negro workers, there is little chance for promotion excepting a limited few who do not gain much headway after they reach the peak in that particular section.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 8, 1941

Shall The Negro Be Given Work?

The President recently felt it necessary to protest against a Jim Crow line in employment in defense jobs in towns and cities. The Negro, for all the apparent progress of his race, seems now caught in a more desperate position than even he knew in the past between a land where there are fewer places for him and the towns where there are not jobs for him.

This is an American problem of special significance to the South. In recent years huge numbers of Southern Negroes have moved to the cities of the North. Indeed today the largest communities of Negroes in the world are north of the Mason and Dixon Line. But millions of Negroes remain in the South and always will remain. That means that when, on the land and in the town, he is progressively shut off from a chance to work, the burden of his dependency on the region will increase. This is tragedy for the Negro but it is a tragedy from which his white neighbors do not escape.

Indeed, this increasing economic plight of the Negro is one which puts a growing load on the South's advance. No region can afford the luxury of carrying a race which in large degree is not allowed to work for itself. But the process, shown in census figures, moves in that direction. Discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the end comes to a white insistence that white men be allowed to support Negroes in idleness. If that makes sense this is a silly world. Yet that seems to be the direction in which discrimination against the Negro in town and country employment is leading.—The Raleigh News and Observer

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 23, 1941

ETHERIDGE'S JOB

Mark Etheridge has been appointed by President Roosevelt as chairman of a committee to investigate discriminations against Negroes in defense industries.

The appointment of Mr. Etheridge, a former Georgian who is now general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, is assurance that there will be a thorough and impartial study of the problem. Etheridge is a Southerner of national stature, being recognized as a spokesman for both newspapers and radio.

Obviously, as President Roosevelt has pointed out, the Negro should be given the opportunity to make his maximum contribution to national defense — both for the good of the Negro and for the good of the nation.

Recent accounts of Army tests which indicate that Negroes can see much better under certain light conditions than whites are an example of how unwise it would be not to ultilize their particular abilities. If this particular faculty of the Negro makes him more valuable for special types of military service, it would be folly not to use him.

As for employment in defense industries, debating the subject will not accomplish anything. An emotional approach to the problem will not solve it; if anything such an approach would make the problem worse.

The committee of which Mr. Etheridge is head, and which includes representatives of both labor and industry, should be able to make specific recommendations for dealing with specific situations. To date the public has not been informed either of the extent of the problem, or what might be done about it.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 19, 1941

Discrimination By Employers, Army Charged

Racial Issue Placed Before Congressional Committees.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(AP)—Charges of racial discrimination by private employers and by the nation's armed services were put before congressional committees today by separate sources.

John T. Jones, legislative representative of the CIO and director of labor's Nonpartisan League, filed with a House Judiciary Subcommittee a statement urging enactment of specific legislation to forbid racial discrimination in employment.

He contended that a "handful of rich and powerful corporations" were discriminating against Negro workers and added:

"The use of one racial group against another, one national group against another, in order to beat down the economic standards of all, is an old story to the labor movement. It is the ancient maxim of divide and rule—divide and exploit."

Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, testifying before a house committee studying migration of defense workers, discussed the charges of discrimination and said that "the government has sought to concentrate the heat engineered in this issue on industry."

"The fact is," he told the committee, "that both the government as well as organized labor might well put their own houses in order."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DEFENSE FIRMS STILL PRACTICE DISCRIMINATION

Skilled Workers Rejected By Airplane Plants In New York, New Jersey

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contrary to optimistic stories sent out from the Office of Production Management by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief, of Negro employment and training branch, labor division, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People learned last week that Brewster Aeronautical corporation with plants on Long Island City, N. Y., and at Newark airport, N. J., has made no steps to drop its color bars.

Brewster was among the plants named in the recent OPM release as having hired a crew of sheet-metal workers.

The aircraft company which is making planes for the Navy has employed five Negro workers but as sheet-metal assistants it is reported. It is also rumored that one of these assistants was recently fired.

The N.A.A.C.P. is in possession of three affidavits attesting to the company's refusal to hire Negro workers.

Most flagrant refusal is in the case of Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has nine years of experience as a sheet-metal worker with the William P. Gaynor company.

Van Osten was sent by the New York State Employment Service to the Brewster plant in Long Island City the week of July 23 where he applied for sheet-metal work.

According to Van Osten's affidavit, he was interviewed at the plant by Mr. Framepton who told him there were no openings for sheet-metal workers. Van Osten said he saw Framepton hire about 15 or 40 white men for the job.

Van Osten then asked for a job as sheet-metal helper, but was told by Framepton that white workers did not like to work with colored. He offered the experienced craftsman a job as porter.

Van Osten returned to the plant last week on advice from the employment service and was told by Framepton that he would not hire any colored workers.

Van Osten also said that while refusing his work, Brewster hired a south European who had only his second citizenship papers and had difficulty in reading the blueprint.

The second case brought to the N.A.A.C.P. last week is that of John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, N. Y., with 400 hours of special training in aircraft riveting. Woods completed his course two months ago at Saunders Training school, Yonkers, where the instructors were all Brewster employees.

In spite of this, Woods' application was turned down last month by Brewster on the ground that there was no need for riveters. Woods learned later from his school principal that several riveters had been hired from the school after his application was refused. Woods' second attempt to get work last week also failed.

Oliver Ming, 21, of New York City, has both training and experience. He has a certificate from Manhattan high school where he specialized in airplane and engine mechanics and a certificate from the same school for a course in emergency training which he took last summer. In addition he worked for a year at La Guardia field as junior aircraft assistant.

Twice Ming has applied at Brewster's Long Island plant for employment, once a year and a half ago, once Thursday, July 30. Both times he was told there were no openings, in spite of the fact that there are a number of graduates from Manhattan high school whom he knows personally are working now at the plant.

The N.A.A.C.P. declared that if all the reports sent out by Dr. Weaver on behalf of the OPM are like the Brewster case, the OPM is attempting to paint a rosy picture of a dark situation.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE SEGREGATED

Army Acts To Prevent Race Riots Following Fatal Row At Fort Bragg

By United Press.

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Aug. 8.—Approximately 4000 Negro soldiers were segregated today and their leaves canceled to prevent race riots resulting from the slaying Wednesday of a military policeman and a Negro private.

The shootings occurred on a bus containing 30 Negro soldiers when Sergt. Elwyn L. Hargraves, of Corsicana, Tex., attempted to arrest Neal Turman, 22 Negro [illegible] from [illegible].

Army officials said Turman seized Hargraves' gun and shot him. When other military police attempted to subdue Turman he fired at them, and Technical Sergt. Russell Owens of Hartley, Ky., killed him. Prvt. Allen Katzaman of Sheridan, Ark., shot in the [illegible] is in critical condition, and six other soldiers suffered minor wounds.

All Negro soldiers at the fort were taken to another camp, about nine miles away. At Camp Davis, the military police force was doubled and all Negroes were confined to quarters. There had been "racial disturbances," it was said.

Prvt. J. C. Monts of the military police was stabbed at a Wilmington bus depot by a Negro private identified as J. Davenport, while an unidentified person pinned Monts' arms.

Tuesday, military police used clubs and a water hose on Negro soldiers who refused to comply with "Jim Crow" laws and move to the rear of a bus.

47d-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ARMY'S RADIO "FLOP"

AUG 23 1941

The U.S. Army's 45-minute broadcast over the NBC network featuring the Negro soldier was, in the parlance of the amusement world, a "flop."

The broadcast was a "flop" despite its brilliant galaxy of stars, including Dean Dixon, Ann Brown, Edna Thomas, Eddie Green, Bill Robinson, other experienced Negro actors and the NBC Orchestra.

It was a "flop" because it was unconvincing to the Americans toward whom it was primarily directed.

The fact of color discrimination, racial segregation, neglect, insult and brutality rang so loudly in Negroes' ears that they could not hear the singing, the music, the dialogues and the speeches.

AUG 23 1941

They already knew too well that their young colored men were being accorded the same old pariah treatment that disgraced the U.S.A. over twenty years ago; that there were all sorts of jim crow units; that they were being compelled to defend a democracy almost non-existent for them, and they did not need Under Secretary of War Patterson to tell them so.

What colored Americans WANTED to hear was not how racial separatism was being perpetuated in the U.S. Army but what the War Department was DOING to practice the democracy the Administration is preaching, and what it PLANS to do in the future.

Instead they heard the old familiar platitudes, an eulogy of black soldiers who had won honors for fighting for democracy, a little tap dancing, a bit of comedy, fine music, and what amounted to praise of a jim crow system that mocks the word democracy.

AUG 23 1941

We hope the Army's next program will tell us something about what progress has been achieved toward making the Army a truly democratic institution.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Southerners' Abuse Of Troops Condemned At Mass Meeting

OCT 25 1941

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 23—(ANP)—Sponsored by Negro citizens of Bloomington and Normal, a mass meeting held Thursday drew up a resolution condemning the mistreatment of Negro soldiers in southern camps, and also discriminatory practices of the government and industries in the national defense program.

The resolution, signed by 50 persons, said the War department should protect soldiers from "local lawbreakers whom the same soldiers are called upon to defend with their lives." Disapproval of all discriminatory practices in any department of the government and all phases of the defense program, especially as pertaining to the Negro's integration, without restriction, was registered.

OCT 25 1941

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, secretaries of war and navy and to Illinois senators and representatives.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Shall The Negro Be Given Work?

AUG 8 1941

The President recently felt it necessary to protest against a Jim Crow line in employment in defense jobs in towns and cities. The Negro, for all the apparent progress of his race, seems now caught in a more desperate position than even he knew in the past between a land where there are fewer places for him and the towns where there are not jobs for him.

This is an American problem of special significance to the South. In recent years huge numbers of Southern Negroes have moved to the cities of the North. Indeed today the largest communities of Negroes in the world are north of the Mason and Dixon Line. But millions of Negroes remain in the South and always will remain. That means that when, on the land and in the town, he is progressively shut off from a chance to work, the burden of his dependency on the region will increase. This is tragedy for the Negro but it is a tragedy from which his white neighbors do not escape.

Indeed, this increasing economic plight of the Negro is one which puts a growing load on the South's advance. No region can afford the luxury of carrying a race which in large degree is not allowed to work for itself. But the process, shown in census figures, moves in that direction. Discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the end comes to a white insistence that white men be allowed to support Negroes in idleness. If that makes sense this is a silly world. Yet that seems to be the direction in which discrimination against the Negro in town and country employment is leading.—The Raleigh News and Observer

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

AUG 23 1941

Congress, Administration officialdom and the Army officer caste must bear the heaviest responsibility for the Fayetteville horror. Their rarial hatred, cowardice and hypocrisy in handling Negroes in the new so-called people's army led directly and inevitably to the tragic happenings which enraged every American whose soul is not corroded by Negrophobia. But unrepentant and vengeful they prepare to pillory and punish the young Negro soldiers involved while whitewashing in traditional manner the brutal military police whose holiday of sadism led to the catastrophe.

* * *

CONGRESS voted to establish a democratic army but failed to outlaw color discrimination and segregation so that the army could be democratic. The Administration blithely yielded to the vicious racist doctrine and the bi-racial policies for which the Nazi-Facists are bitterly and rightly condemned. The Army officer caste, having learned nothing and forgotten nothing from the past, expanded the military jim crow system which mocks the Constitution, sullies Christian ethics and outrages common justice.

AUG 23 1941

Military jim crowism was expanded and glorified everywhere. Negro soldiers were segregated like pariahs in separate units. Negro selectees were even inducted separately. Wherever colored and white youth served a common flag, they served it in separate barracks, separate areas, separate recreational facilities and separate buses. Army posts, supposedly extensions of federal jurisdiction, were run like Southern towns. Negroes were barred from many services except as laborers. This was an invitation and provocation to tragic incidents. Could anyone have honestly expected anything else?

* * *

NEGRO SOLDIERS under these circumstances should never have been stationed in the South to be humiliated, insulted, demoralized, rebuffed and beaten by civil and military police. The sad experience of Brownsville, Houston, France and our pre-Hitler lynching orgies cried out against it. There were and are numerous army posts outside the South where Negro soldiers might have been sent and where white soldiers by the tens of thousands are now stationed. But stiff-necked officialdom insisted on sowing the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind.

* * *

Administration officials who pretended to be helpless to do otherwise than expand and perpetuate the vicious domestic color caste system, went around meddling in foreign brawls (against the desires and interests of the overwhelming majority of the American people) in order to

save Negro-exploiting British plutocracy. They could challenge Hitler in Europe but not Hitlerism at home. While worrying about the oppression of Belgians, Dutch, Norwegians, Greeks and Chinese, they closed their eyes to as great evils in the very army organized to establish democracy. Meanwhile, aided by Negro stooges, they soft-soaped colored people with insincere ballyhoo and pointless gestures calculated to lull them to sleep.

AUG 23 1941

* * *

NEGROES have a right to demand and MUST demand that this negligent Administration institute a fair and speedy investigation, not only of the Fayetteville-Ft. Bragg shame, but of the entire military color caste system. This investigating committee should not consist of army officialdom which is demonstrably Negrophobic, but should consist of tolerant, intelligent and far-sighted Negro and white citizens not on the federal payroll.

Negroes must demand that the entire jim crow system be abolished, that jim crow units be broken up, that Negro soldiers and white soldiers be assigned to the same organizations, and that everybody under Army jurisdiction be compelled to obey or go to jail. Anything less would be farcial.

* * *

Our youth is being compelled to serve eighteen months more than originally promised. We Negro taxpayers are being compelled to pay for this huge military machine evidently intended for bloody foreign adventures to impose the Four Freedoms on distant and reluctant peoples who, like American Negroes, have in most instances never enjoyed them. We are being forced to give up "luxuries" and work longer hours. Is it too much to ask that at home an end be put to jim crowism, color discrimination and racial reactionism in the army and navy, at least until these evils are destroyed abroad?

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Protests Jim Crow in the Armed Forces --- Bigger Bulb Needed in Lamp of Democracy

New York, N. Y.
AUG 16 1941

Dear Sir:

I heard a broadcast recently sponsored by the War Department. I should like you to print the enclosed letter as the expression of the feelings of one Negro towards the program:

On Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 10 P.M., the War Department had a broadcast on one of the networks which was scheduled as a "tribute" to Negro Americans. Undoubtedly this broadcast grew out of the recent trouble at Fort Bragg which was the result of discrimination against Negro troops and was intended as an appeaser to the public on that score.

I, as one Negro, feel that it not only failed but was insulting as well. It described the valor and bravery of Negro soldiers in World War I, and used a skit to do so, but said nothing of the discrimination and segregation of these troops dying on the battlefields in France. It was couched in the jargon of dialect as is the usual case in portraying Negroes on the radio or in the movies.

AUG 16 1941

The War Department carried out this vicious tradition last night, while Negro Americans hoped for a change at least by the War Department. But to "top it off" they "outdid themselves" in the skit in which Eddie Green and Miss Thomas enacted a purported scene of the Negro draftee in one of the "jim-crow" service clubs of the army. The soldier in question was portrayed as never having worked in his life, never read a book, or in fact, been interested in anything.

This slimy slander fitted right in with the type of characterization that Governor Talmadge of Georgia makes of Negro people. It was supposed to be funny, but instead it was insulting. The Negro who wears the khaki uniform is no lazy "stumblebum" nor imaginary "Step-in-Fetchit." Many Negroes will wonder, as well as many fair-minded white, how Noble Sissle, Eddie Green, Mr. Walter White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People could condone that script.

The honorable history of America's Negro, from the day Crispus Attucks fell in Boston, as well as those Negroes who fought with George Washington in the final struggles for independence, up to the present time, makes it unnecessary for the War Department to use a hypodermic patriotic needle at this late date. Whenever freedom or democracy has been threatened, Negro Americans have been the first to champion its defense. But down through the years the South, and the North as well, has denied him the rights and privileges of his heritage of American citizenship. In the South he is not allowed to vote at all in the primaries. The poll tax laws, grandfather clauses, nightriders and lynchers' rope are used against him to suppress his every desire and inclination for freedom and equality.

Mr. Patterson of the War Department must know, if he knows anything at all of the missing pages of American history, that Negro Americans hate Hitlerism and oppression wherever it may be found, for he has suffered under the yoke for more than three hundred years. Mr. Patterson also spoke of our "Negro units" and these units in themselves exemplify a part of this oppression.

There is no people in the world who stand more fully behind the President's program of all-out-aid to the people of Britain and the Soviet Union, than the Negro people. He does, however, firmly believe that they should use a bigger bulb in the lamp of democracy right here in America.

It is a vicious situation that while we are girding for the defense of democracy everywhere in the world, it is conspicuous by its absence in every branch of American military service.

AUG 16 1941

In the capital of our nation, the "citadel of world democracy," a Negro citizen or soldier cannot get a glass of water, go to a movie or theatre outside of the "jim-crow" ghetto which can be seen from the White House. The War Department's answer on the radio last night was a dishrag wet with soppy appeasement. A tribute to the Negro American must carry a constructive plan of eliminating the dark abysses of our democracy. A tribute to Negro America must include the passage of the Marcantonio Anti-Discrimination Bill, the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill and the Anti-Lynch Bill, now growing dusty in the archives of our Congress. We suggest the elimination of gag-scripts, such as was aired on Tuesday evening, the elimination of segregation in all armed forces of the United States and a stern policy of the President for the effective and immediate execution of our Declaration of Independence. Mr. Patterson said the aerial bomb is no respecter of color line. We ask, is this destructive missile more democratic than the U.S. Army and Navy?

We agree with the Administration that national unity is of the utmost necessity if we are to stop Hitler now. We agree with the Administration in total defense of our country which we love so dearly. But our love for democracy and its perpetuation does not blind us to the ever-present brand of oppression.

We cannot and must not gloss over Fort Bragg with a broadcast from Chanute Field, Illinois. I sincerely hope that in the near future another broadcast can be arranged and that its theme will be Freedom and Equality. That is the kind of morale that will stop Hitler, Governor Talmadge and the forces of oppression now.

F. D. G.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Complete Data Is Requested

No Lawyer Needed To Help Draw Up Complaint

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter from any job-seeker who has been denied a job in a defense industry because of his race, creed, color or national origin, is enough to initiate an investigation by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, it was explained this week by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, in answer to numerous inquiries which have come to the committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that his race, creed, color or national origin has prevented his obtaining a position or promotion in the Federal Civil Service may also submit his complaint in the same way.

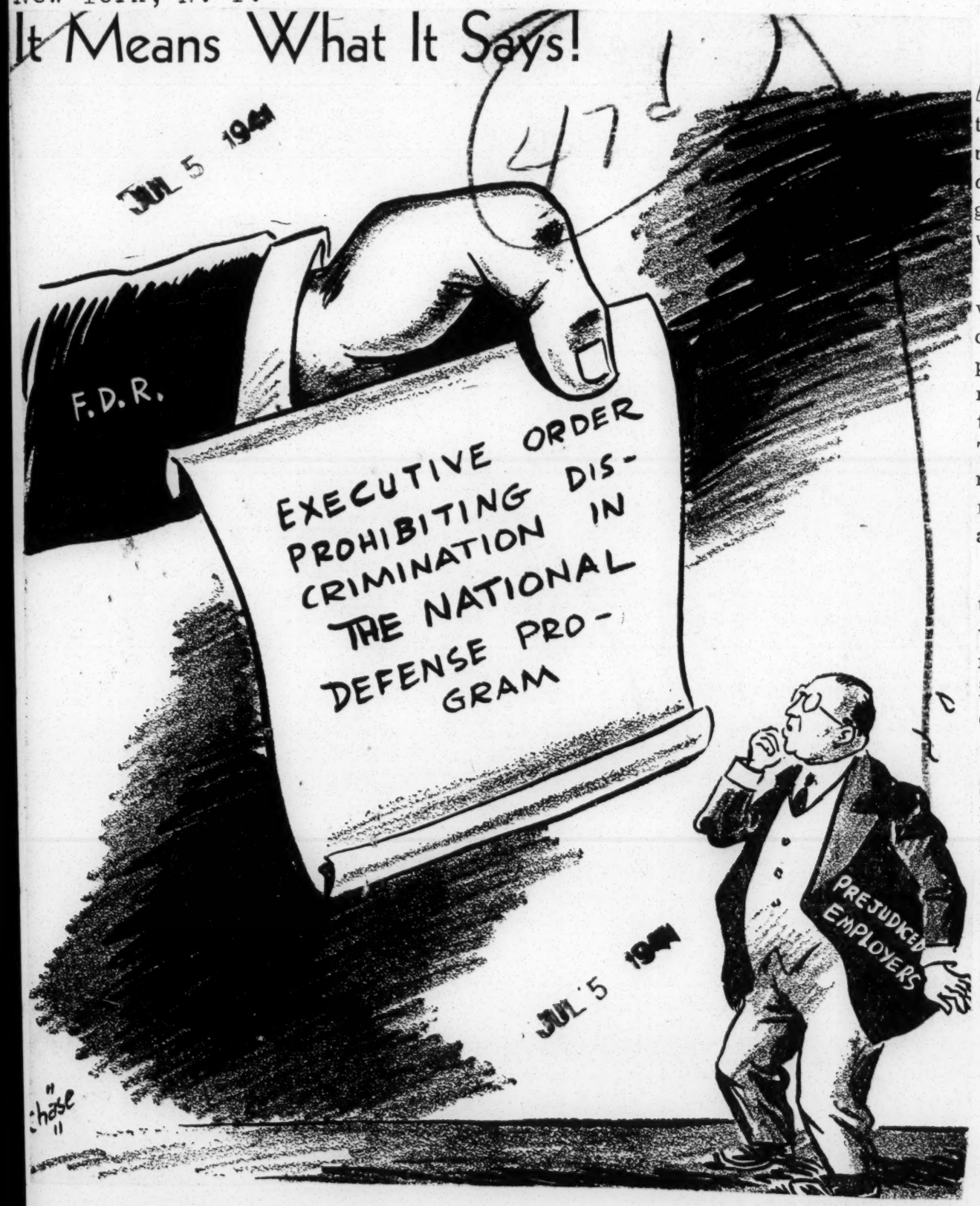
It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, it is explained.

The fact-giving letter, according to Cramer, should tell the following:

1. The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street, city, and State);
2. Whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color, or (d) national origin;
3. The race, religion, or national origin of the person making the complaint;
4. The type of job, position or classification for which application is made;
5. The qualification of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his Civil Service status, if he has passed a Civil Service examination);
6. Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied;
7. Date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course;
8. Name of person refusing position (if available);
9. Reason given for refusal;
10. Statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin;
11. Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination;
12. Name and address of person alleging discrimination.

47d-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.



Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPROVES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ALL citizens of America who in their hearts cherish the true meaning of the democratic ideal should read with relief and pleasure the President's message of *official disapproval* of the policy barring, solely on racial grounds otherwise well qualified Negro Americans from work in the nation's war industry.

JUN 26 1941

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Open recognition and open condemnation are useful weapons against these destructive discriminations. America should use the ideal of democracy as the mainstay to perpetuate her national faith. Too long has human weakness faltered from time to time in the practical applications of the ideal of democracy in the United States. There have been those (in power and authority) in this nation of ours who have recognized cloudily, or who have never grasped at all the true meaning of democracy in action.

With those of the above mentioned it is to be hoped that the President's message will carry weight. Again we feel that it should hearten the firm faith among our race. Such an affirmation should strengthen the determination of all good men to make democracy work wherever they may happen to be.

It cannot be doubted that a conference called by Mr. Sidney Tillman with the presence of Dr. Channing Tobias, Mr. Walter White, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mr. Lester Granger and Mr. Marshall Shepherd to discuss the possibility of having the President issue an executive order concerning the unemployment of Negroes in National defense played an important part in causing the issuance of the President's statement. Dr. Tobias and Mr. White were authorized to draft the communication to the President.

JUN 26 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Full Text Of Executive Order

Reaffirming policy of full participation in the Defense Program by all persons, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, and directing certain action in furtherance of said policy.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense productions effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.

The chairman and members of the committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties.

The committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid.

The committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Strength in Unity

The recent executive order of President Roosevelt, relative to discrimination in national defense industries is welcomed. This paper together with the Negro people and their organization had called for such action.

The Negro people have won this important concession from the government, because of their unity and steadfastness. Regardless of politics and factions, the demand of the Negro people for an end to discriminatory practices in employment was a unified one.

This has a simple and clear lesson. We can secure our demand through unity and organization. This we have only ourselves to thank for the issuance of the executive order of June 25.

It is not however, truly "a second Emancipation Proclamation," as A. Philip Randolph so eloquently labeled it.

The order has three main deficiencies. They are:

1. It does not specify what treatment discriminatory employers shall receive, when they violate the letter and the spirit of the executive order.

2. It provides no machinery whereby the Negro worker discriminated against can complain and see redress.

3. The huge sums, totaling billions of dollars, already allotted are being used by employers discriminating against Negro workers and there is no provision in the executive order for remedying this situation.

These three deficiencies can and must be eliminated. They will be so eliminated by the same concerted pressure that secured the executive order.

Further, our fight does not stop here. Victory should only serve to increase our efforts to eliminate last vestige of discrimination and Jim Crowism. We must press more than ever for passage of the Anti-Lynch Bill; the Anti-Poll Tax Bill and for the Marcantonio Anti-Discrimination Bill.

Now, when America so sorely needs the Negro is the strategic time to press forward for the elimination of the many ills which beset the Negro people. We will do this as a mass. We will do this through unity and concerted action.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

ATTACKS WHITE FOR DELAY IN DEFENSE PROBE

Rayford Logan Blames NAACP Executive for Senate Postponement

Assailing the indefinite postponement here Monday of a hearing before the Truman committee, relative to discrimination against Negroes in defense, Dr. Rayford Logan bitterly attacked Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, as the one responsible for the delay.

"I think it is most unfortunate that the hearings have been postponed. In the first place, Mr. White has no important facts that are not in the possession of others," he cited. "In the second place, there are at least a half dozen persons who can make as effective a presentation as can Mr. White.

"In the third place, the NAACP has been busy gathering facts for several months, and should have its material ready. Fourth, since Mr. White could be in Washington to address the 'Jubilation Meeting' on Tuesday night, he could certainly have testified the following day.

"Finally, 30 days will not be a sufficient length of time to determine how the President's order will operate. In brief, 30 days of valuable time are being lost."

The committee hearing, scheduled to have statred Monday, and which would have lasted at least three days, had followed a well-laid plan. A preliminary hearing had been held in Room 318, Senate Office Building, on June 25, before Hugh Fulton, Chief Counsel and Charles P. Clark, Associate Chief Counsel of the Truman Committee.

Present at that meeting were: Ted Poston, Major Campbell Johnson, Robert Taylor of the Defense Housing Authority, Dr. Rayford Logan, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, L. C. Burr, U.S.C.S.; Major Smith, connected with the Labor Relations Branch of the War Department; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Ralph Hetzel, CIO; John P. Davis and Stephen Spingarn. Others who observed proceedings included Dutton Ferguson, George Murphy, Jeannette Welsh and Ann Sawyer.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Ask Scope Of Truman Hearing

N.A.A.C.P. Wants Information on Extent of Probe

NEW YORK. — In a wire to Hugh A. Fulton, chief counsel for the special committee investigating the national defense program, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoplee asked his advice on the scope of the Truman committee hearings which are scheduled for July.

The wire requested that Mr. Fulton state the number of witnesses the Truman committee can hear on the issue of racial discrimination, number of days it proposes to devote to the hearings, if committee plans to invite or subpoena policy-making government hears, such Secretaries of War and Navy, directors of OPM; employers holding defense contracts, labor union heads and qualified persons who have been discriminated against.

The counsel was also requested to state if the Truman committee can include in its scope discrimination in armed forces, and whether or not he or any investigators have made investigations of discriminations against Negroes and others in the defense program.

47d-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Good Start, Mr. Hillman

APR 19 1941

Legislation without an enabling act is useless, which explains why there are so many loopholes through which officials may slip to avoid granting Negroes certain rights to which they are entitled under the law. For example, it took the Volstead Act to make the 18th Amendment effective, and violations of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments are successfully achieved because of a lack of adequate enabling legislation.

Now comes Mr. Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management with a strong and significant statement on the question of fairness to Negro workers in the National Defense program. He said: APR 19 1941

"In many localities, qualified and available Negro workers are either being restricted to unskilled jobs, or barred from defense programs entirely. Because of this situation, Negro workers of skill and aptitudes are not being included in many of the training program for defense. Such practices are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent total effort for National Defense. The result unnecessary migration of labor, in high rates of labor turnover, and they increase our present and future housing needs and social problems for defense workers.

'All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency." APR 19 1941

Mr. Hillman has spoken boldly, but unless he follows through with something more punitive than a mere plea, his words are going to fall on deaf ears. The policy toward Negro workers in American industry is well grounded. Nothing short of a major catastrophe will shake it, unless the word to do so comes straight from the top with White House influence behind it. Mr. Roosevelt must be prevailed upon to speak out.

Daily World
tlanta, Georgia

White Writer Wants To Serve With Race Men

JUL 16 1941

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Because he sincerely believes in true democracy, Roger Starr, young New York writer, filed with his local draft board Wednesday, July 9, a vigorously worded protest against the denial of democratic rights to Negro Americans. The protest accompained Mr. Starr's questionnaire in which he placed himself in class I.

Mr. Starr sent to the NAACP a copy of his protest which reads in part:

"You will note that I have appropriately filled out the part of my questionnaire dealing with my racial ancestry. As a white, the Army wants to place me in a unit with white troops. I should prefer being placed with Negro troops, for then they would become mixed troops: American troops.

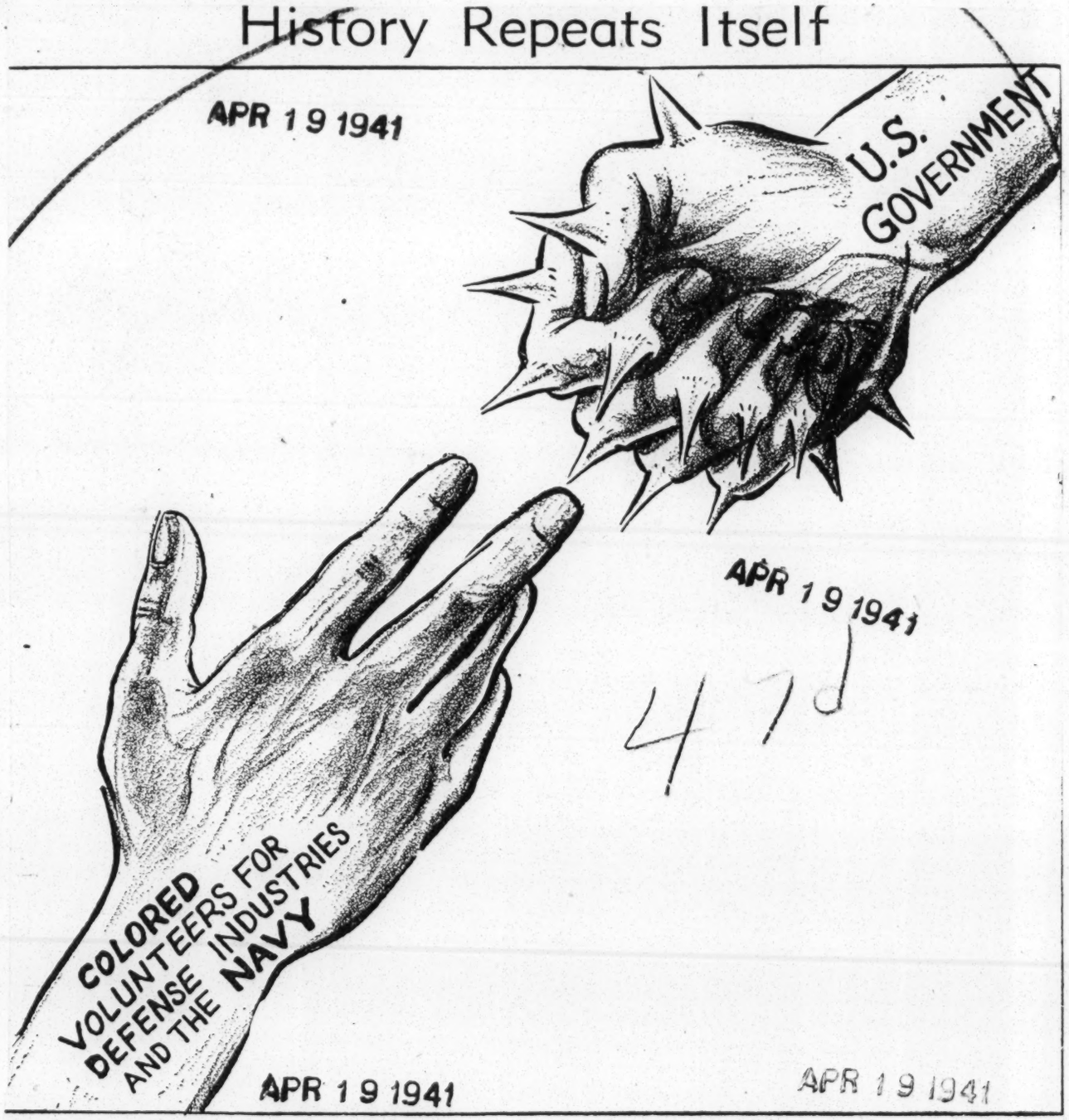
Certainly there are others beside myself who went to school with Negro boys, who learned beside them the history of our country and the theory of its government and who want to be allowed to contribute their services to their country under conditions that do not hold that theory to ridicule."

JUL 16 1941

Specifically named by Mr. Starr as weaknesses in the demochatic system were discrimination against Negroes in the administration of the Selective Service Act, segregation of Negro troops from white, denial of equal opportunity to Negroes in the air corps, their total exclusion from the marine corps and relegation in the navy to mess attendant, and anti-Negro training and employment policies by large corporations.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

History Repeats Itself



47d

Colored soldiers were not enlisted in the Revolution until England offered freedom to all slaves who would join her armies. Colored soldiers were not used in the War of 1812 until England enlisted them first. Slaves were not freed until Lincoln saw no other way to win the Civil War. Roosevelt may not force the navy and defense industries to accept colored citizens until the Germans have us by the throat.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Good News for the Axis

APR 26 1941

APR 26 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST LADY GETS BOUQUET

APR 26 1941

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APR 26 1941

Little Clara Davis presented Mrs. Franklin D. ~~Roosevelt~~ with a bouquet of flowers from the Charlotte Negro Chamber of Commerce, during her recent visit to the North Carolina city where she spoke on "The Outlook for the Future of America."—Photo by Tom Franklin.

47d-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"Reds" And Nazis Get First Call Over Our Workers

Republican Leaders Of Both Races Join In Pointing Out Partisan Way Defense Jobs Are Being Handed Out

MAY 9 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—Emmett J. Scott, who served as assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in the World War, a former secretary to Booker T. Washington and also of Howard University, takes the Roosevelt administration to task in a revealing article sent to the Negro press for publication this week. Mr. Scott, who is now connected with the publicity department of the Republican National Committee, lays bare facts to show that the Roosevelt administration in this period of national peril is not only permitting big industrialists to keep Negroes from working in so-called "defense" industries but, according to Mr. Scott "Nazis and Communists have first call over Negroes on army troop-ships."

The revelations of discriminations now going on with the permission of New Dealers, aided and abetted by the Republican renegades who now have soft berths in the New Deal, are set forth in Mr. Scott's article as follows:

MAY 9 1941

A few weeks ago, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Repubican Leader in the U. S. House of Representatives, and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called upon Republicans in Industry and in Politics to help widen opportunities for the employment of Colored citizens without discrimination and, also, to see that greater opportunities and recognition are provided for them in public service.

Last week, in a discussion of the utterly mad carnival of ghastly mass murder and destruction now going on between nations, he realistically pointed out the menacing dangers and potentialities that may affect this country, especially the youth of the land.

These young people, he said, are entitled to a chance to be educated, to get positions in which there is an opportunity to advance, a chance not only to live but also to be happy while living, to enjoy the advantages an dcomforts of life, and to contribute their share toward making this a better land to live in.

In calling for complete unity for strong national defense so as to strengthen the security of the American people, he emphasized the fact that this could only come through honest cooperation and fair-dealing on the part of the Roosevelt Administration. Particularly, he spoke out against "giving any one group in our country special consideraiton over any other group."

MAY 9 1941

THE NEGRO'S COMPLAINT

Right here is where the complaint of the Negro people becomes pertinent. The catalogue of injustices to which they have been subjected is a continuing and lengthening one. No one in the Roosevelt Administration, it seems, gives a hoot, or seriously cosiders their claims to equal justice and fair-play.

During these trying days, when thoughtful men and women of the country are deeply concerned with respect to a sustained, inspired and stirred morale, and full support of all Government efforts in defense preperation by all elements of our country's population, it is discouraging, day by day, to note that practically nothing of a definitely affirmative character is being done by the Roosevelt Administration to cure theevils of which Negro newspapers, Negro leaders and Negro organizations, and many whites as well, have complained, and are continuing to complain.

As Chairman Martin declared:

"All groups are expected to pay the taxes for defense; all groups are required to send men into the draft; all groups are expected to fight and, if necessary, to die for the country. All groups should have an equal chance for work."

THE ARMY, NAZIS AND COMMUNISTS

Let's take the United States Army. It is reported that, in taking over ships as troop transports, it is now engaged in weeding out men in civilian crews suspected of being Nazis and Communists. Already, it has been learned, there has been a "purge" on one large troop-ship, the S. S. Washington, recently taken over by the Army from the U. S. Lines. After an investigation of the sailing crew, 70 men were discharged. No one knows how many remain.

In one case, it was found, a Communist employee sent a telegram to Earl Browder, after the latter's conviction, praising him as a great leader of American working classes. The message was sent to Browder, it is stated, "from a Government-owned and operated ship whose crew is being paid with Federal-Government funds."

And, during all this period, Secretary of the Navy Knox is still declaring: "No Negroes will be employed except as mess-men"—as scullions, and waiters, and personal servants for officers. And the Army is following suit on these troop-ships.

No traitorous group of black men has ever disgraced the Army uniform, and the same holds for the Navy during the period, years before the Roosevelt Administration, when they could aspire to and efficiently serve with distinction and with high and deserved praise.

Is it too much to ask a country, periled and striving to preserve the principles of Americanism, to have more consideration for loyal, efficient black men than for tainted, alien, transmission belts of Nazism, Fascism and Communism now incorporated in Army and Navy personnel?

GLARING INSTANCES OF DISCRIMINATION

With such glaring instances of discrimination, as here described, what incentive is there for wholehearted and enthusiastic support of a program shot through with prejudices, suspicions, hatreds—based on color distinction, without regard to character, efficiency, or loyalty?

These prejudices are not in industry and the Army and Navy only. Colored stenographers and others who have successfully passed Civil Service examinations for technical and higher positions are constantly being turned down and shuttled around and denied positions to which they are certified by Federal bureaucrats practically each week of the year.

Sydney Hillman is issuing weasel-word manifestos, with no teeth in them, while the merry-go-round of doging and evasion continues to deny opportunities to Colored applicants for employment in defense programs for which the Federal Government is putting up its Billions of Dollars.

Washington, the Capital of the Nation, the Citadel of Power, reeks with this sort of thing. How are we to preserve and perpetuate our form of Government, while denying and defying the precepts and principles of the Federal Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and all that Freedom and Democracy mean and stand for?

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Martin Plant Adamant on J. C. Policy

MAY 10 1941

BALTIMORE.

"I can only tell you what we have said before, that the company (Glenn Martin Aircraft) will not employ colored. Our policy has not changed in that regard."

The company's adamant determination to continue its jim crow employment policy was expressed by C. E. Crowley, assistant personnel manager at the plant, at a conference, Thursday, with members of the job delegation led by the National Negro Congress.

The delegation included eight students from Howard University, one a woman, four of them ready to graduate from the engineering school, who were applying for jobs at the plant, which admits it is "badly in need of skilled workers including engineers."

MAY 10 1941

In reference to a letter sent out recently to all defense contractors by Sidney Hillman, OPM official in charge of labor, urging them to hire colored workers, Crowley said: "If the letter was sent out, we probably have it, but our company's policy remains the same."

Appearance of the delegates marked the third time that the NNC has led groups out to the plant since last December. The last delegation went to the plant on March 4. At that time, D. W. Siemon, personnel director, also told congress leaders that the ban was still in effect.

Heading the delegation in addition to John P. Davis, national secretary, were:

The Rev. C. Y. Trigg, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Church; Mrs. Mary Lewis, representing the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, of the AKA sorority; Mrs. Elmira Coleman and Dr. Lucy Mason, of the Baltimore Council of the National Negro Congress; and George B. Murphy, Jr., administrative secretary of the congress.

The nine job applicants, who accompanied the deelgation and received application blanks were:

Beatrice M. Reed, Richard Bancroft, Eugene Butler, Floyd Reed, liberal arts students at Howard; Francisco Bello, mechanical plumber; and Jesse Duke, Elmer Jones, Philip J. Valantine and John B. Powell, engineering students at Howard.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

IS AMERICA CHANGING ITS VIEWS CONCERNING NEGROES AND DEFENSE?

By LEON HARDWICK

"In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal share!" It was James Russell Lowell who, in "The Crisis," penned those forcefully true words. America today is being forced, much against the obvious will of its "racist" leadership, to give credence to the wisdom of those words.

We have the disconcerting picture of a country, divided against itself, trying to gain one definite goal by way of diametrically opposed pathways. The Negro's fight to get his share of national defense jobs, his struggle to get recognition and be allowed to enter the armed forces of this nation on equal footing with other citizens are slowly but surely penetrating the consciousness of his fellow citizens.

White America is finding it increasingly difficult, not to mention impractical, to adhere to racism policies regarding the Negro here in this country while screaming to the outside world that it is a fighting advocate of racial tolerance and freedom and brotherhood. The fact that this country rapidly is succeeding in gaining for itself the label of hypocrite of the first magnitude is causing thoughtful persons to ponder and to act.

Recently there has been decided significance in editorial comment in our biggest daily newspapers and prominent display has been given to stories about discrimination against Negroes in the country's defense program.

ONLY JANITORS

Coming close on the heels of the statement made by J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation company, who said he would hire Negroes "only as janitors" no matter how well trained, this new near-Nazi action is being vigorously apposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP warned in a strong statement that continued denial of democracy to the Negro people will not work to the best interests of national unity.

"In spite of the Kindlebergers and companies like Sparrow, Negroes remain firm in their determination to help this country through its great crisis," said the N. A. A. C. P. "But more than in any previous emergency, this segment of the population is alert to denials of its democratic rights and is becoming more and more impatient with discriminatory practices."

A letter of protest has been sent to Sidney Hillman by the N. A A. C. P.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Exclusion From Industry Opposed

Hillman Appeal Ignored By Firm Seeking Trainees

NEW YORK CITY—Branded as rank discrimination and willful ignorance of the recent appeal to Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, to employers to forget race bias in the present emergency, a handbill has just been issued by the Sparrow Aircraft company, Inc., asking for "white American citizens" to register for training courses in the company's division at Wichita, Kansas.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

G. O. P. SENATORS PROMISE TO SUPPORT RESOLUTION 75

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A pledge of the support of the Republican minority in the senate for Senate Resolution 75 was given May 2, by Senator Charles L. McNary, minority leader.

S. R. 75 provides for complete investigation of discrimination against Negroes in all phases of the National Defense program.

Senator McNary told Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, that the utmost effort will be given by the Republican members to get S. R. 75 out of committee.

"The proposal to put off consideration of this resolution," said Senator McNary, "until late summer or early fall is ridiculous. We must strive for full democracy here if we are to carry on an effort to preserve democracy in the world."

Mr. White urged all interested persons to send friendly but firm telegrams to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, urging the committee to report the resolution favorably, and not to combine it with any other investigation.

All organized groups, such as clubs, churches, labor unions, lodges and others, are urged by the N. A.A.C.P. to pass resolutions endorsing S. R. 75 and send them to the sentors from their states asking that they be inserted in the Congressional Record.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CALIFORNIA MEASURE HITS JIM CROWISM

Would Remove Race Issue In Civil Service Examinations

SACRAMENTO, Cal. (ANP).—The fight against racial discrimination in national defense, in the armed forces and in civil service forged ahead last week under the guidance of Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, Los Angeles.

On the governor's desk with almost unanimous assembly and senate approval was a measure generally forbidding the question of race in civil service examinations. It extends to the records and to the questions asked upon application. Under it, Hawkins said, all races will have equal opportunity when they first file their papers and continuous protection thereafter. There was little doubt that the governor would sign the measure and make it the first racial non-discrimination law on this year's books. Hawkins also had on the assembly floor, with a favorable recommendation by committee, a measure assuring equality in the armed defense forces.

In effect it prohibits any person acting in a military capacity for the state to deny the right to enlist except under requirements that shall apply to all citizens. Violations of the measure would be a misdemeanor. Hawkins said it had an excellent chance of passage.

Hendersonville, N. C., Times-News
May 21, 1941

Negroes' Problem In U. S. Defense Told Church Club

Presbyterian Men Hear Three Speakers Tuesday Evening

The Men's club of the Presbyterian church at their monthly meeting last night heard a discussion of the negro's problem in national defense.

Sam Mills, colored civic and religious leader, spoke first outlining the negro's part in national defense in the past and what they hope to do in the future. "Lethargy is the real enemy of defense," Mills said, "and in all our tasks the Christian spirit is needed. We are trying to do our part as a race, and we will assume gladly any tasks put before us."

The Rev. McCall, pastor of the colored Methodist church, spoke briefly, thanking the people of Hendersonville for their cooperation with the negroes in their efforts for advancement.

The Rev. Broadus E. Wall, pastor of the First Baptist church, closed the program with a short address. "The citadel of democracy," he said, "is not in armament of the army or navy, although both of these are highly important, but in the spirit of the people."

"A man who allows a murderer to come into his home and kill his wife and child without opposing him is no part of a man or a Christian," Mr. Wall said. "And the same is true of a nation."

He pointed out that, in spite of the confusion of the present time, there are three things we can believe: First, that God is alive and He hasn't abdicated; second, truth is eternal; and third, right will triumph, though we may have to suffer, and it may require a long time.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Discrimination Accusations to Be Investigated

(The Associated Press)

Washington, July 20.—Mark F. Ethridge, vice-president and general manager of the Louisville Courier Journal, was appointed by President Roosevelt Saturday as chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in defense industries and the government.

Other members are:

Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.; William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; and two Chicago Negroes, Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, an attorney.

The committee was created under an executive order of June 25 which reaffirmed the policy of the government against discrimination in the hiring of defense and government workers because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Serving without pay, the committee will investigate complaints and take steps to redress grievances.

47d-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Negro Appeals To America's Sense Of Fair-Play In Crisis

With America At the Crossroads, the Negro Remains Loyal But He Fights for a Square Deal in Order to Contribute to the Defense of His Country.

NOV 29 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

NOV 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—General readers are fully advised of the contentious situations existing in our country at this time. Particularly are they advised of the frightfully serious threats to the well-being of the country occasioned by the hundreds of strikes which are delaying progress in arming the nation for the war which, while undeclared, is just as real as though Congress had declared it.

NOV 29 1941

The major conflict, most portentious of all, is the struggle between the United Mine Workers' Union and the Big Three, Mine Owners, organizations.

Emmett Scott

The U.S. Congress, the Nation's Press, and our citizens generally, recognize the fact that a titanic, domestic war is on, and that disunity at home is being promoted by controversial factors of tremendous importance and significance.

In the midst of this confusion and belligerence, the Negro element remains loyal and patriotic, eager and willing to do its part in upholding the democratic institutions and ideals of the world.

THE VICTIM OF UNFAIR PRACTICES

Ironically, while declaring its patriotism and willingness to defend the institutions of America, the Negro group is still the victim of the grossest, the most unfair, and the most barbarous treatment at the hands of those, who, most loudly, have been crying for war, and promoting the war hysteria which now envelopes us.

Liberal journals of public opinion are calling attention to the fact that the Labor and Agricultural groups which furnished basic support for Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal policies are now likewise antagonistic.

NOV 29 1941

THE NEGRO FIGHTS FOR EQUALITY

And there be those who are censorious of the Negro group because it fights for the right to fight upon terms of equal treatment and recognition in the Army and Navy of the country of their allegiance, and because it is contending for the right to have a fair and decent place in defense employment.

This Negro group has suffered unbearably from dicriminations no other elements of the country have been called upon to accept. The Negro Press, week by week, continues to call attention to injustices and brutalities against drafted Negro soldiers training in Southern camps, and of the grudging adjustments made when protests are filed in Washington with the War Department, which appears to be impotent, or unwilling, adequately to protect its own soldiers.

NOV 29 1941

So flagrant has this situation grown that group-bodies of Negroes have been led to say that Colored soldiers "would rather face firing lines in Europe than sections of the South where they must face hostile public sentiment with little opportunity for self-protection."

The Negro group, in all fairness, should not be allowed to harbor the thought that the country and the system it is being called to fight for have a callous attitude and little regard for the dignity of its Negro citizens and soldiers. Tyranny is tyranny whether practiced in Europe, or in the United States.

The Negro has been patient. He loves his country. He hopes the future is to hold something better for him and for his country than conflict, war, disruption, and appalling dislocations of normal American life.

He believes that democracy must be just and flexible enough to include him in its folds. He is willing to fight for it, but he will not be content with another raw deal such as has been his portion during all of the 23 years that have followed the first World War.

AN APPEAL TO FAIR-PLAY

NOV 29 1941

He is not asking for a New Deal. He wants a Square Deal. He has never employed tactics of intimidation. He has been content to rest his cause upon appeals to the American sense of fair-play.

For this Square Deal, he is willing to suffer and die. At the same time, the Negro wishes his Government to be brave enough and courageous enough to join hands with liberals of all colors and creeds of our common citizenship in blotting out the outrageous causes which conspire to dampen his ardor, and which work toward causing him to lose faith and trust in the Government of which he is part and parcel.

Unity is not to be achieved by practices which discourage and dishearten. A continuation of the practices of the past and of the present lead to disunity. They are a menace to the national defense program of the Nation, as we stand on the brink of a paralyzing national crisis.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army, Navy Agreed on Blood Ban

NOV 29 1941

Here's Uncle Sam's New Segregation

Added to the segregation of colored patriots in army, navy and other defense forces, an official statement that blood from Red Cross donors will be carefully jim crowed so that no colored blood will get into white patients has been made, and appears here in the AFRO.

Officials admitted that if the labels should get mixed, no human could distinguish the blood of colored persons from that of white persons.

WASHINGTON

Two high defense officials, Admiral T. Ross McIntyre and Surgeon General James C. Magee, of the navy and army, respectively, were both extremely wary of an AFRO reporter here, Friday, when pressed for verification of an army-navy edict which directs Red Cross officials to refuse to accept colored donors at the Volunteer Blood Bank in Baltimore.

Through his secretary, Admiral McIntyre begged that the reporter allow him time in which to contact the Washington Red Cross. He claimed no knowledge of the situation at Baltimore, and added that it might take a day or more for him to clear the facts up. Surgeon General Magee put the burden entirely on the Red Cross and, through an attache, said, "The matter of a blood bank for our armed forces is wholly managed by the American Red Cross. This office has no decision in the matter."

What's Touchy About It?

Dr. G. Canby Robinson, designated by Norman Davis, Washington Red Cross chairman, as head of the blood donor service, was willing to be interviewed. "This," said he, "is one of those touchy thing that we stumble upon from time to time." By "touchy," Dr. Robinson probably meant the fact that the AFRO was showing up the democracy of the army, navy and Red Cross as color hypocrisy.

Informed of the fact that high army and navy officials had been vague, even evasive in answer to direct queries on the matter Dr. Robinson said: "Yes, I understand. We have not engaged

You can't (nobody can) distinguish the blood of a colored person from that of a white person any more than you can distinguish the milk of a white cow from the milk of a black cow.

Nevertheless, the Red Cross will continue to advertise for blood donors and tell colored people it doesn't want their blood.

in a conference to determine how we would meet this problem. The men were wary because they did not want to speak out of turn, or say anything which might have been contradicted by another. Frankly, they did not know what to do."

Question of Race

Dr. Robinson, lecturer in medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital and a member of the Board of Managers of the Cheltenham School for Boys, admitted deep concern over the race question in this country, and cited instances of service and several boards having to do with better racial and interracial understanding. "We have thousands of Southern whites in our forces," he continued, "and they are absolutely against having the blood of colored donors let into their system." Dr. Robinson didn't say how a dying man in need of blood could know what kind of blood transfusion he was getting or whether he would object to whatever blood was proposed.

It was an army-navy decision, Dr. Robinson said, "and they had no other course, because colored soldiers constitute less than a tenth of the armed forces. This fact alone would make the need for colored donors negligible, but when most of the white subjects are against it—well, there is less and less a need for them."

Red Cross Statement

To show that the American Red Cross, backed by the army and navy, would continue express discrimination in every phase of the service where possible, the following statement was released for the benefit of colored donors:

"In some chapters colored persons have generously offered to act as donors in supplying blood for plasma for the army and navy. The Red Cross deeply appreciates their desire to participate in this project.

It's Official

"However, in obtaining blood plasma for use in the armed forces the American Red Cross is acting pursuant to the requests and instruction of the army and the navy and up to this time the Red Cross has been asked to supply only plasma from white donors.

"Where transfusions are required for colored service men, they will be given normal transfusions from colored donors if they do not desire to use the plasma from white donors. In this way a person would have the right to receive blood transfusions of the proper type, or plasma, as he himself might choose."

Another Red Cross official voiced the opinion that a very complex blood donor system would result if the thousands of colored service men, taking the same attitude as the whites, would decide against having blood from white donors used for transfusions in favor of that from colored donors.

This expose was occasioned by an AFRO inquiry into the Baltimore situation where, although Red Cross chapter there is seeking 15,000 blood donors, no colored applicants are accepted at its center, 8 S. Calvert Street. In addition, plans for establishment of a separate blood bank at the Provident Hospital have been abandoned. The army, navy and the Red Cross admit that this irregularity will obtain in every chapter in every State of the union.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Strong Laws Are Needed To Back FEPC, Says Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The forthright method of tackling the problem of discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in defense industry, shown by the Fair Employment Practices Committee, says Bert Talcott, magazine writer, offer ample proof of the necssity for "broadening the scope of its work and implementing its program by strong legisilative measures."

Talcott gives an excellent bird's eye view of the FEPC in action at the public hearings held in California last month in the November 18 issue of the New Masses Magazine.

NOV 29 1941

"The great interest in the hearings," he said, "was apparent from the large number of witnesses representing interested organizations. They included representatives of the AME Church, National Urban League, National Negro Congress, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Employment Office for American Indians, Japanese-American Citizens' League, and spokesmen for Latin American groups."

Defense employers, Talcott said, can well afford to heed Committee Chairman Mark Etheridge who declared at the opening of the hearings that "We cannot afford to play Hitler's game of indulging in racism and prejudices while we are attempting to destroy him."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Would End Dual U.S. Pay System In Caribbeans

DEC 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— In a letter to Secretary of war Henry L. Stimson, Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York has written to ask that action be taken to end discrimination now being practiced in the construction of U. S. Caribbean defense bases.

In the letter, Mr. Marcantonio called attention particularly to the work at Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico, where two wage scales are in effect, one for the "American" workers and one for "native" workers.

The committee on Fair Employment Practices was also addressed by the representative who said that "discrimination is a serious obstacle to the necessary, full prosecution of our war against the Axis. The Puerto Rican people, American citizens, must receive equal wages for equal work. There is no basis for discriminatory, double-standard wage scales, either in Puerto Rico or any other place."

In his letter the secretary of war, Marcantonio presented the following double standard wage scale which has been in effect at Borinquen field:

DEC 29 1941

American Workers, Native Workers Foreman $100 per week, 50 cents to 75 cents per hour. Skilled Workers, $1.50 per hour, 40 cents per hour... Helpers, 75 cents per hour, 25 cents per hour

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

No More Strikes

Well, you won't be bothered with strikes, called, nine times out of ten by labor racketeers with axes to grind, for the next few years or for whatever time this newest world conflict lasts.

DEC 17 1941

That's good. Most of the labor hoodlums weren't any good for labor and the men they claimed to represent, from the beginning. You have seen men with dependents to support called out on strike for weeks on end; those men still must pay their dues in order that the higher-ups might live on the fat of the land and have the best of everything.

You read the new law passed by a patriotic congress, dealing with strikes in the future; John L. Lewis caused that law to be enacted. You won't hear very much of Mr. Lewis and a former idol of this country for some time. America is at war, a war that must be won and will be won. This paper has hoped that labor unions would play square with all workers or disband. Your labor set-up in Galveston turns thumbs down on Negroes just as labor organizations in ALL sections of the U. S. A. does. You have seen quite a bit of construction work paid for by Uncle Sam, going on in your fair city recently. Not one single Negro carpenter, and you have several as well qualified as carpenters of ANY racial group among us, was given work on any of the projects. Not one Negro bricklayer, painter, paperhanger was used.

DEC 17 1941

The Negro worker has little to choose between the AFL and the CIO, both are jim-crow affairs. After the war is won, the Negro worker will be better treated because the Old Order will have passed away. You wonder how some of your labor leaders who have hampered defense projects, feel today. Strikes threw this country back almost a year in the work of National Defense. Because of our unlimited resources of material and men, we will overcome. Henceforth, no over-paid labor-lord can sit in a sumptuous suite of offices and stop the factory wheels from turning out war materials to be used against the Axis vultures.

—From The Galveston (Tex.) Voice.

47d-1941

DEFENSE TRAINING

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 29, 1941

This Evening

THIS WILL NOT DO

Carroll Kilpatrick, Washington correspondent for The News, reports "strong resistance by Alabama labor unions and state vocational leaders to development of vocational training schools for Negroes in the vicinity of shipbuilding yards along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard." Apparently, such training is being provided at Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., but is being opposed and obstructed at Mobile.

A federal committee on fair employment practices is said to be disturbed by the existence of union contracts at Mobile which bar, or reduce to a small fraction, the number of Negro workmen at Mobile. In view of the good showing made by Negroes in shipbuilding during the last war, and in view of the urgent need for trained labor in this field, there appears to be no ground for discrimination save that of arrant racism.

We may be sure that this flagrant injustice will be corrected soon. The national government simply cannot permit racial antipathy to interfere with the defense program. One would have imagined that those who wish to shut Negro workmen out of jobs in defense industries would have avoided the issue. It is so obviously a disclosure of narrow, naked prejudice. Yet here we have it, amounting to a declaration that the Negro is not to be given a fair chance to participate in defense activities.

Our only comfort is that such discrimination is not confined to the South. But it is cold comfort, because this sorry business has had the doubly bad effect of accentuating discontent among 12,000,000 Negroes and so of increasing disunity at a time when the nation must be, above all else, one and indivisible.

One may deplore the efforts of certain Negro leaders to deal militantly with the problem of work discrimination without losing sight of the fact that they have a case when they cry out against the unfair restrictions erected against their people. Writing recently about the Harlem crime wave, Pearl Buck pointed out that this is but a local expression of a nationwide ferment among Negroes, who, at a time when democracy is at stake and racism is being condemned, are in so many instances being dealt with in a thoroughly undemocratic and discriminatory fashion. "To the colored American, this is final proof of the hopelessness of his plight, that even in the defense of his country he is not allowed his share of work," Mrs. Buck declares.

It is not hard to understand why Washington authorities are so deeply concerned about the Mobile situation. Enlightened Alabamians will support all efforts to rectify this wrong. They will not think better of organized labor for being party to it, and they cannot approve of a state agency which apparently declines to give Negro workers the training to make them useful in the shipyards. Mr. Kilpatrick writes that the fair employment practices committee looks to the Alabama Board for Vocational Education to shape a satisfactory solution for the problem. That goes for most Alabamians.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
December 1, 1941

The Negro Worker

The Committee on Fair Employment Practice which is headed by Mark Ethridge and Dr. W. W. Alexander has been investigating employment opportunities for Negroes in Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipyards.

In most shipyards, this committee found fair practices the rule. But, according to a dispatch from Carroll Kilpatrick, *Age-Herald-News* Washington correspondent, some Alabama labor unions and vocational leaders have been registering complaints about the proposed creation of vocational training schools for Negroes in the Mobile area. These schools would train Negroes for shipyard work of both skilled and unskilled nature.

One Mobile shipyard at present, it is reported, bars Negro workers because of a contract between the company and an AFL Metal Trades Council which, apparently, forbids employment of Negroes. Another shipyard employs some Negroes, but they comprise only 20 per cent of the total number of workers, both skilled and unskilled.

It is reported that advertisements have been placed in out-of-town newspapers seeking workers for Mobile shipyards. There is, too, it is said, a shortage of housing for the incoming white workers. The situation is affecting sanitation and educational facilities.

There are many native Negroes in the Mobile area. They are equipped now to do many unskilled types of jobs. With a short period of training they could do other jobs. But there is opposition to the creation of vocational schools which will take care of such training.

It should not be necessary to remind all persons that equality of opportunity is one of the principles for which this nation is preparing to fight if necessary.

There is no conflict with white workers ove[illegible]case. There are not enough [illegible]e workers to supply the shipyards' demands.

Some officials in Mobile, according to the report from Washington, have stated that they do not believe Negroes should be trained for skills that they are not accustomed to practice. The weakness of such reasoning is evident. Adherence to it would mean that the Negro never would be able to lift himself from a kind of economic bondage.

This situation, it seems, presents two questions. Are we going to utilize all needed and available manpower for the defense effort to which we are pledged? Are we going to afford Negroes a fair opportunity to equip themselves for service as democratic citizens?

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
November 28, 1941

NEGRO TRAINING PLANS OPPOSED

Alabama Labor Leaders Reported Against Vocational Idea

Strong resistance by Alabama labor unions and state vocational leaders to development of vocational training schools for Negroes in the vicinity of shipbuilding yards along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard was reported from Washington Thursday by Carroll Kilpatrick special Washington correspondent of The Birmingham Age-Herald and News.

Kilpatrick said the project is receiving the attention of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and that in some of the shipyard areas, particularly in the Carolinas, progress is being made.

The training proposal is based on the record made by Negro workmen employed in great numbers at Hog Island shipbuilding yards during the First World War, Kilpatrick reported. The past record is being upheld at yards where Negro workmen are now being utilized, such as Pascagoula, Miss., and Charleston, S. C., he added.

Negroes Are Barred

In one Mobile shipyard Negro workmen are barred under an AFL Metal Trades Council contract, and at another the number of Negroes employed is only about 20 per cent of the total skilled and unskilled laborers required, Kilpatrick said.

In both yards, Kilpatrick said the committee reported, there is a dearth of workmen and advertisements have been inserted in out-of-town newspapers seeking additional white employes. Meanwhile a white housing shortage was reported being aggravated by the new influx of workmen, and the city is asking for funds to build between 4,000 and 5,000 defense houses at a cost of approximately $3,200 each.

Spread of existing jobs among Negro workmen capable of holding them, already residing in Mobile, would ease this situation, the committee believes. A few weeks of training would be given to prepare them for the specialized work.

Discrimination Law Cited

Members of the Washington committee, named by the president, last week called to the attention of Alabama officials provisions of defense contracts which specify there shall be no discrimination against any workman because of "race, creed, color or national origin," and asked for cooperation in the Negro training program.

Officials in Mobile argued, Kilpatrick said, that Negro workmen should not be trained for skills they are not accustomed to practice.

Committee members said no progress was made in the Alabama discussions, but let it be known that they expect the Alabama State Board for Vocational Education to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Money for the training schools, first of which are expected to be organized in Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, is furnished by the federal government but administered by the state.

47d-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FEPC

Gives Sweeping Order To Defense Chiefs to Stop Discrimination

Present Practices Called Threat To American Security By Nation's Chief Executive

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, in a sweeping order issued to the Office of Production Management, has directed that "immediate steps" be taken "to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower," and called for the elimination of discrimination in defense work "against Negro workers . . . and other minority racial, national, and religious groups."

"This situation," the Chief Executive observed in his order to his two defense chiefs, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, "is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

TEXT OF RESIDENT'S ORDER

The full text of Mr. Roosevelt's memorandum dated June 12, to the OPM directors follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity.

"Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively.

RECALLS EARLIER ACTION

"I note with satisfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As Chief Executive of the Nation I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that,

" 'All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.'

THREAT TO OUR SECURITY

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color.

SPEEDY REMEDY CALLED FOR

"American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man-power.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

47d-1941
Journal and Guide
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(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

End Discrimination I[illegible]at[illegible] Defense

Dr. Robert C. Weaver thi[illegible] sends the Black Dispatch a copy of President Roosev[illegible]ter to Sidney Hillman and William C. Knudsen, of the [illegible] Production Management, in which the Presid[illegible]nists [illegible]at discrimination must be blotted out of the nation's defense program. While the letter is heartening and gives a ray of hope, there is still much to be done before President Roosevelt's order becomes reality. There follows the letter of the President:

June 12, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR
HONORABLE WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN
HONORABLE SIDNEY HILLMAN

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"I had a conversation yesterday with a confidential representative of the President of the United States, who is seeking information for the President regarding national defense and the degree to which minority groups have been integrated.

"I was surprised to find how much information had been assembled by this man, and I was shocked to know how with mere figures we were being shunted off to one side and not given the break we should have. I am enclosing herewith an editorial I ran this week which carries the figures on the same subject, which I secured from another source.

"The immediate reason for writing you this letter develops out of the fact that you and I are members of an NYA advisory committee. We have not functioned much in the past year, or I might say, since Houston Wright was removed as director. It appears to me that now is the time when we should act and endeavor to get worth while defense training for Negro youth.

"Oklahoma has been favored with collosal airplane depots and training grounds by the federal government. In Tulsa and Oklahoma City great assembly plants are going to be permanently established. NYA is offering training in defense industries and I think our responsible task now is to see to it that an 'automobile mechanics' motherhubbard is not thrown over NYA Negro work-shops, as is true in most of our high schools.

"Take, for instance, in Oklahoma City, a new NYA work-shop is about to be opened for Negroes. The same is true in Muskogee and Tulsa. Will Negro boys be taught in the skills that have to do with the airplane industry in these schools? I think that question can be answered quite largely out of our committee activity just at this time.

"There is no need for us to wait until these big airplane factories open in Oklahoma and then send our boys to the factory gate for employment. If our boys are discriminated against in airplane training in the NYA work-shops, they wlli be disqualified at the gates of the airplane factories in Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

"Right at the present time courses which would qualify Negroes to teach this type of course are being given at Stillwater. The only Negro taking this course is an incorrigible youth, enrolled at Taft. We ought to see to it that a full class of twenty Negro mechanics, residents of this state, take this course. Only in this way will we be able to have qualified Negroes teach our boys in these NYA training centers.

"At Douglass school, Oklahoma City, NYA has a big airplane engine, but don't let that fool you. There is no one at Douglass who knows any more about that airplane engine than I do. It might just as well be in the Smithsonian institute.

"Take the situation at Langston university: (and I am giving you the information secured from the confidential adviser of the president) national defense training covers only a course in auto mechanics, and the only instructional equipment is a Model T Ford tnd a Willys-Knight engine (both obsolete). My informant further stated that at the Oklahoma State Employment Service today there are listed 500 unemployed white auto mecha[illegible]ll of whom would have precedence over Negro auto mechanics. T[illegible]ooks like a blind alley.

"I am writing you to request that I be authorized to seek a conference with Bruce Carter for our advisory committee. I think our committee should propose two things:

"First: That NYA work-shops for Negroes in Oklahoma be equipped with machines to teach metal welding, sheet metal processes and only such wood work as has to do with aircraft. These shops should be so equipped as to give Negroes intensive training in the assembly of aircraft engines.

"Second: That immedi[illegible]orts be made to have a full class of skilled Negro mechanics take the defense training courses at Stillwater so as to be able to become instructors in these work-shops.

"If we can have this conference I believe we can do a good job for the Negroes not alone of Oklahoma but of the United States.

"My experience with Mr. Carter is that he is an extreme liberal. I actually believe he wants to do the right thing by Negroes, but we as an advisory committee should be the o[illegible]s who tell him in no uncertain terms what we consider is THE RIG[illegible] THING. I am confident if we act now before machinery has been p[illegible]aced in these centers, we can do the finest job that has been done in many days for the Negroes of this state."

The conference suggested in the above letter was held by members of the old advisory board in Mr. Carter's office. As a basis for discussion the above letter was read to the state NYA director. During the discussion Mr. Carter stated that under the present NYA rules it would be impossible to give ariplane instruction to students, because NYA rules provided that something must be produced. The rules, he said, did not provide for mere training.

If in NYA or WPA the federal government is not giving opportunity to secure this vital defense training, it is important that Negro leaders get busy at once endeavoring to have such absurd rules immediately corrected. Only in this way can the President's order be effectively carried out.

In Oklahoma City a new airplane school is offering a 12-week course for $60, and so long as Negroes cannot get this vital instruction in NYA classes we recommend such schools, although it is unthinkable that the government would force Negroes to pay $60 for a smattering of information in privately owned machine shops when at the same time maintaining the tax-supported NYA work-shops all over America. Such action on the part of government does not make sense.

To date no Negroes in Oklahoma are receiving training in airplane wood work and airplane motor assembly. It is reported, however, that at Weatherford 104 white youths have already received training in airplane wood-wing construction, sheet metal work and welding. This project, participated in by NYA, is also [illegible]ed by the Southwestern School of Technology and the state vocational department.

As we pointed out in the letter to the former members of the old NYA advisory board, airplane assembly plants located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa are going to offer permanent employment to thousands of laborers in the years to come. It is unthinkable that Kansas Negroes, who attend mixed schools, will receive this type of training and later on secure jobs in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, rightfully belonging to Oklahoma Negroes.

On the other hand, the poor, impoverished black youth of this state should not have to pay twice to defend the nation. He should not be taxed to maintain NYA and then later be taxed to enter privately owned schools. It will be costly for destitute, jobless Negroes to raise $60, but in another sense it will be the best investment possible, so long as some "hocus pocus" prevents NYA, CCC or WPA from giving Negro youth this type of semi-skilled training.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

End Discrimination In National Defense

Dr. Robert C. Weaver this week sends the Black Dispatch a copy of President Roosevelt's letter to Sidney Hillman and William C. Knudsen, of the Office of Production Management, in which the President insists that discrimination must be blotted out of the nation's defense program. While the letter is heartening and gives a ray of hope, there is still much to be done before President Roosevelt's order becomes reality. There follows the letter of the President:

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"Second: That immediate efforts be made to have a full class of skilled Negro mechanics take the defense training courses at Stillwater so as to be able to become instructors in these work-shops.

"If we can have this conference I believe we can do a good job for the Negroes not alone of Oklahoma but of the United States.

"My experience with Mr. Carter is that he is an extreme liberal. I actually believe he wants to do the right thing by Negroes, but we as an advisory committee should be the ones who tell him in no uncertain terms what we consider is THE RIGHT THING. I am confident if we act now before machinery has been placed in these centers, we can do the finest job that has been done in many days for the Negroes of this state."

The conference suggested in the above letter was held by members of the old advisory board in Mr. Carter's office. As a basis for discussion the above letter was read to the state NYA director. During the discussion Mr. Carter stated that under the present NYA rules it would be impossible to give ariplane instruction to students, because NYA rules provided that something must be produced. The rules, he said, did not provide for mere training.

If in NYA or WPA the federal government is not giving opportunity to secure this vital defense training, it is important that Negro leaders get busy at once endeavoring to have such absurd rules immediately corrected. Only in this way can the President's order be effectively carried out.

In Oklahoma City a new airplane school is offering a 12-week course for $60, and so long as Negroes cannot get this vital instruction in NYA classes we recommend such schools, although it is unthinkable that the government would force Negroes to pay $60 for a smattering of information in privately owned machine shops when at the same time maintaining the tax-supported NYA work-shops all over America. Such action on the part of government does not make sense.

To date no Negroes in Oklahoma are receiving training in airplane wood work and airplane motor assembly. It is reported, however, that at Weatherford 104 white youths have already received training in airplane wood-wing construction, sheet metal work and welding. This project, participated in by NYA, is also sponsored by the Southwestern School of Technology and the state vocational department.

As we pointed out in the letter to the former members of the old NYA advisory board, airplane assembly plants located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa are going to offer permanent employment to thousands of laborers in the years to come. It is unthinkable that Kansas Negroes, who attend mixed schools, will receive this type of training and later on secure jobs in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, rightfully belonging to Oklahoma Negroes.

On the other hand, the poor, impoverished black youth of this state should not have to pay twice to defend the nation. He should not be taxed to maintain NYA and then later be destitute, jobless Negroes to raise $60, but in another sense it will be the best investment possible, so long as some "hocus pocus" prevents NYA, CCC or WPA from giving Negro youth this type of semi-skilled training.

476-1941

HAMPTON CONFERENCE

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 12, 1941

'Conspiracy' Is Charged

Negroes Hold Discrimination on Projects

HAMPTON, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Charges that in certain sections there is a conspiracy between government employment agencies, contractors' hiring agents and certain labor unions, aiming to restrict skilled employment to white workers," were contained in a resolution adopted at the Builders' Conference now in bi-annual session at Hampton Institute.

The resolution was approved yesterday on the second day of the three-day meeting of 200 delegates representing Negro builders, contractors, architects and artisans, and their organizations in twenty States. Copies were telegraphed to President Roosevelt and top-ranking Federal officials.

The conference put itself on record as "denouncing the action of numerous firms holding government contracts and certain organized labor groups in their subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading government "racial discriminatory" clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work.

"Evidence has been presented to this body," the resolution declared, "proving without question that skilled Negro workers are barred from skilled labor in the construction of barracks that the same workers may be called upon to occupy in the service of their country.

The conference admitted that 2,300 of 5,800 workmen at the Fort Eustis construction job on the Virginia Peninsula were Negroes, but said there was "not a single Negro" among the 2,000 carpenters employed there.

"It is clearly evident on this project, as on others," asserted the resolution, "that skilled Negro workmen are shunted into unskilled occupations while skilled labor, by collusion of contractors and labor unions, is restricted to white workers."

The conference said "the Democratic participation of the Negro in the defense program can be insured only if the government implements the existing racial discrimination clause with specific percentage and enforcement provisions that contractors cannot evade."

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
February 12, 1941

Negroes Claim Discrimination

Hampton, Va. (UP).—The Hampton Builders' Conference and National Builders' Association has telegraphed a 580-word resolution to President Roosevelt denouncing discriminatory practices against Negroes on national defense projects, it was announced today.

The resolution also was sent to 19 other key government officials.

It denounced the action of numerous firms holding government contracts and certain labor groups, and charged subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading government racial discriminatory clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from full participation in national defense construction work.

The Fort Eustis, Va., project was mentioned specifically as an example of the alleged discriminatory attitude against skilled Negro workers. The resolution said 2,000 white carpenters were employed there but not a single Negro was allowed to work on the project.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
February 13, 1941

Hampton Institute Discusses Defense

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 12.—(AP) The national defense program of vocational education training for negroes was praised in a resolution passed at the closing of the 15th biennial Hampton Institute builders conference today.

The three-day meeting keyed on the theme of "Defense Construction and the Negro," closed with a panel discussion led by representatives of Virginia State College, Tuskegee Institute, South Carolina State College, Arkansas A. M. & N. College and Hampton Institute, on the subject of "Trade and Industrial Training and the National Defense."

"Did you see much poverty in Europe?"

"Yes, indeed. A good deal. In fact, I brought some back with me."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 11, 1941

Negroes Ask for Work in Defense

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 11.—(U.P.). Representatives of organized Negro building trades, independent Negro builders and state and national Government officials Tuesday sought to find a solution to alleged discrimination against Negroes in national defense housing.

The fifteenth Hampton Builders' Conference and the National Builders' Association were urged to notify formally Government agencies that there are Negro contractors available for urgent defense projects from "the man who does the small repair work to Negroes who have contracts that run into more than millions of dollars."

Dean L. K. Downing of the Howard University School of Engineering said that "information should be compiled and put on the desks of representatives in Washington and in north areas showing that we have men capable of participating in all fields—men who have shown by the type of service they can render that there is no such thing as color when it comes to a building."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
February 11, 1941

NEGROES SEEK WAY TO FIND MORE WORK

By United Press

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 11—Representatives of organized Negro building trades, independent Negro builders and state and national government officials today sought to find a solution to alleged discrimination against Negroes in national defense housing.

The 15th Hampton Builders' Conference and the National builders' Association were urged to notify formally Government agencies that there are Negro contractors available for urgent defense projects from "the man who does the small repair work to Negroes who have contracts that run into more than millions of dollars."

Richmond, Va. News Leader
February 10, 1941

Negro Group Meets in Va.

Builders Represent 20 States at Session

HAMPTON, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Some 200 Negro leaders in the construction field gathered here this morning for a discussion of the participation of the Negro builder in national defense.

Included in the group were contractors, architects, engineers and carpenters, spokesmen for thousands of Negro builders throughout the United States, who met for the fifteenth annual Hampton Institute Builders' Conference.

William H. Moses, Jr., director of the Building Construction Department of the Hampton Institute Trade School, said that he has been advised by the office of production management of the National Defense Commission, the Department of Commerce and the Federal Works Agency that they were interested in receiving the reactions of the builders here to the present situation in defense housing.

Discussion leaders will include W. J. Trent, of the Federal Works Agency; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the office of education, and Archibald A. Alexander, Negro engineering contractor, of Des Moines, Ia.

The delegates from twenty States will hear Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the institute, in an address at a banquet tonight.

A highlight of the program will be the presentation of the government's building case on Wednesday by Carl H. Monsees, assistant co-ordinator of defense housing projects.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 11, 1941

Negro Labor Status Probe Is Promised

FWA Chief Carmody Assures Builders Conference at Hampton

One Survey Made

Newport News Daily Press Finds 'No Discrimination on Peninsula

Hampton, Feb. 10.—(AP)—John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, advised the Hampton Institute Builders' Conference today that an immediate investigation would be made of reports of discrimination against Negroes on national defense housing projects in Tidewater Virginia.

The announcement was made in a letter to the 200 delegates from 20 States attending the conference here. The group, holding its fifteenth annual meeting, represents thousands of Negro contractors, carpenters, architects, engineers and other workers in the construction field.

Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, told the conference that Carmody's pronouncement against discrimination was nothing more than a "pious wish" unless some enforcement clause was added to put teeth into the law.

"Specious Pleas"

Answering what he termed "specious pleas that the cause of efficiency in defense projects made it impossible to hire Negroes at this time," Granger declared that "efficiency isn't half so important as democracy."

George Zuidima, hiring agent for contractors engaged in construction at Fort Eustis, appeared to discuss employment practices on that project and stated that 2,300 of the 5,800 workers at Fort Eustis were skilled or unskilled Negroes. He added, however, that "you can't change a custom overnight."

L. Carleton Crump, of the Virginia Department of Labor, told the conference that he was sent as a representative of Labor Commissioner Thomas Morton, who, he explained, was "vitally interested in this problem."

Relationship Study Urged

The delegates were welcomed by R. O'Hara Lanier, Hampton Institute dean, who stressed the importance of Negro builders studying at this time their relationship with the Federal Government, with union labor organizations, with big contractors and with schools as their source of supply for skilled labor.

Other speakers today included W. E. Lee, director of the Mechanic Arts Department of the A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Engineering of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and W. J. Trent, racial relations officer of the Federal Works Agency.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, addressed a banquet session tonight. The discussions of "The Negro Builder and National Defense" will continue here through Wednesday.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 13, 1941

Negroes Wire Race Charges To Roosevelt

HAMPTON—A resolution charging discrimination in the employment of Negro workmen on national defense housing projects was telegraphed to President Roosevelt and 19 other key Government officials last night by the Hampton Builders' Conference and National Builders' Association meeting at Hampton Institute.

The 580-word resolution charged "numerous firms holding Government contracts and certain organized labor groups" with "subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading Government 'racial discriminatory' clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work."

It cited specifically the Fort Eustis construction project near here, where it was said that not a single Negro carpenter had been employed, although "approximately 2,000 white ones" have jobs there.

Conspiracy Charged

The 200 delegates from 20 States, convened at the fifteenth biannual Hampton Builders' Conference, emphatically denied that any sacrifice of Democratic principles was necessary in the interest of efficiency. They charged that in certain sections of the country there is conspiracy between Government employment agencies, contractors' hiring agents and certain labor unions aiming to restrict skilled employment to white workers—a vicious circle to exclude the skilled Negro worker from defense work.

Asking for immediate action, William H. Moese Jr., chairman of the conference and William E. Lee, president of the National Builders' Association, signers of the resolution, stated that "defense of democracy in this troubled world becomes an empty phrase unless all of the defenders can live and work according to Democratic principles.

The resolution was adopted on the second day of the three-day conference devoted to defense construction and the Negro.

Text of Resolution

The resolution's text follows:

"We, the membership of the National Builders' Association and other delegates to the fifteenth biannual builders' conference, a conference of 200 builders, contractors, architects, engineers and artisans, representing organizations, contractors' associations, companies and unions in 20 different States, meeting at Hampton Institute on February 10, 11 and 12, 1941, pledge our united and emphatic support of the findings of the conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense, as adopted by the conference in its meeting at Hampton Institute on November 25-26, 1940.

"We wish to go on record as denouncing the action of numerous firms holding Government contracts and certain organized labor groups in their subtle and illegal collusion for the purpose of evading Government 'racial discriminatory' clauses in order to exclude skilled Negro workers from a full participation in national defense construction work. Evidence has been presented to this body, proving without question that skilled Negro workers are barred from skilled labor in the construction of barracks that the same workers may be called upon to occupy in the service of their country.

"We point out specifically the Fort Eustis project, with 2,300 Negroes out of 5,800 workmen, yet with not a single Negro carpenter employed—though approximately 2,000 white ones have been given employment.

Put in Unskilled Work

"It is clearly evident on this project, as on others, that skilled Negro workmen are shunted into unskilled occupations while skilled labor, by collusion of contractors and labor unions, is restricted to white workers. We state as our conviction that, in these crucial days, Negroes must be allowed to work on a democratic basis if they are to be expected to fight for democracy.

"We deny that a sacrifice of democratic principles in defense construction must be made in the interest of efficiency. We consider that the exclusion of Negro workmen from certain skilled defense occupations for which they possess full qualifications constitutes a flagrant violation of the spirit of democracy. We point out that the employment of skilled Negroes as helpers to skilled white mechanics, but with wages approximating those of laborers, amounts to racial discrimination—in direct violation of Government ruling.

"We state that in certain sections there is a conspiracy between Government employment agencies, contractors' hiring agents and certain labor unions, aiming to restrict skilled employment to white workers.

Government on Record

"We wish to point out that in this defense emergency the Federal Government has gone on record against racial discrimination, yet racial discrimination continues. Since various Government agencies are the first party to contracts between and with dedefense contractors, since the taxpayers' money is paying for national defense—we insist that the democratic participation of the Negro in the defense program can be insured only if the Government implements the existing racial discrimination clause with specific percentage and enforcement provisions that contractors cannot evade.

"It is our sober conviction that the violation of the spirit of democracy during a period when we are told that democracy must be preserved is undermining the morale of a large segment of the American population, some of whom have been called for military training, and others of whom expect to be called shortly.

"Evidence has been presented at this conference that a vicious circle exists to exclude the skilled Negro workers from defense work. Government employment agents say that if contractors 'ask for potatoes they can't give them onions.' Contractors tell skilled Negro workers that they must have union cards. Union officials triple their membership fee and then refuse cards to skilled Negro workers when they produce the money.

"Finally, we call to your attention the fact that defense of democracy in this troubled world becomes an empty phrase unless all of the defenders can live and work according to democratic principles."

—Staff Photo.

ROTARIANS CELEBRATE—The Valentine motif prevailed last night as members of the Richmond Rotary Club held their second ladies' night of the current Rotary year on the roof garden of the Hotel John Marshall. Shown at the party are (left to right) Alton Howell, toastmaster; Miss Betty Buxton, Claude W. Woodward, president; Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. J. Wortham Huffman and Mr. Huffman.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bar President Raps Army Brutality: Asks F.D.R. To Probe Acts

AUG 30 1941

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Disaffection among draftees and the clash of group against group is the most serious problem confronting National Defense today. A nation is no stronger than its army. An army is no stronger than its morale. I, therefore, as President of the National Bar Association, call upon the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to exercise his plenary powers to suppress the violence and brutality of the Military Police against defenseless draftees and to set up at once a Civilian Commission to investigate, keep vigil, and to make recommendations to the military authorities in all matters affecting the general welfare and morale of our boys in camp. All vicious and unlawful practices of certain State Highway Police must be suppressed.

AUG 30 1941

World changes today are cataclysmic. The island of Java and far-off Thailand are now the center of world interest. In 1917 we had the simple problem of trying to make the world safe for democracy. Now we are faced with the grave and perilous problem of trying to make the world unsafe for tyranny. If we are to defeat tyranny abroad we must defeat it at home. If we hope to make the world safe for democracy we have got to create democracy right where we are.

Jews, Gentiles, Negroes, Catholics and Protestants all make up this man's army. They are entitled to equal treatment under the laws and they must get it as a matter of right. Military Police who abuse their authority should be court-martialed. State Highway Police who defy the law they are sworn to uphold must be dismissed. Clubbing, head-whipping, abuse and insults have no place in a democratic army sworn with its life to defend democracy. We call upon all citizens to sustain freedom, liberty and equality for all men regardless of racial or religious identity.

SIGNED: EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR,
President, National Bar Association

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Gen. Davis Probes Fort Bragg Double Killing

AUG 23 1941

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — Detailed to special inspection duties by the War Department, Brigadier Gen. B. O. Davis arrived at Fort Bragg on Saturday of last week.

Accompanied by Col. Hansford, General Davis, who is attached to the Inspector General's' Office in Washington, made an investigation of recent killing of a colored soldier and a white military policeman on a bus here. The officers returned to Washington on Monday by plane. The result of the investigation was not announced.

AUG 25 1941

Through the courtesy of Major Hinkson of Fort Bragg, General Davis was interviewed by B. F. Ferguson, commender, and Nathaniel Royal, adjutant, of Melvin-Elliott Post, American Legion. Others present at the interview were, E. A. Armstrong and J. Hollingsworth.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

White Soldiers Back Need To End Jim-Crow in Army

AUG 18 1941

By Bart Logan and Rob F. Hall

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Aug. 17.—It looks like a rough pine box and an inconspicuous burial for the body of Private Ned Turman now lying in the little morgue behind Station Hospital No. 1. Private Turman is the young Negro boy from Lorida, Fla., who was shot and killed by Sergeant Russel Owens of the Military Police Force on a Fayetteville bus on Aug. 6.

Sergeant Elwynn Hargreaves, white member of the Military Police, who was also killed in the much-discussed Fort Bragg shooting, was buried more than a week ago with all the pomp, ceremony, music and salutes of a military funeral.

Negro officers and soldiers who tactfully suggested that Private Turman, who was also serving his country and his people, should have a similar funeral were turned away with the assurance that a regular army investigation was under way. The results would determine whether or not Private Turman "deserved" a military funeral, they were told.

NO MILITARY FUNERAL

On Friday morning Col. Charles B. Elliott, post commander, announced that the military General Court had vindicated Sergeant Owens. And in the absence of any definite interpretation to the contrary, this undoubtedly means, in the logic of high military men, that Private Turman does not "deserve" a military funeral.

This is the sort of biased, prejudiced, chauvinist policy prevailing at least in Southern posts which not only creates fertile soil for the development of such incidents as the Fort Bragg riot, but which is having a damaging effect on soldier morale and accounts for scores of men going "over the hill."

Officially, the investigation is not over, according to Col. Elliott. The record of the General Court will be reviewed by Major S. E. Murrell, judge advocate general. Meanwhile, a representative of the War Department, Lieut. Col. Rosser L. Hunter from the Inspector General's office in Washington, is making his own investigation. Capt. Charles M. Rogers, inspector general on the local post, is continuing his investigations. Whether the findings will throw light on the true facts of the incident or simply add another coat of whitewash to the vicious Jim Crow system of the army, it is impossible to say. But it is significant that the Negro soldiers and officers are not optimistic.

GESTAPOISM IN ARMY

They rushed into Fayetteville, the little city of 17,000 population six miles from the post, and began rounding up Negro soldiers and officers in true Gestapo fashion. Military police stopped a bus marked "Colored Troops" en route to the post from the city, and at the point of guns, forced the Negro troops to dismount and get aboard military police trucks. They were forced to hold their hands up and to stand up, still with hands up, all the way

Everybody agrees, including many white soldiers and citizens with whom we have talked, that it will back to the post. Negro corporals and sergeants who protested were thrown into the guard house. A Negro chaplain, with the rank of lieutenant, was prodded with a night stick and shoved around with the enlisted man. All Negro troops and officers who had been in Fayetteville, about 300, were then held in the stockade for several hours.

AUG 18 1941

In announcing the verdict exonerating Sergeant Owens, Col. Elliot intimated that the subsequent events required much fuller investigation.

Conjectures as to what is wrong are almost as numerous as the people you talk to, except that all agree on the general arrogance and brutality of the military police. White soldiers are as vehement as Negroes on this subject. The military police have made themselves the most hated and despised persons in military life.

"A lot of the MP's are drawn from Southern enlisted men, wether deliberately, I don't know," a Southern civilian told us. "But you can hear them talking about town about the 'G—— D—— sunuva b—— niggers.' The Fort Bragg riot might have happened a hundred times. With the MP's what they are, we ought to consider ourselves lucky that it hasn't."

A white soldier from Texas called our attention to the large proportion of officers who were educated in Southern military "prep schools." "Contempt for Negroes is a tradition in those schools," he added. "I know because I went to one of them. They are snobbish as hell and make a point of making every student feel that he is a Southern gentleman and better than the common herd."

Colonel Elliott is a native of Virginia and received his education in that state.

WHITE SOLDIERS' SUPPORT

A few white soldiers are outspoken in their indignaton about the shooting incident. A great many more, and this includes the younger white officers, are withholding judgment, we were told. They refused to accept the orthodox newspaper version of the account which was circulated here, saying, "There's more to this thing than meets the eye."

On the treatment of the Negro soldiers by the military police following the shooting, the facts were so clear and well known that indignation is widespread.

A Negro soldier told us that as he stood in a shoe repair shop a few days after the incident, he was approached by a white soldier. **"I just wanted to tell you that there's a lot of us white boys who don't like the terrible way the colored soldiers are treated," he said. "We think it's shameful."**

We showed a young Southen woman in Fayetteville the clipping from PM in which Tom O'Connor interviews a local taxi driver. O'Connor's taxi driver is presented as a vicious anti-Negro.

"The interview may be true," she said, "but it isn't typical. There are a great many Southerners here who were appalled at the incident and who are disturbed at the treatment given Negroes."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WE SHOULD HAVE NEGRO M.P.'s IN DIXIE

AUG 1 5 1941

Recent outbreaks of trouble between Negro soldiers and white M. P.'s means only one thing, and that is the War Department will have to have Negro Miltary Police in the South. Numerous reports have come from the South that the white M. P.'s are brutal in administering police duty where Negro soldiers are concerned. The report is that they are mean, ignorant and prejudiced. Just last week the shooting and killing which occurred at Fort Bragg came about because of the hostile relationship between white Military Police and Negro soldiers. There is no reason why we cannot have Negroes serving as Military Police in territories and around camps where Negro soldiers are in the service. We see no reason why the War Department would have to arm white men with clubs and guns over Negroes when they all are serving the same Government. It would be well for the War Department to give some serious consideration to this matter because Negro soldiers are going to continue to resent being clubbed and policed by white M. P.'s in a brutal manner, so much so until some real trouble will break out which, no doubt, will result in numerous deaths as well as the enmity which will be created in our selective training service.

AUG 1 5 1941

The Negro is segregated in the War Department and, since he is segregated, why not have Negro M. P.'s to police Negro training camps? One of the worse things the War Department can do is to arm a Georgia "Hill-Billy" or a Mississippi "Cracker" with a gun and a club and send him out to discipline Negroes, especially when he is a young punk. The War Department can refresh its memory on what happened during the last World War at Houston, Texas, when a great race riot broke out in which death was the toll.

AUG 1 5 1941

The Negroes in the training camps have the ability and intelligence to administer discipline just as well as white boys. When a Negro boy goes to a training camp, puts on a suit and takes the oath of allegiance to die and give his blood to keep the Stars and Stripes from ever touching the ground, he feels free just as white boys, and he is ready to die at any moment whether it be in Mississippi or Georgia or on the battle fields of Europe. He is willing to die at any time and any place when that freedom is threatened, when he has been mistreated and shoved aside by a fellow-American who feels that he is superior because of Nordic blood. The War Department cannot let this grave problem go untouched.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Southern Negro Youth Demand Fort Bragg Probe

Congress Says Jim-Crow Hostility Blow to Defense Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 14.—In a letter to President Roosevelt the Southern Negro Youth Congress demanded an immediate investigation at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where a Negro soldier was killed and several others were injured by military police on Aug. 7.

AUG 25 1941

Miss Esther V. Cooper, Administrative Secretary of the Youth Congress is urging individuals and organizations to send letters of protest to President Roosevelt; to Colonel B. Elliot, Commanding Officer, Fort Bragg; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and the Attorney General of the U. S. The letter to the President says:

"We demand an immediate investigation of this crime at Fort Bragg and a vigorous and radical transformation of army policy in reference to the elimination of the cause of these incidents. We have contended that jim-crowism gives birth to hostility between Negro and white soldiers and creates an atmosphere for such incidents to happen. The reluctance to advance Negro soldiers to leadership in the army of the United States has a profound effect upon both Negro and white in the armed forces. Negro men resent serving under petty officers who are incompetent while they are prevented because of racial discrimination to advance."

The letter continues, "These Hitler-like acts such as the Fort Bragg incident puts a strain upon the loyalties of patriotic Negro citizens. Those who are responsible for creating an atmosphere in the camps which lead to antagonisms between Negro and white soldiers are guilty of a real crime: aiding Hitlerism by dividing our forces."

NAACP PROTESTS

Reflecting the indignation of the entire Negro and a large section of the white public over the shooting of a Negro private and a white military policeman near Fort Bragg, North Carolina, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today sent a telegram to Secretary of War Stimson, urging that all responsible officers at Fort Bragg, from the camp commandant down to all military police involved in the affair and events following it, be called up for trial.

The telegram also urged that the board of inquiry include at least one Negro AUG 2 5 1941 and that publicity be given to the proceedings and results of the inquiry.

The telegram concluded by stating "Negro citizens have a right to demand that if the Army will not protect the rights and lives of Negro soldiers in uniform in the South, then the Army should remove these troops to other areas where their rights can be protected."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

NAACP Investigator Finds White MP's Use '45' Authority at Drop of Hat

AUG 22 1941

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Completing his investigation of the shooting of Private Allen Turman and the white military policeman near Fort Bragg, Curtiss Todd, of the NAACP legal staff, reported that it is not definitely established who fired the first shot, "but the fact remains that the white military police had the guns."

Reports of the fighting and subsequent shooting vary in detail, but most are agreed that the trouble started among the soldiers on the segregated bus. White military police were called to quell the disorder. The white MP's proceeded to beat the Negroes with clubs. Turman grabbed a gun, and fired, killing Sergeant Elwyn L. Hargrave and wounding several others and was in turn shot and killed by Sergeant Russell Owen.

Mr. Todd reported that Major DeHaven Hinkson of the medical corps of the 76th (Negro) regiment was of the opinion that the MP entered the bus shooting and that Turman was shot while he was on the floor by someone on the outside of the bus, or by someone above him.

The NAACP attorney reported "there is a definite racial element in this affair."

AUG 22 1941

Commenting on his findings, Mr. Todd said. "The young, inexperienced white mitlitary police are bubbling over with '45' authority, just waiting for an opportunity to use it. Every Negro, it appears is subject for abuse on the slightest provocation."

He also said the he learned from one of the interviewees for a hostess job at Fort Bragg that the women were "without exception called by their first names by Captain Dennis H. Holliday, morale officer,

and that this information shows the attitude of some of the officers toward Negroes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

M. P.'s Flog Soldier In Tampa, Fla.; Police Hold Back Witnesses

SEP 13 1941

Race Troops Blamed For Arkansas Trouble; Army Morale Generally Low; Southerners Hostile To Soldiers

Important to any long range view of national defense is the morale of the soldiers who must be always prepared to defend us and who must keep a constant vigil over our institutions of democracy for the next few years.

By now, interested organizations have adequately documented files which prove conclusively that all is not well with soldiers from the point of view of morale. Colored soldiers, particularly, face repressions, degrading inhibitions, discriminations, beatings, and racial disturbances which are not calculated to mold military or civilian unity. An obvious result will be a weakened Army organization in a world where armies are notably strong. It is in the interest of national defense that solutions to these problems be speedily found.

SEP 13 1941

Following are a few of the "incidents" that filled the news of the past week:

From MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., comes a story of unparalleled brutality. A Negro soldier was beaten nearly to death on the streets of Tampa, by white military policemen while civilian police cooperated with other white M.P.'s in holding a crowd of civilians at bay. Other reports of M.P. brutality, with civilian police cooperation, originate in Tampa.

General Ben "Yoo Hoo" Lear, commanding the Second Army, now on maneuvers in Arkansas, blamed colored soldiers of the 94th Engineer Battalion for the recent near-riot in Prescott and Durmott and told the members of the 94th that they were a discredit to their race.

Letters from white soldiers, reprinted last week in the Chicago Times, indicated that the marked antipathies shown by Southern civilians is damaging to all Army morale. Colored soldiers, writing letters to parents and friends, indicate that the attitude of southern civilians is definitely hostile.

At Fort Bragg, elaborate propaganda machinery has been set up to convince those on the outside that Negro soldiers are all happy at the fort and that the finest relations exist between the races.

Contrary to most reports, one writer discovered splendid interracial relations in some parts of Arkansas. In these sectors, white soldiers from the North and Northeast are stationed and they have shown friendliness in relations with colored civilians.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Soldiers Flogged By Military Police

TAMPA, Fla., (ANP) — While seven white military policemen stood guard with pistols drawn and deputy sheriffs forced the gathering crowd to move on, an unidentifed soldier was severely beaten on the street, Sunday by white M.P.'s from MacDill field.

The trouble began when a soldier walked out of a local hot spot, following several drinks, with his shirt collar open and the lapel of his shirt pocket not in its proper place. An M.P. approached and told him to arrange his clothing properly. When the soldier did not respond with what the M.P. though was the proper speed, the M.P. struck him across the head.

BLOCK OFF AREA

The soldier ran but was chased by the M.P. as seven others rushed up. They drew their guns as a crowd, including other colored soldiers, gathered. The unarmed soldier meanwhile was being beaten unmercifully, and finally was placed in a car and carried away. The sheriff's force had been called to the scene and blocked off the area, driving spectators on.

Colored soldier say conditions are generally bad at MacDill field, with M.P.'s assaulting troops with little or no provocation. A group of colored soldiers was shot at one night last week while returning to their quarters through the white area of the encampment. There is no other way to reach the Negro section.

TROUBLE BEFORE

A few weeks ago, two were shot on a Tampa Street by M.P.'s and local police. One of them, Sgt. Gilbert D. Wagner, Jr., was taken to the country hospital and then to jail where he is awaiting trial on charges of assault with intent to kill the city policeman, although witnesses and Wagoner say he was unarmed and never approached within 10 feet of the officer who joined the fray and shot Wagoner in the hip as he sought to protect himself from the M.P.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Say Colonel Ordered Pickhandle Beatings

War Department Aide Promises Speedy Investigation Of Sensational Disclosures

B-u-l-l-e-t-i-n

An army radiogram signed by Lt. Col. F. V. Fitzgerald, GSC, chief of publication and special assignments branch, bureau of public relations, containing a preliminary report on the Bastrop, La., incident was received by the Chicago Defender late Monday night.

"Pvts. Williams and Goodman," it said, "are on active duty with their troop. Other soldiers," it continued, "received minor lacerations and bruises in pay day disturbance involving colored civilians and colored troops, in which police intervened. Incident being investigated within division concerned."

An investigation of sadistic brutality practiced against members of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade weapons troop, now somewhere in the South, by white army and civilian officers has been launched the Chicago Defender was told Saturday by Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War in Washington.

Details of the inhuman treatment of the soldiers, most of whom are from Illinois and Michigan, were disclosed by three young volunteers who arrived in Chicago Wednesday AWOL in exclusive affidavits now in the possession of the Chicago Defender and the War Department.

HASTIE ASSURES AID TO PROTECT FUGITIVES

Moving immediately to protect the youths, the Defender contacted Judge Hastie by long-distance phone in Washington.

The boys are Pvts. 1st Class William T. Moore, 21, 4758 Champlain avenue; William R. Head, 19, 5810 Prairie avenue, and Roland Woodfork, 22, 5702 South Parkway.

The boys returned to their homes in Chicago after they became lost from their troop following a savage pogrom by civilian police in Bastrop, La., in which two soldiers were reportedly clubbed to death. to death.

Those believed to have been killed were James Williams of Flint, Mich., and Robert C. Goodman of Chicago.

Chief of Police L. W. Cox of

Bastrop denied Monday that any "Negro soldiers were killed in Bastrop last week or any other time during army maneuvers or in Morehouse parish."

The inspector general's office however, is conducting an independent investigation of the reported killings.

The three youths told the Defender they believed that a score of other members of the troop had fled AWOL following the police-conducted reign of terror in Bastrop Tuesday.

Cause of the incident leading to the reported killings was not known by any of the three soldiers interviewed at the Defender. Two of them said they were in the colored section of the city Tuesday afternoon when they heard screams.

Running to the scene, they said they saw six white civilian officers clubbing Williams and Goodman about the head and body. The boys, outnumbered and unarmed, had long since stopped fighting back and were attempting to shield themselves against the continuous rain of blows.

OFFICER URGES ATTACK ON PROSTRATE YOUTH

As Williams sank to the ground, blood flowing from numerous wounds, the boys quoted one of the officers as saying, "Keep beating that Nigger." As other soldiers were attracted to the scene by the boys' cries, police squad cars arrived.

Officers appeared from everywhere, the statement continues, and indiscriminate beating of the soldiers began. Though many of the officers flourished revolvers, the boys said they saw no shooting. Many of the boys, the statement said, were chased by squad cars which attempted to run them down.

Williams, Woodfork and Head found refuge in the cellar of a woman's home where they remained until long after dark when a man drove them in an automobile 18 miles outside of town where the troop was quartered.

When they arrived, the boys said the troops hod moved on. Afraid to remain in town, the boys asked the man to drive them to Collinston, about 7½ miles, to catch a train for Chicago.

While waiting for the train the boys said they were approached by a white policeman who asked them if they were from Bastrop. All denied that they were.

FUGITIVES HAVE NARROW ESCAPE AT COLLINSTON

"It's a damn good thing you're not," the boys reported the officer as saying "They just killed two of you Niggers there this afternoon and we're looking for a Nigger with a scar over his right eye." Whether the officer was referring to Williams and Goodman the boys ewere unable to say.

Moore, who bears a scar over his right eye, was examined by the officer but released because, as he quoted the officer: "Your scar's too old. I'm looking for a fresh one."

The boys arrived in Chicago Wednesday at 6 p.m.

The military experience of the three began in April when they voluntarily joined the army and were sent to the reception center at Fort Custer in Michigan where they were outfitted and sent to the Cavalry Replacement center at Fort Riley in Kansas.

Here they underwent an eight-week course of training after which they were sent to Camp Funston in Kansas and attached to the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, formerly commanded by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis. The present commander is Colonel Richart, white.

The weapons troop of which the boys are members consists of 181 men, all Negroes from Michigan and Illinois under the command of Capt. David V. Adamson, white.

From the latter part of May until August 21 the troop remained in Kansas.

ARRESTED FOR NOT SAYING "SIR" TO WHITE PRIVATE

On August 21 the troop left Kansas to participate in army maneuvers in the South. Traveling by scout cars and motorcycles the troop set out and camped the first night in Oklahoma, then proceeded next day to Greenville, Texas.

By August 24, they were in Shreveport, La., where they camped in the fair grounds and where the first incident of importance occurred.

Monday, Aug. 25, five of the boys went into town to do some shopping and encountered a white officer and a white private who stopped and questioned them about their presence in town.

According to reports made by the boys on their return to camp, bolo knives which they had been issued and unloaded .45 calibre service revolvers were taken from them and they were jailed because they refused to use word 'sir' in addressing the white officer and soldier.

After Captain Adamson had secured release of the boys, several white soldiers who said they were from Brooklyn, N. Y., visited the camp and reported that southern white soldiers, indignant over the attitude of the Negro troopers, were planning to raid the troop that night and shoot them up.

"We don't like those southerners," the white soldiers are reported as having said, "so we thought we'd tell you so you'd be set to shoot the hell out of them if they come."

None of the boys retired that night and the officers, the boys reported, were uneasy until orders came to break camp early Tuesday morning.

Nothing of importance occurred, the boys reported, until they were camped outside of Hamburg, Ark., Monday, Sept. 1.

Soldiers Quarrel

Lester Harris and Louis Benton, both privates, became engaged in an argument while drinking beer at the canteen, the boys declared in their affidavit, and continued their quarrel until it was brought to the attention of First Sergeant Lang who took them to Captain Adamson.

Adamson, the affidavit states, asked Harris if he could beat Benton with gloves. Harris answered in the negative, explaining that Benton outweighed and was older than he.

Adamson then turned to Benton and ordered him to dig a hole for the disposal of refuse. Benton, when he learned he was to dig the hole alone, told the officer he felt it unfair that only he should be punished.

Adamson, according to the sworn report, told Benton he was not supposed to think, but was to do as commanded. Without more ado, Benton began digging the hole, but stopped after a while and when Adamson ordered him to continue digging Bention protested, the affidavit says.

Col. Richards Acts

Continuing, the statement declares that Adamson was about to turn Benton over to white military police to be placed in the guard house when Colonel Richards, successor to Brig. Gen. Davis, arrived.

After learning the cause of the trouble, the boys under oath quoted him as follows: "Dont take him no place. Just beat his g—— d—— brains out with a pickhandle."

Richards then turned to Sergeant Lang, the statement continues, and told him to carry out the order. Lang straightforwardly refused. Richards then ripped his sergeant's stripes off his uniform and made Gaylord Thomas, who happened to be near, a sergeant in his place.

Adamson was then commanded by Richards to carry out the order. Sensing the temper of the rest of the troop, Colonel Richards, the boys declared, ordered the troop to attention and told them not to interfere.

"We stood it as long as we could," Moore said, "but you just can't stand around and see a helpless man beaten like that."

Without a signal, the boys broke ranks, and without injuring him, took the pickhandle from Adamson and rescued Benton.

Leaving Hamburg the troops proceeded to Bastrop where the clash with police occurred.

Head told the Defender that he noted a distinct change in the attitude of the white officers toward the men after the troop reached the South. "We had all thought Colonel Richards and Captain Adamson swell fellows. They had always treated us O.K."

Moore and Woodfork also seemed puzzled by the changed attitude of the officers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Cops Hold Crowd at Bay as M.P.'s Beat Soldier

TAMPA, Fla.— (ANP) —While seven white military policemen stood guard with pistols drawn and deputy sheriffs forced the gathering crowd to move on, an unidentified soldier was severely beaten on the street here Sunday, by white M. P.'s from MacDill Field.

The trouble began when a soldier walked out of a local tavern with his shirt collar open and the lapel of his shirt pocket out of place. An M. P. approached and told him to arrange his clothing properly. When the soldier did not respond immediately the M. P. struck him across the head.

The soldier ran but was chased and caught by the M. P., as seven others rushed up. They drew their guns as a crowd, including other colored soldiers, gathered. The unarmed soldier meanwhile was being beaten unmercifully, and finally was placed in a car and carried away. The sheriff's force had been called to the scene and blocked off the area, driving spectators on.

Conditions Bad

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A few weeks ago, two were shot on a Tampa street by M. P.'s and local police. One of them, Sgt. Gilbert D. Wagoner, Jr., was taken to the county hospital and then to jail where he is awaiting trial on charges of assault with intent to kill the city policeman, although witnesses and Wagoner say he was unarmed and never approached within ten feet of the officer who joined the fray and shot Wagoner in the hip as he sought to protect himself from the M. P.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

BEGIN 3 SEPARATE INVESTIGATIONS INTO KILLING OF TWO SOLDIERS ON ARMY BUS

Member Of NAACP Legal Staff Sent To Scene Of Military Fraeas

Three separate investigations into the double shooting of a Negro soldier and a white military policeman on a bus carrying soldiers to Fort Bragg, N. C., last Wednesday morning, were in progress as The New York Age went to press.

In addition to the military investigations, a special investigation is being made for he N. A. A. C. P., by Curtis Todd member of the N AACP legal staff of Raleigh, N. C., who was sent to Fort Bragg by the national office. At press time, Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, said no report had as yet been received on the shooting.

According to reports from Fayetteville, N. C., the two soldiers were killed and four others wounded in a private bus carrying twenty-five to thirty Negro soldiers from Fayetteville to nearby Fort Bragg, early Wednesday.

Those who died were Sergeant Edwin L. Hargraves, 20, white, of Corsicana Texas, a military policeman and Private Ned Turman, 27, of Ashton S. C., Negro engineer of the 76th Coast Artillery.

Seriously injured were Private Allen E. Katzman, 22, white, of Sheridan, Pa. also a military policeman; Sergeant Welton W. Smith, 32, of the military police; and Privates Seton Kennebrew and Virgil Brown.

The shooting took place when the three white military policemen boarded the bus and are said to have used their clubs in an attempt to quiet one of the Negro soldiers who was acting unruly. When companions intervened and tried to stop the M. P.s from beating the youth, Turman grabbed Hargraves gun, several shots were fired, one of them killing Hargraves and the others wounding Smith and Katzman, Sergeant Russell Owens, of Hartley, Ky.. another white military policeman, who remained outside the bus, shot Turman to death. The others were injured in the general melee which followed.

An immediate protest against the shooting was lodged with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson by the N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary who wrote that:

"White military policemen constitute the greatest source of friction and trouble between the races in uniform, and that sooner or later the Negro soldiers. becoming tired of the arrogance and brutality of the white military police. would be certain to take matters in their own hands. .... This Association submits that when the treatment of Negro troops in southern communities by arrogant, ill-trained and prejudiced white military police reaches the point where Negro soldiers are willing to fight and die on the spot instead of training themselves to fight the declared enemy of the United States, then the situation is one which requires the most careful attention of the War Department, and prompt, remedial action."

Intervention of city police in the Fort Bragg and similar incidents was also cited as a source of friction, and the brutal treatment of during the last World War recalled in the protest.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAKES REPORT ON PROBE AT FORT BRAGG

NAACP Atty. Says There Is Racial Element In Killings

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—completing his investigation of the shooting of Private Allen Turman and a white military policeman near Fort Bragg, Curtiss Todd, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People legal staff, reported that it is not definitely established who fired the first shot, "but the fact remains that the white military police had the guns."

Reports of the fighting and subsequent shooting vary in detail, but most are agreed that the trouble started among the soldiers on the segregated bus. White military police were called to quell the disorder. The white MP's proceeded to beat the Negroes with clubs. Turman grabbed a gun, fired, killing Sergeant Elwyn L. Hargrave and wounding several others and was in turn shot and killed by Sergeant Russell Owen.

Atty. Todd reported that Major DeHaven Hinkson of the medical corps of the 76th (Negro) regiment was of the opinion that the MP entered the bus shooting and that Turman was shot while he was on the floor by someone on the outside of the bus, or by someone above him.

The N.A.A.C.P. attorney reported "there is a definite racial element in this affair."

Commenting on his findings, Atty. Todd said, "The young,' inexperienced white military police are bubbling over with '45' authority, just waiting for an opportunity to use it. Every Negro, it appears, is subject for abuse on the slightest provocation."

"There are no provisions at the post for recreation for Negroes in which women may participate."

He also said that he learned from one of the interviewees for a hostess job at Fort Bragg that the women were without exception called by their first names by Captain Dennis H. Holliday, morale officer, and that this information shows the attitude of some of the officers toward Negroes.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Acquitted By General Army Court

But This Action Does Not Halt Investigation

GENERAL DAVIS TO BRAGG

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Benjamin O. Davis of the Inspector General's office left Washington Saturday for Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to conduct an investigation of the slaying of Private Ned Turman by military policemen there.

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — (ANP) — Col. Charles B. Elliott, post commander, revealed here Thursday that Sgt. Russel Owens, white, of the military police force, had been acquitted by the general court in the fatal shooting of Pvt. Ned Turman on a bus in Fayetteville Aug. 6. Owen's acquittal, however, does not halt the investigation of the tragedy.

50 Witnesses Heard

While more than 50 witnesses were being heard in court, Lt. Col. Rosser L. Hunter from the inspector general's office of the war department, acting under authority of the secretary of war, arrived with his aides and began a separate investigation, going over the same ground that was covered by Capt. Clarence M. Rogers, the post inspector general.

The inquiry may take weeks, because everyone who had any part, either as a participant or observer, must be questioned and statements taken in writing.

Sgt. Owens was prosecuted by Capt. Aubrey E. Strode and defended by Capt. George V. Nunn. Transcripts of the court record will be passed to Maj. S. E. Murrell, judge advocate general and Col. Elliott for review, a procedure which is unusual, since generally proceedings in the case of an acquittal are not reviewed by higher authority than the post commander.

'Will Get To Bottom'

The shooting has been attributed to race prejudice, since subsequent treatment of over 700 Negro troops by the entire military police force of 300, came following Maj. James W. McNeer, provost marshal, had the police to round up the troops, mostly Negro, and detain them in the stockade of the post's military prison for several hours.

Saying that the investigators will get to the bottom of the killing and prejudiced treatment of Negro members, Col. Elliott says that basis for official action against any officer or soldier will be determined fairly.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FT. BRAGG INVESTIGATORS BLAME M.P.'S FOR LOW MORALE

SEP 14 1941

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Curtiss Todd, NAACP attorney and special investigator for the association at Fort Bragg, reported on a visit to the national office last week, that the main sources of the difficulty at the camp are the military police who are overbearing and too anxious to show their authority, plus the fact that Negro soldiers have not been provided with recreational facilities.

No Recreation

Describing the restricted area in Fayetteville, the nearest town, Mr. Todd stated that there are only a few "juke joints, dives and the like," where colored soldiers can seek diversion. They can go into none of the theaters or better eating places. The Negro district is very small, and there is even less freedom of movement than is usual in southern towns.

Recreational halls and facilities for the entertainment of colored soldiers are being provided by camp authorities now, but, Mr. Todd stated, only because of the recent incident.

Morale Low

He also reported that the morale of the soldiers was low. "Most of them," he said, "take a fatalistic attitude. They know they have their backs to the wall, but they also know there is nothing they can do about it."

Mr. Todd talked with men from Oklahoma, Mississippi and Michigan, and observed that all of them want desperately to be moved.

SEP 14 1941

Mr. Todd declared he'd reached the conclusion that there will be no racial peace until the attitude of the military police is changed or until colored soldiers are taken out of southern camps.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Civilian, Two Military Police Must Face Trial

Resented Fact He Was From Northern State

RUSTON, La. — (By Jimmy Sanders for ANP)—Pvt Dennis Hill, Detroit selectee, member of the 94th engineer battalion, is in an army base hospital near here, and two military police, one city policeman and one civilian, all white, are awaiting trial for wantonly and brutally attacking and beating Hill a mile south of this town.

Private Hill in an affidavit to investigating military authorites affirms that he, Robert Jones and Willie Nunley came to Ruston from the camp to take a shower at the USO and use a telephone. Hill declares that as he and Jones were walking along the street a white civilian in a large truck passed and ordered them off the street. Hill told the white man to drive on the right side of the street. Hill declares that the white man then called them a vile name. He and Jones laughed and walked on. This evidently angered the white man who stopped the truck and started to get out with a crank in his hand but was held back by a colored man who was riding with him. The car drove away, and Hill

DRIVEN FROM CITY

SEP 28 1941

The soldiers then met and engaged in conversation a young woman about a block from the colored USO. In a short while the white man returned in a car with a city policeman and two MP's. According to Hill the four men came over to where he and Jones were talking to the girl and ordered them to put up their hands. The MP's searched them as the civilian struck them several times with a blackjack. They were then forced into a police car and driven out of town.

During the trip the civilian is alleged to have said, "I am going to show your northern 'n....rs' how to act in the south." He told the MP's that Hill had called him a vile name. "But when I finish with him he won't do it anymore." Hill denied the accusation, and one of the MP's told him to shut up. Hill and Jones were then told by the MP that they were from the 94th engineers, and that they were the men that the MP's wanted.

BEATEN BY CIVILIAN

The car was stopped and Hill ordered out; Jones was told to remain in the car. Hill than asked policeman what it was all about. The officer said, "I don't know; I'm not with you. Get out." He was forced out of the car and the civilian began beating him with a blackjacks as the policeman held a pistol on him. When he tried to escape he was told that he would be shot if he ran.

The MP then took the officer's gun and held it on him while the civilian continued to beat him. Finally he was turned over to the MP's and the six men started back to town. Within a few blocks of USO, he and Jones were put out of the car and told to let that be a lesson to them. The car, a Louisiana car, bore the license number 7278.

Before this disturbance had time to cool, what might have been just as serious an incident threatened at the evacuation hospital. According to Pvt. C. N. Mitchell of Saginaw, Mich., who was at the replacement center awaiting transfer to his outfit, the day following the beating of Hill a city policeman entered the hospital ward where were confined several soldiers of the 94th and the 48th Q.M.C. Mitchell avers that the and asked the men where they policeman walked between the cots were from. One soldier replied that they were from Ft. Custer. The officer said, "Well you northern niggers want to understand that we got laws here, and ya' gotta' abide by them." He proceeded to curse the men. One of the men cursed back.

MP INTERVENES

Mitchell declares that the policeman then drew his gun and threatened to arrest the bed ridden soldier. Any arm captain is alleged to have stood by and said nothing. A little farther away stood an MP, evidently a northern soldier. When the captain still hesitated to intervene, the MP saluted his superior officer and came up with his .45 automatic.

"Forget it," the MP snapped. He pointed the gun at the policeman. "I'm here to take care of these men, and if any arresting is done I'll do it." The MP told the civilian officer to "get the hell out fast." The policeman left.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gen. Davis Files Report On Ft. Bragg

SEP 27 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—General Davis' report on the situation at Fort Bragg, N. C., in its preliminary form, covers 600 pages and is in the hands of officials of the War department, it was reported last week.

Associated with the general in his investigation of conditions at the camp were Lt. Col. R. L. Hunter of the investigation division and Col. Edward Hanford of the chief inspectors division.

The three made a thorough investigation of the conditions bringing about the recent disturbances in the camp and among the recommendations are the following:

The dispatching of an experienced officer, trained in police work, to be provost marshal at the camp and to train and organize fense areas.

In a recent report on the operation of this non-discrimination regulation in the defense housing program it was disclosed that Negro skiled and unskilled workers employed on these projects had earned nearly a million and a half dollars.

A. J. Sarre', director of personnel of the Federal Works Agency and W. J. Trent Jr., racial relations officer in the personnel division. will give special attention to the enforcement of the regulation

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Former Bragg Head Gets Miss. ROTC Job

OCT 18 1941

NEW YORK. — Col. Charles B. Elliott, who was commander in charge at Fort Bragg at the time of the double killing there, has been given the post of head of the ROTC at the University of Mississippi, a virtual demotion, the NAACP learned this week.

The new commander at Fort Bragg is Col. E. P. Parker, Jr.

The Mississippi school, located at Starvkille, has an enrollment of 2,103 students. At Fort Bragg, Col. Elliott commanded 6,500 colored and 46,000 white troops.

"N--- Walk All over You"

OCT 18 1941

At the time of the double killing at Fort Bragg in August, Col. Elliott is reported to have stated: "Anything can happen up in Washington. It's gotten so the n--- walk all over you up there."

In answer to reporters' queries regarding discrimination at Fort Bragg under his command, Col. Elliott allegedly explained that the shiny brass-and-porcelain water cooler labelled "white" and the battered iron fountain labelled "colored" in the foyer of post headquarters was due to the high venereal rate among colored.

OCT 18 1941

Signs Have Disappeared

The signs of segregation on the cooler at post headquarters have now been removed. The iron fountain is gone and everybody drinks from the same cooler in paper cups, latest reports state.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COURIER REPORTS TO WAR DEP'T ON BRAGG

AUG 30 1941

AUG 30 1941

'Trouble Due To South's Jim-Crow Pattern'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—Detailed report on discriminations practiced against Negro soldiers, covering the outbreaks at Fort Bragg and Gurdon and Prescott, Ark., was made last Friday afternoon by representatives of The Courier in a conference with War Department officials.

AUG 30 1941

Participating in the conference on behalf of the War Department were Lieut. Col. Ernest Dupuy and Major David P. Page, of the Public Relations Bureau; Lieut. Col. Quincey Scott, of the Morale Branch; Major Karl R. Bendetson, of the Judge Advocate General's Office, and Lieut. Col. Rosser L. Hunter, of the Inspector General's Office. Representing The Courier were: P. L. Prattis, executive editor, and William G. Nunn, managing editor.

Colonel Hunter had just returned from Fort Bragg, where, with Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, he had been sent by the Secretary of War to conduct an independent investigation into the fatal shootnig there two weeks ago.

The Courier representatives charged that recent outbreaks at army camps, involving colored soldiers, were traceable to a discriminatory jim-crow pattern in Southern Army camps.

This jim-crow pattern, they charged, sprung from an adoption by the War Department of the South's attitude toward Negroes. They specifically attacked the present "military police" system, and urged immediate action.

AUG 30 1941

Secretary of War Stimson is in possession of the facts as presented by Colonel Hunter, and statement is shortly expected from his office.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Soldiers, MP's Clash at Fla. Army Station

AUG 30 1941

McDILL FIELD, Fla.—Colored soldiers and white military policemen clashed here at a bus stop on last Monday night during which several soldiers were severely beaten by the military policemen and all later abused by one of the commanding officers.

According to the report of a member of the 810th Engineer Battalion, a group of soldiers had sought to board a bus to go into Tampa when they were told that the bus for colored soldiers would follow. After waiting more than half an hour, the men sought to board another bus, but were again refused and told to walk into town.

A heated argument ensued during which several of the soldiers were struck with night sticks by white military police. A tense situation existed when a truck load of military policemen arrived but further disturbance was averted by the arrival of a bus which the colored soldiers boarded.

Ordered to Guard House

The bus had traveled no more than a block when it was halted by a commanding officer and directed to the guard house. Upon arrival at the guard house, the soldiers were ordered out, lined up and searched.

A colored soldier proceeded to explain to the officer what had happened, pointing out that the military policemen had been grossly discourteous and repeatedly called the men "n-----."

The officer allegedly stated that he had not given the military policemen orders to call the colored soldiers "n----," but that that is all they are and as long as they stay in the army the difference between colored and white soldiers will be made known to them.

AUG 30 1941

Men Ask Investigation

No further prosecution of the men who engaged in the clash was reported. In the meantime, members of the battalion are asking the NAACP and other organizations to push an investigation of the incident and other discriminatory practices at the army station.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

'Present Probes Of Fort Bragg Not Sufficient'

AUG 26 1941

AUG 26 1941

NAACP Repeats Requests For Civilian-Military Board To Investigate "M. P." Situation

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Assurances from the War Department and Gen. Edwin W. Watson, on behalf of Pres. Roosevelt, that the killings at Fort Bragg, N. C., involving military police and Negro soldiers would be fully investigated are not sufficient, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stated this week.

General Watson, who is secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, wrote the NAACP that General B. O. Davis, as Assistant Inspector General of the Army, is in charge of the Fort Bragg investigation, and that General Gullion, Judge Advocate General of the Army, recently appointed Provost Marshal General, has been charged with the direction and coordination of all military police activities.

AUG 26 1941

"Supervision of this experienced senior officer should be sufficient to remove any ground for charges of racial discrimination on the part of military police personnel," Watson wrote.

The NAACP replied that, with all respect to General Gullion, his supervision may not be sufficient for this issue goes beyond one of racial discrimination, though that is the most acute aspect.

The Association pointed out that it believes a civilian or civilian-military board appointed by the President to make a thorough investigation of the entire military police situation is "imperative, if further difficulties are to be avoided." It stated that the appointment of such a board would serve to guarantee that no whitewashing of the faces would occur and it "could and should complement and greatly enhance the value of General Gullion's action."

The request that the President appoint such a board was renewed.

AUG 26 1941

In answer to the NAACP's telegram, the War Department simply replied that it is conducting an investigation at Fort Bragg and that "when conclusions have been reached, the public will be fully informed."

On last Friday, Senator Alben Barkley was informed in a letter from the NAACP that the Senate must bear part of the responsibility for the outbreaks in military camps, of which Fort Bragg, and the Prescott, Arkansas, incicent where Negro soldiers were insulted and bullied by white patrolmen, are dramatic examples. "Had the Senate last February acted with the same promptness on Senate Resolution 75 as it has on other national defense matters, it is entirely likely that these grave outbreaks could have been avoided," the NAACP said.

It was emphasized that it is still not to late for the Senate to act on this matter, and that the whole national defense program is being jeopardized by the destruction of morale not only of Negroes but also of other elements of the population.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HITLERISM AT HOME

AUG 23 1941

It is difficult to comment with calmness and restraint on the Nazi-like persecution of colored American soldiers in Fayetteville and Ft. Bragg, N.C.

Here were men serving their country in time of stress and in their country's uniform being baited, bullied, humiliated, beaten and, in one instance killed, with cruel, cold and sadistic calculation, by white men in that same uniform detailed to maintain law and order.

Here were soldiers who had committed no crime whatever (except the American "crime" of being colored), menaced with revolvers, clubbed, cursed and punched to bloodines; insulted, robbed and compelled to sit on the ground for hours with folded arms for no reason except that they were hated because of their so-called race.

Here were Negro military police stripped of their weapons, Negro noncommissioned officers bullied and insulted by inferiors who happened to be white, a Negro commissioned officer subjected to unparalleled indignities—all because, and only because, they were colored and therefore considered helpless prey for sadistic Negrophobes.

And now that this horror has happened amid hypocritical calls to defend democracy, it is time to fix the blame where it belongs; on the War Department.

With craven spirit the War Department has bowed from the beginning of the national emergency to the doctrine of white supremacy and racial separatism with a zeal that Dr. Joseph Goebbels would regard as commendable.

Far from insisting that Negro soldiers must be treated as other soldiers, it has cooperated with the traditional Ku Klux spirit of the unreconstructed South until discrimination and segregation have become military law.

This is Hitlerism and nothing but Hitlerism, and the War Department cannot avoid responsibility.

We Negroes demand, as we have every right to demand, that disgraced the U.S. Army over 20 years ago; that there those guilty of this crime against humanity and national unity be quickly and severely punished.

Nothing short of the most drastic punishment of officers and enlisted men among the white military police will satisfy a justifiably aroused Negro people.

AUG 23 1941

American Negroes simply will not stand such intolerable terrorism directed against their sons, brothers and husbands conscripted against their will to fight for a democracy so flagrantly denied them.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

THE MYTH OF RACE EQUALITY IN THE ARMY

AUG 23 1941

was effectively exploded by the recent shooting at Fort Bragg, involving the death of one Negro and one white soldier. Eyewitnesses declare that the affair started when a Southern white M. P. boarded a bus and began to beat up a Negro private who was objectionably drunk. Another Negro intervened to ask that the first, who had been seriously hurt, be taken to a hospital or a doctor. When the M. P. began to beat the second Negro for interfering, the latter seized the M. P.'s gun and shot him, only to be shot dead by another M. P. Following this affair white M. P.'s seized another bus load of Negro soldiers and forced them to go to the M. P. headquarters, where they were kept all night. White M. P.'s walked up and down among them, preventing them from sleeping. A Negro sergeant who protested was ordered to stand against the wall with his hands above his head and kept in that position for half an hour. Many other Negroes who happened to be in town that night, but were in no way involved in the shooting, were beaten and prevented from making any protest. We have no doubt that the Administration sincerely desires to accord equal rights to our Negro soldiers. A few days after the Fort Bragg incident Under Secretary of War Patterson, appearing on a nation-wide radio program, praised the heroism and devotion of our Negro servicemen. But fine words in Washington do not make up for discrimination, and worse, in the army camps. The army must be made to realize that race equality is one of the basic rights it was created to defend.

AUG 23 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FREEING OF FT. BRAGG SLAYER STIRS UNREST

AUG 30 AUG 30

NAACP Protests Evident Lack Of Interest In Probing Shooting

NEW YORK — Leveling criticism at Fort Bragg authorities, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People drew a parallel between the case of a northern white draftee who was sentenced to 10 years and nine months at hard labor for refusing to clean his quarters, and the case of the military police there who bullied and insulted Negro soldiers and officers after the shooting of a Negro private and a white sergeant August 6.

Sergeant Russell Owens was acquitted last week for the shooting of Private Ned Turman in the fracas on a bus bound for the camp. Acquittal came from General court from which there is no appeal. Other military policemen and white soldiers at the camp who had a hand in the round-up, disarming and insulting of Negroes on the night of August 6, have not been punished.

AUG 30 1941

The N.A.A.C.P. stated that if such drastic punishment can be meted out to a soldier for not cleaning his quarters and for "spitting on the floor," Fort Bragg authorities should be made to explain their failure to prosecute the soldiers who swore at, bullied, and inflicted unnecessary indignities on fellow soldiers and superior officers.

This is further evidence, said the association, that routine army procedure is not satisfactory or sufficient to deal with the conditions arising from the conflict between colored soldiers and prejudiced military and civil authorities in the South.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP Scores Ft. Bragg On Recent Act

Aims Criticism At Authorities Of Army Camp

AUG 26 1941

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Leveling criticism at Fort Bragg authorities, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People drew a parallel between the case of a northern white draftee who was sentenced to 10 years and nine months at hard labor for refusing to clean his quarters, and the case of the military police there who bullied and insulted Negro soldiers and officers after the shooting of a Negro private and a white sergeant August 6.

AUG 26 1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hitler Tactics Rapped By Judge

CAMP ROBINSON, La.—(SNS)—Charged with helping a civilian police officer to beat up a Negro soldier with one of their own blackjacks, two white military policemen attaches to Camp Robinson in Louisiana, were recently sentenced to a month's hard labor, reduction in rank, and fined two thirds of their salaries by Major Lester Davidson, of Camp Robinson, court martial trial judge in the case.

Major Davidson, in summing up the case against the men, was scathing in his denunciation of any indulgence of Hitlerism in the United States Army. In a direct appeal to the Negro people of the South, he gave assurance that the bill of rights would be upheld in and around his camp, which is located near Ruston, Louisiana.

The story of the court martial and Major Davidson's statement was carried in a recent issue of the Souix City, Iowa Journal, Davidson's home town.

NOV 13 1941

FAILED TO COMMENT

Although War Department officials said they could not comment on the case until a report had been filed here, Col. I. A. Lovett, assistant public relations chief indicated that the War Department had now come to regard severe punishment in such cases as routine.

"Certainly the War Department is interested in doing everything possible to maintain the highest morale among all sections of the armed forces," he said, "and we want to keep the efficiency of our men up to a high level. We know that men will make mistakes, that is only human, but whenever these mistakes are made it is the policy of the War Department to correct them and punish those responsible."

The story of the case of Major Davidson's statement as it appeared in the Souix City Journal, follows:

NOV 13 1941

STORY IS TOLD

Maj. Lester Davidson, Souix City, of Camp Robinson, La., recently officiated as trial judge advocate (prosecutor) at a military trial which attracted considerable attention, the trial having taken place at Shreveport, La.

"The defendants were two white members of the military police who had been court-martialed on charges that they had aided and abetted in the beating of a Negro soldier by a white civilian near Ruston during army maneuvers.

"By ruling of the special court, the accused men were reduced from rank of privates first class to privates, sentenced to serve one month at hard labor and fined two-thirds of a month's salary.

"The Shreveport Times gave the trial a writeup in considerable detail, indicating the significance apparently attached to the court's ruling.

"According to that newspaper, testimony was that the civilian, while driving a truck, got into a 'cursing altercation' with two Negro soldiers on the sidewalk; that, when the civilian started to get out of his truck, one of the Negro soldiers drew a knife and two Negro civilians in the truck held the white civilian in the truck; that the civilian reported the matter to a civilian policeman, and that the civilian policeman picked up two M. P.'s (military policemen) and took the offending Negro soldiers into custody.

NOV 13 1941

"It is alleged at the trial that the military policemen ordered the two Negro soldiers to get into the civil policeman's car; that the Negro soldiers were driven into the woods, that there one of the Negro soldiers was ordered to get out of the car, and that the civilian truck driver then was allowed to beat the Negro soldier with a blackjack taken from one of the military policemen; that the military policemen did not report the matter to any senior officer.

"In his closing speech Maj. Davidson declared that the case involved a highly important principle of American citizenship. He said colored folks in the south had learned not to expect justice from white neighbors, and that the verdict in this case would apprise them whether or not there was any more justice in the army and any more respect for the constitution and especially the bill of rights. He said persecution, intolerance and bullying were glorified in Germany, and it was just such things the new United States army was being organized to fight. If the Negro was to be treated unjustly not only in civil life, but in the army as well, why, asked Maj. Davidson, should he want to go to war to help prevent another country from treating white people the same way?"

NOV 1 3 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Same Gun Used, War Dept. Says

White and Negro Soldiers Shot With Same Gun

NOV 22 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The killer of a Negro private and a white sergeant of military police in a row on a bus at Fort Bragg, N. C., on the night of August 6, is still unknown, it was asserted by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in a letter to the NAACP this week.

NOV 28 1941

All reports at the time of the shooting agreed that Sergeant E. L. Hargrave, white military policeman, had been killed by Private Ned Turman, colored, who, in turn, was killed by Sergeant Russell Owens, another white military policeman.

These accounts were given by the daily papers, the Associated Press, Negro weekly papers, a personal investigator for the N. A. A. C. P., a reporter for the New York newspaper, P. M., and eye-witnesses.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Despite all this, Secretary Stimson stated in his letter to the N. A. A. C. P. that an an examination of the bullets showed that both Hargrave and Turman were killed by bullets from Hargrave's gun.

Secretary Stimson asserts that Sergeant Russell Owens was using a different type of ammunition from that used by Hargrave, and none of his bullets were found in the bodies of the dead or wounded men.

The official account of the incident, as related by Secretary Stimson, declared:

FBI EXAMINES BULLETS

"The bullets taken from the bodies of Sergeant Hargrave and Private Turman were identified by Federal Bureau of Investigation laboratory examination to be of exactly similar manufacture and type (Remington .45 caliber, with nickel-plated bullets) and to correspond as to the extent of thier surface wear caused by age and handling. No other person, armed with a service revolver and known to be present at the scene, carried that particular ammunition.

"Upon this state of related facts, the investigating officers report that it is most probable that Private Turman was killed by the sixth bullet fired by the soldier who killed Sergeant Hargrave and that the score against the murderer has added to it the life of this soldier.

DENIES RACIAL ANGLE

The cursing and beating up of Negro soldiers following the incident is not mentioned by Secretary Stimson in his letter to the NAACP, although the excuse is given that the rounding up of all persons for the purpose of locating and listing "all important witnesses" was a "logical necessity," which was "not realized by the soldiers at the time, and unfortunately, has been largely misrepresented as a measure involving racial considerations."

In this connection, the NAACP, in reply to Secretary Stimson, stated that every account of the treatment of the soldiers after the incident on the bus agreed upon the cursing, beating, humiliation, intimidation, and terror imposed upon the men indiscriminately at gun point.

It was reported at the time, and not denied, that white military policemen "ran wild" in their intimidation of all Negro soldiers, including a Negro chaplain with the rank of lieutenant. All accounts pointed to a sharp racial conflict.

"NO RACIAL CONFLICT"

In spite of this testimony, the Stimson letter asserts, "a noteworthy feature of the investigating officer's report is the finding that, in no respect did the incident itself, or its after effects, acquire any semblance of a conflict of racial sentiments; and that the occurrence did not arise from, or cause any, tendency toward racial discrimination."

Secretary Stimson's letter also points out that the officers who investigated this affair and arrived at the above conclusion included Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, attached to the Inspector General's office.

The Stimson letter asserts that investigation is being carried on "an an effort to determine with certainty the identity of the soldier who did the shooting."

The N. A. A. C. P. letter of reply expresses surprise that the War Department after three months has been unable to discover the identity of the killer. In response to Secretary Stimson's warning that colored people ought not to accept newspaper reports of occurrences, the NAACP pointed out that the War Department "has no impressive record of unbiased treatment of Negro soldiers to which the Negro public can refer and thus discount newspaper accounts."

In response to Secretary Stimson's hope that the N. A. A. C. P. was observing the progress of the War Department in the adjustment of Negro soldiers to the requirements of a high state of discipline, the NAACP pointed out that it was just as necessary for the War Department to impress upon white soldiers "the rights, privileges, and dignity of Negroes as soldiers," and expressed the conviction "that the War Department ought not accept lock, stock, and barrel the philosophies and procedures (of the South) which have created such universal resentment."

OWENS' AMMUNITION DIFFERENT

"Regarding your concern because of the reported shooting of Private Turman by Sergeant Owens, the report shows that Sergeant Owens used government-issue ammunition fitted into a metal clip that would not take the commercial type bullet that killed Private Turman.

"The investigating officers report it to be their inescapable conclusion that Sergeant Owens did not kill Private Turman and that, although he fired twice, he shot nobody. One of his shots went through the roof of the bus. The other left no trace."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HOLD FOUR FOR ARMY FLOGGING AT RUSTON, LA.

Two White M.P.'s Among Suspects Nabbed For Attack On Soldier

OCT 4 1941

RUSTON, La. — (ANP) — Pvt. Dennis Hill, Detroit selectee, member of the Ninety-fourth Engineer Battalion, is in an army base hospital near here, and two military police, one city policeman and one civilian, all white, are awaiting trial for brutally beating Hill a mile south of this town one day last week.

Private Hill in an affidavit to investigating military authorities affirms that he, Robert Jones and Willie Nunley came to Ruston from the camp to take a shower at the U.S.O. and use a telephone. Hill declares that as he and Jones were walking along the street a white civilian in a large truck passed and ordered the men off the street. Hill told the white man to drive on the right side of the street. Hill declares that the white man then called them a vile name. He and Jones laughed and walked on. This evidently angered the white man who stopped the truck and started to get out with a crank in his hand but was held back by a colored man who was riding with him. The car drove away.

The soldiers then met and engaged in conversation a young woman about a block from the colored USO. In a short while the white man returned in a car with a city policeman and two MP's. According to Hill, the four men came over to where he and Jones were talking to the girl and ordered them to put up their hands. The MP's searched them as the civilian struck them several times with a blackjack. They were then forced into a police car and driven out of town.

OCT 4 1941

During the trip the civilian is alleged to have said, "I am going to show you northern niggers how to act in the south." He told the MP's that Hill had called him a vile name, "But when I finish with him he won't do it anymore." Hill denied the accusation, and one of the MP's told him to shut up. Hill and Jones were then told by the MP that they were from the 94th engineers, and that they were the men that the MP's wanted.

The car was stopped and Hill ordered out. Jones was told to remain in the car. Hill then asked the policeman what it was all about. The officer said, "I don't know; I'm not with you. Get out." He was forced out of the car and the civilian began beating him with a blackjack as the policeman held a pistol on him. When he tried to escape he was told he would be shot if he ran. The MP then took the policeman's gun and held it on him while the civilian continued to beat him. Finally he was turned over to the MP's and the six men started back to town. Within a few blocks of the U.S.O., he and Jones were put out of the car and told to let that be a lesson to them. The car, a Louisiana police car, bore the license number 7278.

Before this disturbance had time to cool, what might have been just as serious an incident threatened at the evacuation hospital. According to Pvt. C. N. Mitchell of Saginaw, Mich., who was at the replacement center awaiting transfer to his outfit, the day following the beating of Hill a city policeman entered the hospital ward where were confined several soldiers of the 94th and the 48th Q.M.C.

Mitchell avers that the policemen walked between the cots and asked the men where they were from. One soldier replied that they were from Fort Custer. The officer said, "Well you northern niggers want to understand that we got laws here, and ya' gotta abide by them." He proceeded to curse the men. One of the men cursed back.

OCT 4 19

Mitchell declares that the policeman then drew his gun and threatened to arrest the bedridden soldier. An army captain is alleged to have stood by and said nothing. A littler farther away stood an MP, evidently a northern soldier. When the captain still hesitated to intervene, the MP saluted his superior officer, and came up with his .45 automatic.

"Forget it," the MP snapped. He pointed the gun at the policeman. "I'm here to take care of these men, and if any arresting is done I'll do it." The MP told the civilian officer to "get the hell out fast." The policeman left.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Four Whites Beat Army Man in La.

OCT 4 19

By JIMMIE SANDERS

RUSTON, La. (ANP) — Pvt. Dennie Hill of Detroit, attached to the 94th Engineer Battalion, is in an army hospital base near here and two MP's, a city policeman and a civilian, all white, are awaiting trial for attacking and beating the soldier in a wooded section, a mile south of here last week.

Private Hill, in an affidavit to investigating military authorities, has related events that led up to the attack upon him by the civilian armed with a blackjack while the officer and one of the MP's held a gun on him.

En Route to USO Center

Hill stated that he and Robert Jones and Willie Nunley had come to Ruston from the camp to take a shower and use a telephone at the USO center. As they were walking down the street a white civilian in a truck passed and ordered them off the street, he avers.

He told the man to drive on the right side of the street and the man called both of them a vile name, but they laughed and walked on. The man stopped the truck and was about to get out with a car tool in his hand, but was stopped by a colored man who was riding with him, the affidavit states.

Taken for "Ride"

A few minutes later, Hill continues, he and Jones were accosted by a city policeman, two MP's and the civilian who drove up in a police car, bearing License No. 7278, as they were talking to a young woman on the street near the USO center. They were searched and ordered into the car and driven out of town.

During the ride to the outskirts of the city, the civilian is reputed to have stated: "I am going to teach you northern 'n——s' how to act in the South."

Hill states that he was held at bay first by the policeman and then by one of the MP's while the civilian beat him with a blackjack. He avers he was told he would be shot if he attempted to run. He and Jones, who had remained in the car during the attack, were later returned to the vicinity of the USO center and told to let that be a lesson to them.

Cop Enters Hospital

Another incident that might have had serious consequences occurred in the evacuation hospital on the following day when a city officer entered the hospital and admonished patients: "You northern 'n——s' want to understand that we got laws here and ya' gotta abide by them."

Heated words between the officer and a soldier that arose when the officer began cursing the men, and whatever might have followed were halted when an MP (evidently a northern soldier) stepped in and assumed authority while a captain stood silently by and ordered the policeman out of the hospital.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White M. P.'s Demoted in La.

47d

WASHINGTON

Charged with helping a civilian police officer, to beat up a colored soldier, two white M.P.'s at Camp Robinson, La., were recently sentenced to a month's hard labor, reduction in rank and fined two thirds of their salaries by Major Lester Davidson, court martial trial judge in the case.

Major Davidson, in summing up the case against the men, was scathing in his denunciation of any indulgence of Hitlerism in the United States Army. In a direct statement to the colored people of the South, he gave assurance that the Bill of Rights would be upheld in and around his camp, which is located near Ruston, La.

"Certainly the War Department is interested in doing everythin possible to maintain the highes morale among all sections of th armed forces," he said, "and w want to keep the efficiency of ou men up to a high level.

"We know that men will mak mistakes, that is only human, bu whenever these mistakes are mad it is the policy of the War Depart ment to correct them and punis those responsible."

Washington Backs Action

Although War Department of ficials said they could not com ment on the case until a repor had been filed here, Col. L. A Lovett, assistant public relation chief, indicated that the War De partment had now come to regar severe punishment in such case as routine.

The story of the court martia and Major Davidson's statemen was favorably reported in a recen issue of the Sioux City (Iowa Journal, Davidson's home town.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Military Police Asked Cops To Act Against Negro Soliders

NEW YORK—Military police of the 94th Engineers division asked state police to intercede in moving the troops stationed at Camp Robinson, Ark., it is claimed by Assistant U. S. Attorney General Wendell Berge, in a statement released this week by the NAACP.

OCT 1 1 1941

Berge wrote the Association: "For this reason there does not appear to be suitable basis for federal jurisdiction under the Civil Rights Statute."

The statement came in answer to an NAACP request made September 10 and accompanied by affidavits from members of the 94th Engineers division, that the Department of Justice take action against state patrolmen and civilians who forced Negro soldiers off a highway near the camp, slapped Lieutenant Donald Curry, white, made an armed invasion of army territory and insulted officers and men of the division.

STILL OUT OF ORDER

Berge's assertion has been referred by the NAACP to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson with the comment that even if militay police had requested the aid of state troopers for any purpose, it is clear that these troopers had no right to commit unprovoked assaults upon United States soldiers.

OCT 1 1 1941

"The charge that the state police interceded at the request of military police is a serious one," the NAACP said. "If this charge is true, then it is additional evidence in support of the request that the whole question of the military police and Negro soldiers be reconsidered by the War Department."

The NAACP answered Berge Wednesday, pointing out that there is basis for prosecution under Title 18, Section 52 of the U. S. Code which provides a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six years, or both, for any two or more persons who prevent an officer of the United States from discharging any of the duties ow his office or do injury to his person or property in account of his discharge of his duties, or interrupt, hinder or impede him in his official business. Enclosed in the letter to Berge was a copy of an affidavit made by William Curry of the 94th Engineers which mentions several incidents of racial friction.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Victory for Negro Rights— And National Defense

• Col. Charles B. Elliot, commander of the nation's largest army camp at Fort Bragg, N. C., has been removed after his flagrant anti-Negro policies led to the needless death of a Negro and white soldier.

OCT 1 1 1941

This is an important victory of far-reaching consequences for the Negro people and thus for national defense. Col. Elliot functioned with an attitude of Bourbon contempt for the citizenship rights of Negro Americans. The raw segregation and jim-crowism which he enforced produced strife among the soldiers instead of unity and the lives of two were sacrificed in an outbreak which shamed the nation and gratified Hitler.

The fact that Negro military police at Fort Bragg are to have equal authority with the white, and that some other discriminatory policies are to be eliminated is in keeping with the temper of progressive developments in the South in recent years. It was the interests of the Southern Bourbons that Col. Elliot represented, not those of the Southern workers and liberals who are increasingly making common cause with the Negro people.

OCT 1 1 1941

Discrimination in any form against the Negro or any other minority in the armed forces breeds disunity and antagonism where unity is the most decisive need. It plays into the hands of the appeasers, weakens morale and serves as an impediment to full solidarity between the people and the armed forces.

Following the struggles of the Negro people jointly with the labor movement, the President has issued two orders against discrimination. In the effort to break down the jim-crow fetters upon their contributions to the country's security, the Negro people have re-emphasized their dignity and strength as a nation. Meanwhile, the people as a whole, in their desire to crush Hitler, have created the spirit for Negro and white working shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of equality and harmony. The removal of Col. Elliot is a beginning along the proper lines. More is needed in other camps and in other fields of defense. The safety of America requires clearing the armed forces of all such practice as that of Col. Elliot in order that the nation can mobilize full unity to destroy Hitler.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAS IN COMMAND AT FORT BRAGG ON 'NIGHT OF TERROR'

Dismissal Follows Investigation by War Department and Report by Courier — Sent to Mississippi State As ROTC Instructor.

OCT 1 8 1941

Washington Bureau, Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Col. Charles B. Elliott, Southern-born post commandant at Fort Bragg when that military reservation had its "Night of Terror" last August 6, was on his way back to military oblivion today as a result of an investigation of the fatal shooting of a Negro soldier by a white military policeman.

"Fired" by the War Department transfer orders, issued several days ago, sends him from the big job of bossing Fort Bragg, with its 46,000 white and 6,500 colored soldiers to the little job of an instructor in the ROTC at Mississippi State college, (enrollment 2,103).

OCT 1 8 1941

Colonel E. P. Parker, Jr., has been named to replace Colonel Elliott at the nation's largest army camp.

Colonel Elliott is the first casualty to result from investigations initiated into conditions at Fort Bragg by The Pittsburgh Courier and other newspapers.

BLAME LAID AT DOOR OF ELLIOTT

Although the deposed commanding officer was not personally involved in what transpired on Fort Bragg's "Night of Terror," when hundreds of Negro soldiers and civilians were rounded up by white military policemen armed with revolvers and sawed-off shotguns, blame was laid at his door because of conditions at the Fort prior to the outbreak which were thought to have led to the clash between whites and blacks.

The inferior status of Negro military policemen was one of these conditions. The construction of a Jim Crow drinking fountain in post headquarters was another.

DISMISSAL FOLLOWS ARMY INVESTIGATION

The drastic dismissal of Colonel Elliott is believed to be unprecedented in a case of this kind, and indicates that the War Department will not tolerate further brutal illtreatment of either colored or white in the army.

It is the direct result of an investigation by Lieutenant Colonel Rosser L. Hunter of the Inspector General's Office and Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in U. S. Army history.

Readers will recall that William G. Nunn, Managing Editor and P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, made a detailed report to the War Department shortly after, concerning discrimination and brutality against Negroes, not only at Fort Bragg, but also at Gourdon and Prescott, Ark., where other Negro troops were forced to flee for their lives when attacked and threatened by civilians.

NUNN-PRATTIS REPORT PRESENTED AT CONFAB

The Nunn-Prattis report was presented at a conference at the War Department attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Dupuy, and Major David P. Page of the Public Relations Bureau; Lieutenant Quincey Scott of the Morale Branch; Major Karl B. Bendetson of the Judge Advocate General's Office and Lieutenant Colonel Rooser L. Hunter of the Inspector General's Office.

The report was based on a personal investigation conducted by Mr. Prattis, who was accompanied by James M. Reid of the Courier staff.

After the colored soldier was shot while defending himself in the Fort Bragg tragedy, Major James W. McNeer ordered all Negro MP's to be disarmed. This action was immediately followed by a series of beatings and insults which were visited on innocent colored soldiers returning peacefully from nearby Fayetteville.

MAJOR McNEER WILL ALSO BE REPLACED

47d-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

White M. P.'s Get Swift Justice At Court Martial For Beating 2 Negro Soldiers Near Camp In La.

NOV 22 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charged with helping a civilian police officer to beat up a Negro soldier with one of their own blackjacks, two white military policemen attached to Camp Robinson in Louisiana. were recently sentenced to a month's hard labor, reduction in rank, and fined two thirds of their salaries by Major Lester Davidson, of Camp Robinson. court martial trial judge in the case.

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The story of the court martial and Major Davidson's statement, was carried in a recent issue of the Sioux City, Iowa Journal, Davidson's home town.

Although War Department officials said they could not comment on the case until a report had been filed here, Col. L. A. Lovett, assistant public relations chief indicated that the War Department had now come to regard severe punishment in such cases as routine.

"Certainly the War Department is interested in doing everything possible to maintain the highest morale among all sections of the armed forces," said he, "and we want to keep the efficiency of our men up to a high level. We know that men will make mistakes, that is only human, but whenever these mistakes are made it is the policy of the War Department to correct them and punish those responsible."

NOV 22 1941

The story of the case and Major Davidson's statement as it appeared in the Sioux City Journal, follows:

"Maj. Lester Davidson, Sioux City, of Camp Robinson at Ruston, La. recently officiated as trial judge advocate (prosecutor) at a military trial which attracted considerable attention the trial having taken place at Shreveport, La.

"The defendants were two white members of the military police who had been court-martialed on charges that they had aided and abetted in the beating of a Negro soldier by a white civilian near Ruston during army maneuvers.

"By ruling of the special court, the accused men were reduced from the rank of privates first class to privates, sentenced to serve one month at hard labor and fined two thirds of a month's salary.

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NOV 22 1941

"According to that newspaper, testimony was that the civilian, while driving a truck, got into a 'cursing altercation' with two Negro soldiers on the sidewalk; that, when the civilian started to get out of his truck, one of the Negro soldiers drew a knife and two Negro civilians in the truck held the white civilian in the truck; that the civilian reported the matter to a civilian policeman, and that the civilian policeman picked up two M. P.'s (military policemen) and took the offending Negro soldiers into custody.

"It was alleged at the trial that the military policemen ordered the two Negro soldiers to get into the civil policeman's car; that the Negro soldiers were driven into the woods, that there one of the Negro soldiers was ordered to get out of the car, and that the civilian truck driver then was allowed to beat the Negro soldier with a blackjack taken from one of the military policemen; that the military policeman did not report the matter to any senior officer."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

War Officials 'Through With' Gurdon Incident

DEC 5 1941

'Without Jurisdiction to Proceed' Under-Secretary Patterson Says

DEC 5 1941

NEW YORK. — The War department has washed its hands of the Gurdon (Camp Robinson) Ark., incident. involving a clash between Negro soldiers on maneuvers and Arkansas state troopers, the N. A. A. C. P. learned this week.

In a letter to the N. A. A. C. P., Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said: "The Judge Advocate General. after an examination of the record of the Gurdon investigation, is of the opinion that the state troopers and civilians involved in the Gurdon incident are not within the classes of persons amenable to trial by court-martial for violation of the Articles of War"

No details of the report were given.

DEC 5 1941

The N. A. A. C. P. had written to President Roosevelt asking that he charge either the War Department or the Department of Justice with the responsibility for prosecuting persons guilty of interfering with troops and their officers in pursuit of their duty.

"The War Department is without any jurisdiction to proceed against these persons," Patterson wrote.

DEC 5 1941

The department of justice claims that the state troopers were deputized by an officer in command of the Negro soldiers to stop them on the highway, and that for this reason, responsibility is with the War Department.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

FEB 13 1941

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Six members of G. A. R. whose ages total more than five centuries attended Lincoln services in Memorial hall at public library. Front, left to right: James H. Lewis, 100; Ezra Peebles, 97, and Dennis F. 94, and Milton H. Myers, 99. Rear: Albert E. Gage, 96 (left), and Russell Martin, 93.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Civil War Vet's 100 Years Old

FEB 15 1941

HARRIMAN, Tennessee—(ANP)—Residents of Brabelton, colored community near here, at the foot of Walden's Ridge, recently joined in honoring Steve Johnson, Civil War veteran and former slave, on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

Mr. Johnson and his wife, Mary, aged 87, still live in their modest tree-shaded log cabin. Although the years have dimmed the centenarian's eyesight and hearing, he can still hobble about without aid of a cane. He survived three bullet wounds in the Civil War and nine rattlesnake bites in the woods about his home, about 15 years ago.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

75 Years Ago

Black Soldiers Took Richmond

APR 12 1941

Just seventy-six years ago, April 3, 1865, the hearts of loyal Americans were thrilled by the news, "Richmond Has Fallen."

Four years of efforts, the loss of thousands of lives, the expenditure of millions of dollars, had been crowned by success. The slave-holders' Confederacy had been conquered by the armies of Grant and Sherman.

By divine Providence, Abraham Lincoln was now in position to make effective his Emancipation Proclamation, issued on January 1, 1863, as a war measure necessary to preserve the Union.

APR 12 1941

The Confederate historian, Pollard, gives the following account of the evacuation of Richmond. It may be found on page 735, Vol. 2, "The American Conflict" by Horace Greeley.

Davis Warned in Church

About 11 a.m., on Sunday, April 2, 1865, Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was handed a note, while attending church service. This message from General Lee, contained very nearly these words:

"My lines are broken in three places, Richmond must be evacuated this evening."

After stating how, upon Mr. Davis's withdrawal from church "the rumor was caught up in the streets that Richmond was to be evacuated, and was soon carried to the ends of the city," Pollard states:

APR 12 1941

"Men, women, and children, rushed from the churches, passing from lip to lip news of the impending fall of Richmond. And yet, it was difficult to believe it.—

"To look up to the calm beautiful sky of that spring day, unassailed by one single noise of battle, to watch the streets, unvexed by artillery or troops, stretching away into the quiet, hazy atmosphere, and believe that the capital of the Confederacy, so peaceful, so apparently secure, was in a few hours to be the prey of the enemy, and to be wrapped in the infernal horrors of a conflagration!

Money Destroyed

"The banks were all open, and depositors were as busy as bees removing their specie deposits; and the directors were equally active in getting off their bullion.

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars of paper money were destroyed, both State and Confederate. Night came; and with it came confusion worse confounded. There was no sleep for human eyes in Richmond that night.

"Hundreds of barrels of liquor were rolled into the streets, and the heads knocked in. The gutters ran with a liquor freshet, and the fumes filled and impregnated the air.

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"Fine cases of bottled goods were tossed into the street from third story windows. As the work progressed, some straggling soldiers, retreating through the city, managed to get hold of a quantity of the liquor. From that moment law and order ceased to exist.

Warehouses Burned

"But a more terrible element was to appear upon the scene. An order had been issued from General Ewell's headquarters to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city.

"Late in the night, Mayor Mayo had dispatched, by a committee of citizens, a remonstrance against this reckless military order, which plainly put in jeopardy the whole business portion of Richmond. Is was not heeded. The warehouses were fired.

"The scene at the commissary depot, at the head of the dock, beggared description. Hundreds of government wagons were loaded with bacon, flour and whiskey, and driven off in hot haste to join the retreating army.

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"Thronging about the depot were hundreds of men, women, and children, black and white, provided with capacious bags, baskets, tubs, buckets, tin pans, and aprons; cursing, pushing, and crowding; awaiting the throwing open of the doors, and the order for each to help himself.

City Evacuated

"About sunrise, the doors were opened to the populace; and a rush that almost seemed to carry the building off its foundation was made, and hundreds of pounds of bacon, flour, etc., were soon swept away by a clamorous crowd.

"The Union lines opposite Richmond—that is, north of the James—were held by General Godfrey Weitzel, with Kautz's Division of the 24th and Ashbourne's and Thomas's Divisions of the 25th Corps.

"About 2 a.m., on Monday, April 3, Weitzel was startled by the sound of explosions. They were fewer, nearer, and heavier, than the dull, continuous booming of cannon in the south, which had been audible throughout the previous morning.

"Lieut. J. L. DePeyster, of his staff, having ascended the signal tower, 70 feet high, at headquarters, reported on his return that he had seen a great light in the direction of Richmond, but could not determine whether that the city was on fire or not.

"Efforts were now made to capture a rebel picket; and about 3 a.m., one was clutched; who, in response to inquiries, said he belonged to the 37th Virginia artillery, but could tell neither where his regiment nor its commander then was.

Guess Confirmed

"Gen. G. F. Shepley, Weitzel's chief-of-staff, at once inferred that the rebels were evacuating Richmond—a conjecture which was verified at 3:30, by the report of a deserter; and at 4.00, a colored man drove into our lines in a buggy, who confirmed the statement.

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"Yet, the rebel works in front were so intricate, and the ground was known to be so studded with torpedoes, that it was not till after broad daylight that our soldiers went forward—Draper's black brigade in advance—over a road strewn with all manner of abandoned munitions and amid a perpetual roar of bursting shells.

"But the position of each of the abundant torpedoes planted by the rebels was indicated, for their own safety, by a little red flag, which, in the hurry of their departure, they had failed to remove; so there were few, if any, casualties.

Blacks Greet Lincoln

"The day after the fall of Richmond— April 4 — President Lincoln accompanied Admiral Porter in a gunboat up to Rockett's a mile below the city, and thence was rowed to the wharf, and walked thence, accompanied by Admiral Porter and a few sailors armed with carbines, to General Weitzel's headquarters, in the house so recently and suddenly abandoned by Jefferson Davis.

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"Recognized and stared at by all, his hearty greetings, aside from those of our soldiers, were all but confined to the blacks, who crowded in thousands to welcome and bless their emancipator."

47e-1941
The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

THE WAR OF 1861 TO 1865 WAS NOT A WAR BETWEEN the STATES BUT A CIVIL WAR!

APR 17 1941

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

By MICHAEL G. HEINTZ
Historian, Department of Ohio

APR 17 1941

1. The States never had and do not have the power to make war upon one another. Constitution of the United States, Art I, Sec. 10.

2. The Supreme Court of the United States has held in a number of cases that the war was a Civil War. Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700; White v. Hart, 13 Wall. 646; Keith v. Clark, 97 U. S. 454; Daniels v Tearney, 102 U. S. 415; and others.

3. Congress has published the record of the war in 130 volumes entitled "War of the Rebellion, Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies."

4. In the second sentence of the Gettysburg Address President Lincoln said: "Now we are engaged in a great civil war, etc."

APR 17 1941

5. Many Confederate generals, including Beauregard, Law, Joseph E Johnston, Hood, Kirby Smith, Cheatam, Imboden, Early, Wade Hampton, Basil W. Duke and others wrote articles for the Century magazine under the title, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and not one of them used the term "War Between the States."

6. A war between states as sovereignties, is usually suspended by an armistice, terminated by a treaty and followed by a proclamation by the executive authorities of the states involved, announcing to neutrals that the war is over. No such steps followed the end of the Civil War.

APR 17 1941

7. During the war, there were thirty-four stars in the United States flag, which at all times contained a star for each state in insurrection.

47e-1941

GENERAL

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

By Joseph H. Slade

JAN 23 1941

The facing of a National Crisis such as America faces today, goes without saying that nothing should be rejected that would add to its defense and secure this nation from the onslaughts of ruthless nations whose wild ambitions are being motivated only by a crave for dominion and popularity. The ability of Nero to fiddle while the gutting flames of fire laid waste the architecture and beauty of Rome does not represent the spirit of the Negro. He cannot content himself to sit supinely by in an attitude of complicency while the atmosphere of national security becomes pregnated with the penetrating fumes of uncertainty. The Negro does not have the spirit to follow the path of least resistance while his defence becomes the responsibility of someone else. Never in its history has this nation faced a greater crisis than it does to-day.

History does not record the time when this country was held in the grips of greater apprehension than today. The time has not been when more millions of dollars have been unhesitatingly poured into the channels of a National Defense Program to hurriedly supply the needs of its defense. Dangers have become so imminent that the voice asking the prophetic watchman "what of the night," brings no reply. And not-with-standing this, I am unable to fathom the reason for the effort to bar the Negro from a definite place in the defense program. The Negro has always advanced in the front ranks with those who are first to offer their service and even to sacrifice life to defend the citadel of the world's greatest Democracy. As to how nobly and fearlessly he deported himself, consult the records of his heroic contributions made in the defense of his country. It is said that the martial spirit was born in the Negro.

Is His Bravery Doubted?

As run-away slaves, they fought in Trinidad, British Guiana, and Santo Domingo. The un-mixed Negro in Haiti rose to the full dignity of a modern soldier. History does not deny that the first blood to be spilt for American liberty was the blood of Crispus Attucks upon Boston Commons. There were 36,847 Negro soldiers to sacrifice their lives in the wars of the sixties. The Negro soldier has a history for which he is justly proud.

If his bravery is doubted, trace him at Bunker Hill, Ft. Wagner, Ft. Pillow and the battle of New Orleans. When this country was called to defend its rights and protect its citizenry in the past Great War, the Negro volunteered his services, and when drafted, none went more willingly and more readily on the battle field than the Negro. Is not America the only nation that bars any of its citizens from equal opportunity in its defense program? Others came to these shores, but the Negro was born here; and Blackstone says, "The strongest claim to citizenship is birthplace." In every part of the nation the Negro has the intelligence, the bravery, and the will to join in the defense of his country.

Whether he is given equal opportunity or not, the rising dark cloud of world conflict indicates a time when color bars will be cast to the winds, when color lines will automatically be obliterated, when race hatred will no longer hang as a stone about the neck of a Great Nation, when this Nation will no longer endanger its future by allowing the mist of race discrimination to obscure its way to a day of "National Defense."

Newark, N. J.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

BLACK SOLDIERS FOUGHT IN ALL WARS BUT AMERICA FORGETS THEIR VALOR

BY J. A. ROGERS

SEP 13 1941

LAST week I wrote about the Negro in the Navy; a word this week about the Negro soldier. Whenever I think of the latter, I am always reminded of Joseph of the Bible. Joseph was a great benefactor of Egypt. Everyone sang his praises, but along came a new generation that quit forgot about him and ill-treated his people. Multiply what happened to Joseph by about ten successive generations and you'll begin to get some idea of what has happened to the Negro soldier.

Mr. Rogers

The Negro pioneer and fighter was in what is now the United States more than a century before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. He came with the Spaniards. At least one Negro, an officer, was with Ponce de Leon when he landed in Florida in 1513. With the Spaniards, Negroes traveled as far North as Virginia; as far northwest as Wichita, Kas., and as far West as California. One Negro, Estevanico, led a band of Negroes and Indians and discovered Arizona and New Mexico in 1537, and lost his life in a fight with the Indians, all of this more than eighty years before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers.

NEGROES AIDED DUTCH

Negroes also came with the French and the Dutch. They were probably in New York before the arrival of the Pilgrims; they certainly were there soon after 1620, helping the Dutch to build what is now the largest and most important city in the world.

LATER the Negro soldier helped the English against the Indians; the Spaniards against the French; the French against the English; the Spaniards against the English; and so on, but always contributing to the opening-up and deevlopment of this nation. In a great battle fought by the English against the French at Lake George, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1755, we read in the colonial documents of New York, "Our Blacks behaved better than the Whites."

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

Came the Revolution, and we find a Negro, Crispus Attucks, the first to lay down his life in the cause of American independence. A monument with his name on Boston Common bears this quotation from Daniel Webster, "From that moment we may date the severance of the British Empire." When the first blow was struck in battle the Negro was there also. Peter Salem, a Negro, saved the day at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775, when he killed the British commander, Major Pitcairn, at the exact moment when Pitcairn felt sure of victory.

SEP 3 1941

THEN came a most amazing turn. George Washington, to please the slaveholders, issued an order Nov. 12, 1775, that "Neither Negroes nor boys unable to bear arms, nor old men . . are to be enlisted." But they simply couldn't get along without the blacks. A year or so later we find General Schuyler of New York, complaining that the whites wouldn't enlist. Schuyler, whose army was composed of one-third Negro slaves, wrote: "Is it consistent with the sons of freedom to trust their all to be defended by slaves?" Certain white men, afraid to risk their lives, would send Negroes to take their place.

Oct. 3, 1777, said of the American army: "No regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance, and amongst them are able-bodied, strong and brave fellows."

It was a regiment of ex-slaves, freed at $120 each, that won the Battle of Rhode Island Aug. 29, 1778, which Lafayette called "the best fought action of the whole war." Without the Negro soldier America might not have won her independence when she did.

PRAISED BY JACKSON

Come now to 1814. I can touch only on the barest details as the whole story would fill a big book. General Jackson said to the Negro soldiers who saved the day at New Orleans (Sept. 21, 1814): "The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of America shall applaud your valor as your general now praises your ardor."

And so on to the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln, like George Washington, also announced that Negroes would not be used as soldiers. But again the Negroes were indispensable and we find Lincoln, himself, saying emphatically four times that without the Negro soldier, the war could not be won. "Without the Negro soldier," he says, "it will be impossible to save the Union. Throw away the aid of the Negro," he said, "and the Union goes with it." That is, if we are to accept Lincoln's words there would be no United States now but for the Negro soldier.

DEEDS FORGOTTEN

But soon after the Civil War another generation arose that knew not Joseph. Came the Spanish-American War and the Negro distinguished himself again, only to be forgotten once more. Then came the clash on the Mexican border in June, 1916, and again the nation resounded with praise for the Negro soldier. The Negro dead of Carrizal were buried with great ceremony at Arlington July 15, 1916. But a little over a year later, during the World War, we find an order being issued from AEF headquarters in France, stabbing the Negroes in the back. This order advised the French not to fraternize with Negroes, nor the French officers to praise the Negro troops too highly lest they offend the white Americans.

Incredible but true.

IN 1918 when the Negroes came home, they were again lauded to the skies but a few months later some of the Negro veterans had to defend themselves from white mobs, even in the capital of the nation.

As for decorations, the Negroes have won them galore. Forty-one have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, which means that because of their color they had to "super-distinguish" themselves. Now comes the disgraceful treatment of the Negro soldiers in the Southern army camps. Search the pages of history as you will, you'll find no example of baser ingratitude than America's treatment of her black defenders and benefactors.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGROES AND DEFENSE

JAN 10 1941

By Metz T. P. Lochard

The attitude of the Negro toward national defense and the European war must be examined in the light of a growing, subtle nationalism that conditions the thought-process of the leadership of America's thirteen million blacks. Unable to integrate himself fully into the social and economic pattern of American culture, the Negro has attempted to formulate a doctrine of separatism as a rational escape from the rigors of race prejudice and discrimination. The very nature of the social situation has forced him into acceptance of the fallacy that his people are a "nation within a nation." This may explain why the strident cry for national preparedness leaves him unresponsive; he fears that he may be unable to exact appreciable guaranties from the national government as a condition for his support. His habitual emotionalism is conspicuously restrained in the midst of a contagious war hysteria.

The Negro is nevertheless fully aware of the dangers that threaten democracy, and he is not disposed to minimize the gravity of the circumstances that call for defense and unity as measures of national security. Isolationist propaganda has had no effect on him. He believes in some form of intervention in the European war as an inescapable alternative to actual engagement. Aid to Britian is conceived to be a necessary expedient in the present emergency, though the Negro nurses no inborn love for England. The unmitigated exploitation of black labor in the Crown-colonies in Africa, the suppression of fundamental political rights in the West Indies, the refusal of the Secretary for the Colonies to place before the British Parliament the aspirations of the natives of West Africa with respect to universal education, political suffrage, and abolition of child labor—these and many other instances of rapacity and imperialism have not endeared Britain to the hearts of black men. Realizing, however, that the fall of England, in this crisis, cannot but foreshadow a total eclipse of democracy and of representative government, the Negro is willing to cast aside his traditional Anglophobia.

More than any other racial minority, Negroes have a stake in democracy. Under a system in which they could not [illegible] the power of the ballot they would lose every vestige of human rights. Certainly they could cherish no hope in a fascist society that relegated them to the status of "auxiliary" or "subhuman" race, as Hitler puts it in "Mein Kampf." The Italian invasion of peaceful Ethiopia and the ruthless dismemberment of that last independent African kingdom in 1935, the recent expulsion of all people of African descent from German-occupied France, the Nazis' destruction of all French monuments to black soldiers as "insults to the dignity of the white race" have thoroughly awakened the Negro masses to the dangers of fascism. While the absorption of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium excited little emotional feeling among American Negroes, the invasion of France brought quite a different reaction. For France, with its historic declaration of the Rights of Men, with its traditional liberalism and racial tolerance was, in the sight of all black men, the living symbol of democracy.

The Negro sees in the conflict between fascism and democracy a serious challenge to those political principles through which he has been hoisted out of chattel slavery and through which true social justice may eventually be attained in America. He recognizes, therefore, that the present emergency imposes upon his race the necessity of retreating from the untenable position of a "nation within a nation." But if he is willing to forgo the defensive attitude into which he has been forced, he does so in order to secure a more equitable participation in the affairs of this republic. The determination not to surrender his democratic rights even under the stress of a national emergency is based upon past experience.

In October, 1918, a month before the signing of the Armistice, the War Department sent Dr. Robert R. Moton—the late principal of Tuskegee Institute—to France to advise Negro soldiers who had had a glimpse of real democracy not to press the government upon their return for extension of hard-earned democratic rights. In fact, Secretary Baker informed Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, then editor of the **Crisis**, "We are not trying by this war to settle the Negro problem."

The Negro problem is a major problem of American democracy. If the black man is called upon to defend this democracy, he has a legitimate claim to those rights which are guaranteed by the fundamental laws of the form of political government which he is urged to protect. If this be an incorrect view, the Negro has no reason, except human compassion, to be exercised about a war fought by white folk, for the exclusive benefit and glorification of white folk. He should be given the unconditional choice between fighting as a slave for the perpetuity of a nefarious system and fighting as a free man for free institutions.

In 1917 the War Department, after tenaciously refusing to train Negro officers in established military centers, finally provided, upon the plea of Joel Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a Jim Crow officers' training camp at Des Moines, Iowa. The man eminently qualified to head this camp was Charles Young, a black man, then lieutenant colonel in the regular United States army. He had a splendid army record. He had accompanied General Pershing in the Mexican foray and received high commendation from the man who later became commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force. He was in good health, and only forty-nine years of age. In the accelerated [illegible] of wartime promotion he would have attained the rank of a general in the army by 1918. But a black general in the United States army was too much of a nightmare for the brass hats in Washington.

JAN 10 1941

The Des Moines camp was established in May. When Young came up in June for examination for promotion to a colonelcy, the medical board retired him for "high blood pressure." An entire corps of white officers was appointed to train the colored cadets.

Fear of a repetition of a chain of ugly incidents led recently to a White House conference at which Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and T. Arnold Hill of the National Youth Administration submitted a seven-point memorandum to President Roosevelt. The memorandum urged that Negroes be used as reserve officers and that the same training opportunities be given to Negroes as to others. It requested that existing units of the army be required to accept officers and enlisted personnel on the basis of ability instead of race or color. It asked for the abolition of racial discrimination in the navy and recommended the appointment of competent Negro civilians as assistants to the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Some of these requests have been granted, but in the main the War and Navy departments are still clinging to their policy of discrimination—a policy based on traditions of caste and social life in a professional army and navy.

In the hope of lifting his status beyond the limitations of a theoretical citizenship, the Negro has made sacrificial offerings in every major struggle in which this nation has been engaged. Four thousand Negro soldiers served with the Continental army during the American Revolution. Andrew Jackson had no compunction about mobilizing black men in the War of 1812. He said in his proclamation to them, "Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which your country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend your most inestimable blessing." Some 178,000 Negroes served in the Civil War. Black troops acquitted themselves creditably at Las Sussinas, El Caney, and San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War. Of the 400,000 Negro soldiers mobilized for action during the first World War, 40,000 were on the firing line.

Despite this impressive record black men are still discriminated against in the caste-ridden United States army. Not a single Negro officer is on duty with regular-army troops. Not a single Negro reserve officer is serving in the regular army. Under the Thomason Act Congress this year made provision in its regular appropriation for training 650 reserve officers, drawn from schools and colleges, with units of the regular army. Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Wilberforce University in Ohio are two Negro institutions with senior ROTC units. The War Department has completely ignored them.

The only Negro troops in the United States army with full combat status are in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, which have distinguished themselves in many engagements, are serving in training schools as laborers and personal servants. At present, of the total strength of 229,636 officers and enlisted men only 4,451 are Negroes. There are fewer Negro troops in the National Guard today than there were on the eve of the first World War. The first separate Negro battalion of the 372d Infantry, assigned to the District of Columbia, is kept on a skeleton basis with only Company A mustered in and that company denied the facilities of training and housing. Companies in Tennessee and Connecticut have been dissolved. The Negro citizens of West Virginia have been attempting to form a National Guard regiment in their state but have had so far, no success. In the case of an established battalion in New Jersey, the War Department has flatly refused to grant it federal status.

JAN 10 1941

According to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, the National Guard has a shortage of men. Yet the army refused to take additional Negro units, which could have been inducted into the service in the new categories required in the program of expansion. All these facts and figures were presented recently to the House Subcommittee on Military Affairs by two eminent Negro scholars—Dr. Rayford Logan, of the Department of History of Howard University, and Dr. Charles Houston, former dean of the Howard Law School.

On June 5, 1939, the Secretary of War, testifying before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, stated that the War Department was studying ways to provide training for Negro pilots. As yet no Negro is being trained for service in the army air corps as either a flying cadet or an enlisted mechanic. The Secretary of War designated a school at Glenfield, Ill., but the War Department has refused to accept Negroes in that corps. On October 11, Garland F. Pinkston, a Negro, received the following letter signed by Herbert M. West, Jr., First Lieutenant, United States Air Corps, Recorder:

Dear Sir: Through the most unfortunate circumstances, your application was allowed to be completed because of our ignorance of your race. At the present time the United States army is not training any except members of the white race for duty as pilots of military aircraft.

Thirteen million Negroes, representing a vast reservoir of possible war material, are being ignored and in some instances openly humiliated. It is therefore not surprising that Negro citizens are without enthusiasm for national defense. They can have no faith in the leadership of an army or a navy that denies them the right to serve their country on an equal footing with other citizens.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WPA To Feature Role Of Negro In National Defense Since 1619

FEB 6 1941

The role of the American Negro in the building of American democracy will be featured in a series of activities that will be conducted by leaders of the WPA Education-Recreation Program beginning February 9, as Philadelphia's contribution to national Negro History Week."

Dr. Lewis Rohrbaugh, supervisor of the WPA Education-Recreation Program, announced today the programs will include the artistic, literary and militaristic contributions of the Negro race from 1619 to the present day.

Sunday evening, February 9, "The Spirit of Crispus Attucks," a one-act play featuring the sacrifices made by Attucks, the martyr, for more than three million fellow-Americans during the Revolution, will be dramatized by a white and colored cast at the St. Ignatius Recreation Center, 640 N. 43rd street, at 8.30 P. M.

TO SPEAK ON WOMEN

Included on the evening's program will be remarks by Mrs. Celestine Fulchon, a member of the Martha Washington School faculty. Mrs. Fulchone has chosen for her topic, "The Negro Woman's Contribution to Society." Martin Fields and Hazel Curry will render two musical selections.

FEB 6 1941

Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter, director of the National Youth Administration choral ensemble, will participate on the program. Charles Shorter, a representative from the Armstrong Association, and Henry Ferris, Jr., an official from the WPA Education-Recreation Program will speak of Negro life, contribution and activities.

On February 11, a program that includes the combined efforts of three schools and two recreation centers, will be conducted on the stage of the Barratt Jr. High School, 16th and Wharton streets, at 8 P. M.

TO SING BALLADS

The Amalgamated Chorus, consisting of one hundred voices, will sing "Ballads for America,' a stirring song of American life that includes all of her people from its birth to the present day as a feature on the Barratt School Negro History Week Program.

Carl F. Wise, chairman of the advisory council of the WPA Education-Recreation Program, will preside. Wise will also present James Lewis, principal of the night school at Barratt, who will in turn welcome the group attending the observance.

Additional speakers and renditions on the "Negro History Week" program will include Dr. Lewis Rohrbaugh, supervisor of the WPA Education-Recreation Program, Miss Ruth Wanger, principal of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls, the combined choral group of 25 voices under the directorship of Norman Lee, and a pageant by pupils from the Smith School, supervised by N. Johnson.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

APR 12 1941

It is impossible to take note of all the great parts the Negro has played in wars of the United States; only the most important ones will be mentioned.

When American and British soldiers were fighting in Boston in the Revolutionary War there were three Americans shot, the first to die was a Negro named Crispus Attucks. In the battle of Bunker Hill the British were fighting a great battle when a Negro Peter Salem rushed foward and shot the British General in the breast. When America was trying to capture General Prescott, a Negro captured him in bed while the troops were at rest. This Negro was named Prince.

In the war of 1812, Andrew Jackson was in command of an army in Mobile. The British soldiers were charged with retreating when a Negro named Jeffe himself as head of the army and rallied them to charge. This gave Jackson a steadfast affection toward the Negroes, and when he was about to begin the battle of New Orleans, Jackson called on the Negroes for assistance. He addressed them in words to express his feelings toward their courage. "Soldiers I collect you to arms, I expect much of you, I know you can endure thee hardships of war and Ibelieve you love this land and like ourselves, you are willing to help protect that which is most dear to man", the part the Negroe played in the battle of New Orleans was distinguished.

The Negroes were distinguished for their fine heroism in the civil war by their courage at Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Fort Pillow and around Petersburg. At Port Hudson, a Negro was placed in head of a small army. They could not be too successful because they had to cross a large body of water that was impssible without a boat However they made several attemps that marked their courage.

General Dwight spoke of Negro troops not as men but as something more than men. When the Navy flag was shot to pieces and splattered with blood, as a Negro soldier said. "Captain, I'll go and bring our flag or report to God the reason why". When the Confederate were found conspicious in an attempt to attack Fort Waynes American troops, mostly of Negroes traveled through hunger, thirst, storms and agony for two days and nights to be on time when the battle began the next day. The man that was carrying the flag was shot; a Negro quickly seized the flag from the fallen Captains hand and borne it off the field saying, "The old flag never touch the ground".

At Fort Pillow the two armies were weak when the northern army dug a trench one hundred and fifty yards long, and filled it with explosives and set fire to it. The courage of the Negroes had much to do with Capt. Burnside wanting to place the Negro troop at the head of the force.

Later, Gen. Grant made remarks of the Negroes courage in the Civil War.

APR 12 1941

No word can better sum up the position of the Negro than those of Dr. B. T. Washington, "When the long memorial struggle came between the North and the South, the Negro knew that victory on one side meant freedom and liberty while to lose meant a continuation of slavery with a full knowledge of this problem. The Negroes were faithful until the Civil War ended We alwavs find the Negroes choosing the better part.

Alma Hodges, 10th grade
St. George Jr. High School
St. George, S. C.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negro and National Defense

(Editor's Note: The following is the radio address of the Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, delivered last Tuesday on the "Negro and the Army" program over NBC, and emanating from New York.)

AUG 24 1941

This is every American's emergency. It is no more particular than a hurricane or a blizzard. There is nothing exclusive about it. There is nothing exclusive about the war that is flaming in three continents. Let me remind you that an aerial bomb draws no color line.

On June 25th President Roosevelt issued an executive order declaring (and I quote) "it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Let us look for a moment at the Negro's contribution to the defense effort. There are 70,000 Negroes in the Army, including more than 400 commissioned officers. Fifty-six nurses are now being selected for the Army Nurse Corps. The Army's Chief of Staff, General Marshal ,enjoys the confidence of these soldiers as he does all our soldiers, and I can assure you that he reciprocates that confidence. For the first time in American history there is a Negro brigadier general, General Benjamin O. Davis. Negro officers are being assigne dto the 9th Pursuit Squadron of the Air Corps. That squadron, comprising 45 officers and 390 enlisted men, now in training at Chanute Field, Illinois, will have an air base near Tuskegee, Ala., which has been designed by a Negro architect and is being constructed by a Negro contractor. The Tuskegee base, 1,700 acres in extent, will be the rome field of the only tactical Air Corps unit stationed in Alabama. We also have a Negro unit with tanks. And we have Negro units in every branch of the service, units which are making a fine record and of which every American, white or colored, may well be proud.

This is a national crisis. America needs every element of her population, and every element of her population needs America. This is a moment when our common danger is of so much more importance than any differences among us that all of our thoughts and all of our actions must be concentrated on the national necessity.

AUG 24 1941

I wat to emphasize the great opportunity—yes, the duty, which the emergency affords the average citizen, white or colored, of getting acquainted with our new Army. The army itself is made up largely of average citizens. Everyone can help to make life more pleasant for the men who constitute it, particularly when they are on leave in or passing through the larger cities. The civilian population of the South and Southwest can be especially helpful in such a collaboration, since the preponderance of our military population is in that area.

No one dare question the Negro citizen's loyalty, and none dare question his courage—such courage as in 1918 too Private John Baker, with two fingers of his right hand shot off, through three hundred yards of heavy machine-gun fire to deliver an urgent message to his commanding officer; such courage as impelled Private Arthur Johnson, struck by a shell fragment, to carry a more grievously wounded comrade a mile on his back to a first-aid station; such courage as led Private Bruce Stoney two-hundred yards out into No Man's Land under heavy fire to rescue a wounded officer lying there; such courage as drew Corporal Sandy Jones, company clerk, up to the front line when he learned that all his officers had become casualties, where he took command of the scattered elements of his unit and reorganized them. Each of these is an authentic instance of officially recorded valor by a Negro soldier. They have been chosen at random from the list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross during the World War and there are many more.

AUG 24 1941

There are less spectacular, but just as genuine, examples of courage today. Sergeant Samuel F. Baker, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, kept a fire hose playing on drums bulging with hot oil and ready to explode, during a

recent fire at that post. He approached within fifteen feet of the death-laden containers and stood his ground despite the danger and the raging heat until he brought the fire under control. For this gallant exploit he received the Soldier's Medal. Private Robert Mobely, stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., swam out into the deep water of Big Piney river to rescue a comrade drowning, and for this feat his commanding officer has recommended him for the Sodier's Medal. Negro soldiers are making a fine record in efficiency and safety in the handling of live shells in our ordnance depots.

It is my privilege this evening to bring to you a message from General Pershing, who will celebrate his eighty-first birthday next month, but who still puts the safety and security of his country before everything else and who may well be called the father of national defense.

General Pershing writes:

"I am pleased to state that my own experience with Negro troops has left with me a favorable impression of their soldierly qualities and efficiency. The old 10th Cavalry, a colored regiment with which I served in Cuba, acquitted itself with distinction, and our colored troops in France during the World War gave a good account of themselves and contributed to the success of the A. E. F. The following extract from a telegram I sent the War Department in June, 1918, testifies to the splendid spirit found prevalent among them:

"'Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has aroused fine spirit of emulation among the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do'."

There speaks an American soldier who knows American soldiers. And tonight all America salutes the colored American, and the part which he is so effectively and so loyally playing to protect our common country.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Plans For Negro Division At Fort Huachuca Revealed

DEC 10 1941

Negro Editors Of Nation Get Information From Gen. Marshall

DEC 10 1941

War Department To Increase Senior ROTC Camps; Says Opportunities Plentiful For Negro Officers.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—An entire Negro division will be formed in the spring at Fort Huachuca, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army, Monday told a group of Negro editors as the nation began on all-out effort to defeat the Japanese empire.

DEC 10 1941

A conference of Negro editors had been called by the War Department for Monday to bring into the open any question of differences in policy between army officials and leaders of the colored press. Ironically enough it was held the day after the nation had been shocked into unity through the sudden attack on American possessions in the Pacific.

GREAT EMERGENCY

His appearance and words gravely solemn, Gen. Marshall told the conference that the country was in a serious state as a result of the Japanese declaration of war and attack, saying "This is a great emergency".

The general blasted attacks on democracy and said the suddeness of the Japanese attack was as predicted by army officers. The problem of the war department is to organize an efficient and effective body of troops in the shortest possible time, he declared, adding that many complicating factors arise in this program.

DEC 10 194

In addition to the contemplated Negro division, the chief of staff said the number of senior ROTC training camps will be increased with three more schools to be used. Both Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis and Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, were praised by Gen. Marshall for their helpful attitude and work in solving the problems which have arisen.

EDITORS PRESENT

DEC 10 1941

Judge Hastie opened the conference attended by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, P. D. Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier; William Walker of the Cleveland Call Post, Eugene Rhodes and Eustace Gay of the Philadelphia Tribune, Chester Franklin of the Kansas City Call, C. C. DeJoie and J. M. Ellison of the Louisiana Weekly, Ralph Matthews and Ollie Stewart of the Afro-American, Harry Webber of the Newark Herald, P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Roy Wilkins of the Crisis, A. C. McNeal of the Chicago Defender, Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, Louis Lautier, and Alvin White and Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press.

Col. Householder of the Adjutant General's office spoke on the problems of that office which acts as general manager for the army. This division handles all problems, compliants and such. He declared opportunities plentiful for Negro officers the same as for white officers. The war department did not make the policies which obtain in the operation of the army, he pointed out. Therefore it is not supposed to change these policies which affect racial divisions and such. "The army is not a sociological laboratory. It operates on the board principles evolved through years relating to all persons in the service. Negro papers are alert to the events which affect Negro life and are not to be blamed for their interest in the welfare of the Negro soldiers", Col. Householder said.

GEN. DAVIS HEARD

Others told of the morale division of the army. Gen. Davis spoke on the Inspector General's office to which he is attached. Inspections were made at Ft. Dustis, Camp Lee, Savannah Ordnance field, Fort Sheridan, Fort Dix, Camp Davis, Fort Bragg and at Tuskegee, in all of which he participated. His office has to do with inspection of organization and personnel, to ascertain the numerical strength of men and officers, buildings and grounds, actual housing of men, comfort of accommodations, food and preparation, emphasis on quality and quantity; property, appraisal of suitability and fitness of officers and men and morale. Every camp showed a proper place for complaints and are carefully heard.

"The first colored selectees inducted into service were subjected to propaganda to make them dissatisfied under any circumstance", Gen. Davis asserted. Officers new to the service did not know their full responsibilities. As they learn conditions grow better. The army in the field today is better housed, better fed than in any time in my 43 years of service. Much unrest and dissatisfaction seems to have disappeared. The morale of the army is relatively high and constantly improving as officers learn their duties. There has never been any question as to the morale and conduct of the old soldiers, it is the selectees who have been persuaded otherwise. It is the purpose of the inspector general to obtain all facts in investigations and to present them fairly after carefully analyzing them and administer justice to all concerned.

Most of the debate occurred at the afternoon session having to do with the policies practiced through the office of the adjutant general, since that office is charged with the administration of all affairs with which the Negro is concerned. Dinner closed the first day's session. A field demonstration was held at Fort Belvoir Tuesday. Colored non commissioned officers on duty in war department directed groups. Solemnity marked entire proceedings.

47e-1 941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Salute to Negro Troops Will Honor Heroic Traditions Beginning in '76

DEC 7 - 1941

By Eugene Gordon

There were something like 35 Negro soldiers in Revolutionary War regiments. George Washington's immediate command, on Aug. 24, 1778, had 775 Negroes. In all, there were about 3,000 Negroes fighting for the right of America to be a free and independent nation.

Nor should we forget that a Negro had already died—Crispus Attucks, on March 5th, eight years earlier, in a hail of bullets from invading Red Coats' guns. He was indeed, the first American to die for his country's freedom.

Thus the beginning of the Negro American's part in the armed forces of this country. From that time right up to the present, Negro soldiers and sailors have served America with distinction. In the War of 1812, "They seemed to be absolutely insensible to danger," Commodore Perry said of Negro sailors in the Battle of Lake Erie. The Negro people have that same deep patriotism in their desire to defeat Hitler.

ACKNOWLEDGED HEROES

It is well to keep in mind the fact that Negro sailors were acknowledged heroes in the Battle of Lake Erie and in other early battles. Since that time, however, some progress has been made with reference to the inclusion of Negroes in the Armed forces of the nation. Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr., appointed by President Roosevelt is the first Negro General in the history of the United States.

In view of the heroic abilities of the Negro in previous battles to save the nation, the discrimination which still exists against them in the army and navy stands out today as hampering the contributions of the Negro Americans to the common task of defeating Hitler.

The point of mentioning all these things now is that a deserved salute to Negro troops is in preparation. It is, specifically, a program arranged by the State, Screen, Radio and Arts Division of Fight for Freedom, Inc., and the Council on Negro Culture, aimed at honoring those Negroes who have defended American democracy from the beginning of our country. This program, called Salute to Negro Troops, has the full support of the United Service Organizations.

The Council on Negro Culture is doing most of the hard preliminary work. Fight For Freedom, Inc. through the prestige of its membership and connections, has already sold blocks of high - priced tickets and has helped to line up one of the most dazzling arrays of stage, screen and radio stars ever seen in New York.

The tentative date for the Salute to Negro Troops is Saturday evening, January 3rd. The place is, tentatively the Golden Gate Ballroom, 140th St. and Lenox Ave.

NEGRO CULTURE

The Council on Negro Culture was formed, according to John Velasco in a press interview last week, "to forster and promote the best of Negro culture in art, music, literature and theatre, and to present it to the broadest possible audiences." Mr. Velasco is a member of the arrangements committee of the Salute to Negro Troops program. He has staged numerous pageants based on Negro achievements.

Mr. Velasco went on:

"There has always been a need for an organization like the Council on Negro Culture, because, in the first place, the cultural traditions and contributions of the Negro to American democracy have long been portrayed by writers, scenarists, producers, composers and artists, through both ignorance and prejudice. There has been, in the second place, too little recognition of the increasing contributions of the Negro to the larger flow of American culture."

This lack of correct interpretation, said Mr. Velasco, "has resulted not only in serious intellectual misconceptions on the part of the American public, but has also worked severe economic hardships and creative frustrations on some of our most talented artists."

A third reason why a Council on Negro Culture is needed is that the press, the radio, the screen and the stage, Velasco declared, "can play a major part in the effort to help the Negro achieve his full emancipation as guaranteed within the framework of American democracy and the Constitution."

AMERICAN DEFENSE

In the fourth place, he asserted Negro culture has always reflected "the most democratic thought in America" and is thereby "one of our greatest strongholds in the defense of America."

In addition to preparing the pageant, Salute to Negro Troops, the Council is establishing the James Reece Europe Fund for cultural activities involving Negro service men. Proceeds of that program will go to the Europe fund and to Fight for Freedom, Inc. After the Golden Gate Ballroom presentation the pageant will be taken by the Council on a tour of other centers of Negro population. The Council's future program includes art exhibits, theatrical and radio presentations, lectures and forums and a bulletin of cultural activities.

"This pageant will show what the Negro people's contributions have been in the building of democracy in this country," Mr. Velasco said, "with especial emphasis on the role of the Negro in this nation's wars. To the Negro people themselves," he added, Salute to Negro Troops "will re-evaluate their achievements and point out the necessity of fighting to keep what we already have while improving present conditions."

IMPOSING LIST

Carlton Moss, noted for past performances in this field, and David Wolff, radio writer, created the script for the pageant. Robert Gordon, who staged Pins and Needles, will stage Salute to Negro Troops. Velasco is in charge of production. It will have 20 speaking parts.

Players include Maurice Ellis, a radio actor whose fine reputation began with his performance in the WPA Macbeth and was enhanced by what he did in the Hot Mikado and Cabin in the Sky; Charles Perry, of the Almanac Players; Earl Sydnor, formerly in Two on an Island and Cabin in the Sky; Eric Burroughs, of the WPA Macbeth. Leonard DuPaur's noted choir will sing, and, following the pageant, stars of Broadway shows will come in and do parts written especially for them in a revue. There will be general dancing and a cabaret.

Two prominent speakers will appear on that program.

There has never been a more imposing list of sponsors. We'll begin with the arrangements committee, of which Mrs. Reginia R. Andrews, wife of Assemblyman Andrews, is chairman. Members include Burgess Meredith, movie star, Hazel Scott, star pianist at Cafe Society and John Hammond, critic of swing music.

Supporters of Salute to Negro Troops from Fight for Freedom Inc., include Helen Hayes, actress, a chairman; and Maxwell Anderson playwright; Tallulah Bankhead Ethel Barrymore, Lynn Fontanne Ethel Merman, Merle Oberon, actresses; Jack Benny, radio comedian; Melvyn Douglas, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Humphrey Bogart, Franchot Tone, movie actors; John Mason Brown, play critic; Major George Fielding Eliot, military writer. There are perhaps a hundred or more others from Fight for Freedom, Inc., just as famous.

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Some of those from the other side of the sponsorship—from the Council on Negro Culture—include Stella Garvin, chairman of the Council; Romare Beardon, painter; Waring Cuney, poet; Canada Lee, star of Native Son; Hazel Scott; Bill Chase, drama critic; Duke Ellington, composer and orchestra leader; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, director of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and Art, New York Public Library; Paul Robeson, world-famous singer and actor; Bill Robinson, dancer; Walter White and Roy Wilkins, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Orson Welles, noted director and actor; Richard Wright, author.

And Honorary Chairmen of Salute to Negro Troops:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Governor Herbert H. Lehman; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune (National Youth Administration); Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Councilman-elect.

47e-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEN SOUTHERN CASE 'BOBS UP' ONCE MORE

JAN 18 1941

Soldier Who Was Given "Dishonorable Discharge" For Killing In France Has a Persistent Senator Aiding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16—Persisting in her effort, Senator Hattie W. Caraway, Democrat of Arkansas, re-introduced in the Seventy-seventh Congress, a bill she has been seeking to have enacted by every Congress from the Seventy-fourth.

The measure provides that Benjamin H. Southern, white, shall be considered to have been honorably discharged from the United States Army on March 31, 1919, when he was dishonorably discharged and placed in confinement at the prison camp at Gievres, France.

SHOT AND KILLED RACE SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Southern shot and killed a colored soldier at Montmoir, France, Jan. 8, 1919, as result of an altercation between a group of white and a group of colored soldiers. In the altercation, he drew his automatic pistol and fired into the group of colored soldiers.

Ill feeling is said to have been engendered between white and colored soldiers in the vicinity of St. Nazaire, near which Montmoir is located, because of an influx of French white women, who paid considerable attention to colored American soldiers.

Southern was found guilty of violation of the ninety-third article of war by a general court martial for killing the colored soldier. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for seven years.

He arrived in the United States from France on June 26, 1919, as a general prisoner and was sent to Fort Jay, New York, and from there to the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he was received on July 2, 1919.

So much of his sentence as exceeded five years was remitted by direction of President Wilson on November 17, 1919. He was released on home parole on December 16, 1920, and on November 15, 1922, was released from the parole and relieved from further amenability to the prison authorities.

Mobile, Ala., Register
March 30, 1941

Negro War Veterans To Meet Tomorrow

A mass meeting of the colored World War Veterans will be held at the former hall of the American Hook & Ladder Company No. 14, at Kennedy Street near Congress Street, Monday night, March 31, at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to attend.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
October 21, 1941

Negro Armistice Rally to Feature Gold Star Mothers

Negro veterans of the World war of Spatarnburg and surrounding counties are planning to celebrate Armistice Day, Nov. 11, with a rally in this city, to be marked by a gathering of Gold Star mothers of this section, it was announced today by M. J. Foster, chairman of the committee in charge of the program.

Among those to attend the meeting will be a widely known Gold Star mother, Matilda Griffin of Columbia, who lost two sons in the war, and who has long been a leader in negro Gold Star mother affairs of the state.

She has asked all other mothers whose sons fell in the war to plan to attend and participate in the program. In order that plans for the function can be completed promptly, she has requested that these mothers write her at 1319 Heidt street in Columbia or that they notify M. J. Porter at 325 Dean street, Spartanburg, of their intention to take part in the rally.

WORLD WAR

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

NAZIS ARE RACE HATERS BUT KAISER HAD COLORED ARMY OFFICERS

BY J. A. ROGERS

J. H. JENKINS of Washington, D. C., writes me as follows: "I was interested in reading your article in which you stated that now and then you chance upon a Negro who wishes a German victory. I feel, however, that if you analyze his psychological process you'll find that his is not really a desire for a German victory but rather a desire to see England suffer. Your description of English discriminatory tactics in Egypt together with various reports of English discrimination against darker peoples, prompts this trend of thought, I feel.

Mr. Rogers

"In the eyes of many they are happy to see an enemy suffer who has beaten them for years and take a chance on a possible greater enemy, who, as you state, may rob them 'wholesale.' This trend to me at least appears understandable.

SEEK HITLER'S ATTIUDE

"WHAT IN reality is Hitler's attitude towards darker peoples When as he does in Mein Kampf describes them as half-apes does he refer to cultured American Negroes whom he has never known or to African savages in the raw? Why could photographs of black athletes talking to German girls openly on a beach in Germany appear in Flash Magazine (colored). This and other one of the athletes (black) walking along a road in Hitler's town with a German girl also appeared about a year ago.

"Why does Hitler line up with dark Japanese? And remembeer the Japs are no fools in lining up with anyone with ulterior motives. Is he willing to see Asia for Asiatics as opposed to England who has reportedly in the past established parks in Shanghai with signs excluding Chinese? Isn't Hitler's racial theory really directed against the Jews whom he hates? Please answer these questions in your column. I am not pro-anything. I wish to know the truth."

THIS LETTER, in my opinion, depicts the state of mind of many Negroes. They are watching the spectacle of two of their enemies destroying each other and wonders which side they must back.

GERMAN SUPERIORITY

The German, as I knew him in his own country, was free from color prejudice. The English were in the Royal Air Force, who train side by side with the white men. The Crisis and The Courier recently had pictures of the same.

However, the creed of the Nazi party, and that does not always reflect the German mind, **is distinctly anti-Negro. Indeed, the Nazi creed is that Germans are not only superior to Negroes and Jews but to all other whites.**

Sometime ago I said in this column that a friend of mine told me that he saw mulattoes in the German army. It now turns out that they must have been white Negroid looking Germans, who had tanned themselves in the sun. I have seen these Germans in their native land, themselves in the sun, they were indistinguishable in color from Negroes.

IN ANY CASE George S. Schuyler wrote, at the time, to the German Bureau of Information, New York City, and the reply was "The German Draft Law makes it impossible that mulatto soldiers are enrolled in the German army."

NEGROES IN ARMY

However, that does not mean that German mulattoes of military age, and there must be a few hundred of them, would be exempt from military service. No, they would ratther be used in the labor battalions, or in dirty work around the camps.

In the war of 1914, however, it was different. There were some Negroes in the Germany army, and a Negro officer or two. The Kaiser, who was an angel of mercy compared to Hitler, and who was very kind to Negroes, had two Cameroon Negroes in his bodyguard, one of whom, Hari Mambo, I knew personally. The bandmaster of his favorite regiment, Sabac-el-Cher, was a Negro, born in the Royal Palace; while, as I have shown in my "100 Amazing Facts About The Negro," another Negro, Henri Noel, born in Africa and adopted as a son by the Kaiser's grandfather, William I, was an officer in the German army. He was wounded in battle, became an invalid and the present ex-Kaiser cared for him tenderly until his death in 1931.

AS FOR THE British Army, Negroes are enrolled, not only in the labor battalion but as fighting men. And there are now Negro flyers

47e-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Soldiers Court-Martialled In 1918 Are Still Being Kept In Federal Prisons; War Department Won't Even Tell How Many Negroes Are Still Languishing In Jail

A large group of Negro and white citizens will meet at the New York Urban League, 202 W. 136th street, on Wednesday evening, September 17, to form a national committee to work for the freedom of all soldiers who were court-martialed during the World War and are still in prison. A score or more of these soldiers are Negroes.

According to Nat J. Humphries, executive secretary of the Welfare Equity Association, a Negro organization devoted to prison welfare, his association has been trying for almost a year to obtain from the Department of Justice and the War Department information about those soldiers still serving court-martial sentences from the last war.

When no reply was received from any of its letters, the association secured the aid of Congressman Vito Marcantino who received a reply from Secretary of War Stimson stating:

"The data requested is not available in assembled form. To gather it would require extensive research in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, the Office of the Adjutant General, and the Department of Justice. Under existing conditions it is regarded as unwise to add so considerable a task to the already heavy demands upon the War Department staff without some showing that it is necessary to do so in the public interest."

A case, which has been under a two-year investigation by the Association's officers is that of a Negro soldier who has already spent 23 years of a life sentence on an alleged framed-up charge of rape because a French woman had had voluntary relations with him.

According to Mr. Humphries," this soldier was court-martialed by Southern officers in France in 1918. He was first given a death sentence, which was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Framed In Fake Raid

"One of the Southern white officers, who had been spurned by the French woman whom the Negro soldier is alleged to have raped, led the group of officers to the French woman's house and staged a raid. The woman offered to testify in the Negro soldier's behalf, but the court-martial refused to permit her to testify.

"Many of the long prison terms meted out by these 'kangaroo courts-martial were received by Negroes from Southern regiments, who were usually charged with murder or rape when French women had any sort of voluntary relations with them."

The Welfare Equity Association has been seeking information about these court-martialed prisoners in order to introduce a bill into Congress to set all those still in prison free.

The association reported that the total number of American soldiers tried by general courts-martial in France in 1918 alone was 16,347. Seven out of eight tried were convicted, the report continues.

"Death sentences," said Humphries," were handed down in 145 known cases, between April 6, 1917, and June 1919. Four were doomed for disobeying orders, one for espionage, five for assault with intent to rape, 23 for desertion, three for rape and murder, and 20 for rape.

"Only 35 of these death sentences were carried out. That most of the original convictions represented gross miscarriages of justice and sheer official savagery is shown by the fact that 19 sentences were later remitted or disapproved. 59 were mitigated to simple dishonorable discharges or limited prison terms, and no further action was taken in 32 instances.

In 1919, according to the Association, "Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill to democratize the Miliatry Code. The grim story that comes out of this hearing in the committee room on this bill can be found in a volume which bears the inscription, 'U.S. Military Affairs Committee, Hearings On The Chamberlain Bill.'

"The following are some of the facts that came out of that hearing:

General Reverses Unfair Trial

"General Ansell told of a court-martial in a training camp in Southern Texas while he was acting Judge Advocate General. Eleven Negroes were accused of rape and sentenced to death. Ansell heard of the case and determined to read the trial minutes thoroughly when they reached him for review. When he received the transcript, he found, as he had expected, that the trial had been of the most summary character and that simple justice demanded an entirely new trial. Upon ordering this he discovered that the men had been executed before the case had been submitted to the Judge Advocate General's office.

"During this same period twenty Negroes were accused of rape in a New Jersey training camp. They received the barest semblance of a trial and were sentenced to death. This time Ansell received the case before the executions and ordered a new trial. Ansell later testified before the Senate Committee, 'I was subjected to great pressure from the General Staff.'

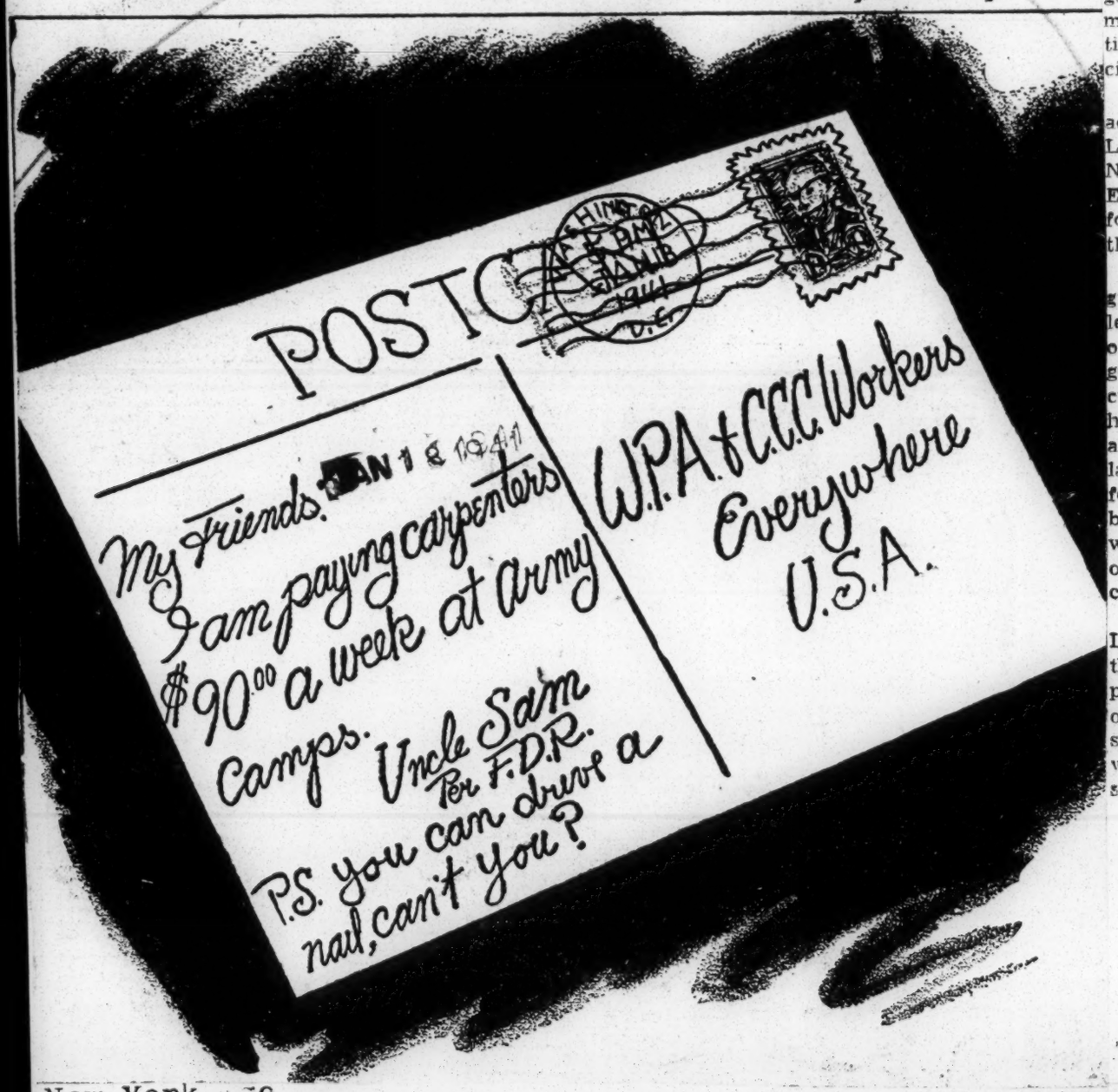
"Many members of the Staff admitted that the cases were not too good against the defendants, but they insisted that an example had to be made whether the boys were guilty or not. They pleaded with me to hang five of the twenty and let the rest go'."

Mr. Humphries declared that while every European country long ago amnestied all such prisoners, nothing is known of the fate of the 380 American soldiers serving long prison terms here. Let these men be freed before others are sent to war, perhaps to meet the same fate."

47h-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Year's Cards for Everybody



New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Skilled Workers Placed On Ark. Defense Project By Nat'l Urban League

JAN 11 1941

Negro skilled workers, at first passed over when they applied for national defense jobs at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, outside of Little Rock, Arkansas, are now being employed in a variety of jobs, according to the Little Rock Urban League. The League has been active in securing consideration for local Negro workers on national defense contracts.

Last Fall when construction work on Camp Joseph T. Robinson first began, the Little Rock Urban Leaegue discovered that, although white carpenters were being referred to the employing contractors in large numbers, no Negroes had been so referred. Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary, immediately got in touch with the National Urban League and the local organization in St. Louis, since the main headquarters of the construction company was located in that city.

As a result of prompt cooperative action by the three offices, the St. Louis company agreed to employ Negroes and the Arkansas State Employment officials agreed to refer qualified Negro carpenters to the Camp Robinson job.

The latest report of Mr. Minton gives the following information: At least 50 Negro carpenters are now on the job at Camp Robinson, together with about 15 Negro concrete finishers, who earn $1.25 per hour, several Negro bricklayers and at least one Negro plumber. The latter worker was originally referred to the Camp as a laborer, but through League intervention was re-classified and made foreman of a crew of 40 men on gas line construction.

JAN 11 1941

Especially pleasing to the Urban League executive in the report of the white supervisor over the carpenters, who states that the work of the Negro carpenters was very satisfactory; that the group as a whole is doing efficient work, with some of them doing excellent work. The men themselves report fair treatment and pleasant working conditions.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ark. Jobs Open To Race Men

JAN 7 1941

Urban League Gets Men Positions At Camp Robinson

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virgin

JAN 18 1941

Training Is Urgent Need, Says Weaver

Workers' Parley Sponsored By Richmond "Y"

(Photos, Another Story, P. 11)

RICHMOND—"The first need of the Negro in the current National Defense program is training," Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant of the National Defense Commission told the Institute of Workers' Education here last week.

"As we look at the current program of national defense, we find it is different from anything we have seen before. Seventy-five percent of the labor in defense industries will be either skilled or semi-skilled, and only about 25 per cent of the jobs will be available for the unskilled, untrained labor."

TRAINING NEEDED

"As never before," Mr. Weaver emphasized, "it is imperative that we get training today. Somehow, in the next 6 or 8 months, we have got to develop mechanical aptitudes and expression."

The speaker listed three ways of doing this: first, through instrumentalization of the highly-popularized vocational guidance; second, industry will continue its present policy of training vast numbers of workers; and third, formal apprenticeship, or the taking of young men and women and giving them a long-run detailed training to develop them into trained defense workers.

MINORITIES EXPAND

There is an enormous demand for labor in many categories, Mr. Weaver pointed out, and it will be doubtful whether the demand will be fully met, even with training. At such times as these, he stated, minority groups get an opportunity to expand themselves and their opportunities.

The next few years of industrial expansion will be a period for minority groups to become more integrated into American life and into the labor organizations.

INTELLIGENT VIEW

"The intelligent point of view, towards labor organizations," Dr Weaver said, "will be to realize that in an age of organization it behooves minority groups to become affliated with that organization. Unless we do, I do not feel that the future it at all bright for the Negro."

"We are going to make the most progress when we are organized into groups, and when we know where to put pressure so that we can make our democracy work.

NEGROES DEMAND EQUALITY IN U. S. DEFENSE LABORS

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Group Calls National Parley.

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.]

The Chicago Council of Negro Organizations called Sunday night for equality in the national defense program. Action was taken at a meeting in the Progressive Baptist church at 3700 La Salle street.

The council adopted this statement: "We, as Negroes, feel it would be better not to participate at all in national defense than to participate under a policy of segregation."

The delegates asked the government to give Negroes freedom to enlist in any branch of the armed forces.

Plan Washington Conference.

The council voted to sponsor a national colored conference on national defense, to be held in Washington, D. C., not later than Feb. 28. The council also voted to participate in the Fight for Democracy program, which contemplates special services in colored churches thruout the country on Feb. 16.

The council went on record as opposed to American participation in the war to aid England.

"Until America has adjusted her internal affairs," the council said, "so that she renders more than lip service to democracy, she would be of little assistance to England and would greatly endanger her own future prosperity. Uniformity of ideals, spirit, purpose and action are necessary to be achieved at home before we can venture into foreign warfare."

FEB 4 1941

The delegates called upon labor unions to accord equality to Negroes, and asked that adult Negroes be given vocational training in industries essential to national defense. They also asked that Chicago high schools attended by Negroes be provided with vocational training facilities for the youths.

Fort George G. Meade Is Beehive of Activity

Afro — Baltimore, Md.

Men from All Walks of Life Crowd Fort Seeking $90-Week Pay; Bias Seen in Job Problem

FEB 1 '41

By Staff Correspondent

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE—Visualize—if you can—a cross section of men from all walks of life, some dressed in dirty or makeshift working clothes, some seeking employment and others working, groups of civilian selectees awkwardly receiving their first taste of army life and you have a composite picture of Fort Meade—one of the nation's largest army camps.

The men who have been lucky enough to secure jobs as laborers are being paid 62½ cents an hour, while the others who cling tightly to their places in line before the employment office, are seeking a similar bounty from the hands of Lady Luck. The selectees are receiving their initial training before being sent to other camps. Afro

Million-Dollar Payroll

For almost four months, an army of laborers, which at one time numbered more than 20,000 men who drew during one week an aggregate payroll of more than a million dollars, have been working in day and night shifts in an effort to construct accommodations for 25,000 troops of regular army soldiers, national guard units, and draftees.

Plans call for the construction of 1150 buildings, including two-story frame barracks, warehouses, messhalls, office structures; 50 miles of sewerage, 20 miles of roads, and a radio receiving and sending station, all on the 2500 acres of land covered by the fort.

FEB 1 1941

$90 Pay Attracts Lawyer

During the past Christmas holidays, numbers of Baltimore's industrial public school teachers joined the ranks of carpenters earning $1.25 an hour for forty hours and double time for Saturday and Sunday, thereby drawing weekly checks totaling $90. One of Baltimore's lawyers has practically closed his office to earn $90 a week out here.

High school graduates, college students, musicians, and persons who ordinarily would not do such hard work, were seen wielding a pick or a shovel or carrying lumber. Many of Pennsylvania Avenue's racetrack touts and numbers writers have joined the throngs.

Cars of all descriptions and makes, bearing license plates from States as far North as New York and as far South as Mississippi, are crowded into every available bit of parking space.

On the roads leading to the site are parked taxis from Baltimore and Washington, whose drivers turned their backs on regular service in favor of a more lucrative income. They are carrying loads of workers to and from the camp. Afro

Cites Jim Crow Invasion

Colored laborers were abundant in the early stages of the construction, but in recent days have been slightly pushed to the ends of the employment lines in favor of white labor.

One man from Washington told the writer he had been in a line from before dawn to late in the afternoon, and had been shunted to the end of the line on four different occasions.

Colored carpenters were at first refused employment, but after a fight led by Baltimore's Urban League, the bars were lifted. A visit to the camp, this week, revealed that 126 were employed.

In a six-day period, 116 of these carpenters had completed their work on ten buildings.

3 Barracks for Colored

Three of the recently-completed barracks have been designated to house the colored draftees while they are being classified and given the rudiments of army training. These draftees are to be officered by Captain Harold Hamilton, white, veteran army officer from Fort Myer, and eight veteran army men from Fort Myer.

Also aiding in this training will be seven men who volunteered prior to the national lottery drawing in October and eighteen men received since that time under the Selective Service Act. Baltimore, Md.

These last two groups of soldiers have been attached to Company G, at the camp, as classifiers, drill corporals, cooks, truck drivers, acting supply sergeant, and one, David C. Tyree, Jr., of Baltimore, as a bugler. The veteran army men serve as non-commissioned officers.

Pay Boosts in Offing

The entire group of soldiers forming the official nucleus of the company stand in line for promotions scheduled for early in February. This will be accompanied by pay increases.

The personnel includes:

Acting first sergeant, William W. King; sergeants, Thomas T. Johnson, William H. Saunders (mess), and Corporal Odell Warren (acting sergeant).

Corporals (acting) Privates First Class Albert Raskins, Scott Goforth, and Arthur L. Thompson.

Privates: Floyd N. Alexander (acting supply sergeant); Leroy N. Bradley, Joseph L. Bailey, Andrew Dennis, Earl W. English, James Derry (post exchange steward), Robert A. Griffin, Harvey C. Kelly (acting corporal); J. H. Kirby, Jake Livingston (acting corporal); Cornelius Mason (acting corporal); Allen Meyers, Archie Moore (acting corporal);

Charles B. Nicholson, Linwood N. Nelson, Darnell B. Pemberton, Charles E. Porter, first class private; Harold H. Putman, Louis J. Siceluff, William C. Hayworth, Walter J. Stewart, Joseph H. Simms, Carl E. Washington, Thomas Young (acting corporal); Alphonso Bishop, Jesse Purvis, David C. Tyree, Jr., and J. A. Johnson.

Has Enviable Record

From numerous persons questioned at the camp, it was learned that Company G has established an enviable record for cleanliness, personal appearance, and for the aptitude to army life. The company shares a messhall seating 1500 persons with white soldiers devoid of discrimination, it was said.

Each of the barracks has beds for sixty-seven men, hot air heat, large shower rooms, lavatories, recreation rooms, a post exchange and a barber shop.

All of the draftees to be inducted into the army from the third corps, embracing Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and Pennsylvania will be sent here from their respective stations of assembly. After a five-day examination period, they will be transferred to the camp in which they will receive their year's military training.

47h-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Washington Navy Yard Employs Score of Negroes After Preliminary Training

FEB 15 1941

Dr. Robert C. Weaver Gets Feather In Cap For Effectively Lodging Protest

New Employees Get $8.44 Per Day

FEB 15 1941

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Progress in the fight against discrimination against Negro skilled workers in the U. S. Navy yards was noted this week in the employment of more than a score of Negro machinists at the Washington Navy yard followiing their graduation from the apprentice school here.

At the same time, it was learned that between 15 and 20 more Negro workers have been accepted as trainees in the apprentice school. Following graduation, they are expected to receive immediate employment in the Washington Navy yard as machinists third grade.

The banning of Negro trainees from both private and goverment owned ship and navy yard apprentice schools has been protested by Negro organizations in various parts of the country. These protests have been made to the National Defense Advisory Commission, and the problem has been turned over to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of labor supply.

Negro enrollees at the Washington Navy yard credited part of their success in finishing the apprentice course and receiving civil service appointments to the director of the apprentice school.

"Once the bans were broken down and we were permitted to enter," one of them explained, "the director protected us from any unfair charges of incompetency which were made by prejudiced supervisors."

The success in the Washington Navy yard is expected to inspire other local groups to continue to fight against bans in other private and government owned ship and navy yards. The pay scale of the machinist is from $7.48 to $8.44 per day in the Washington navy yard.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 25, 1941

Negro Employment At Camp Lee Is Meeting Topic

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold a mass meeting at Leigh Street Methodist Church tomorrow at 4 P. M. to discuss the Negro employment situation at Camp Lee and other defense construction projects in Virginia.

Projected drive here will be part of a nation-wide effort to assure equitable employment arrangements for Negro carpenters and other craftsmen in the national defense program.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond N. A. A. C. P., said unions supplying the skilled labor at Camp Lee have ruled against accepting Negro members, thus barring the way to possible employment.

"If we are to demonstrate national unity in the face of emergency, then we must find some means of offering all citizens equal opportunity to serve, and must not stoop to practices more suitable for dictatorships," he said.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 30, 1941

Council to Study Negro Defense Jobs

The Richmond-Petersburg-Hopewell Regional Defense Council, is scheduled to hold its initial meeting at the Capitol this morning at 11 A. M.

The group, which is headed by Colonel Robert T. Barton, is expected to consider reports of discrimination against Negro workmen at Camp Lee and other problems to the reconstruction of the big cantonment in this area.

Governor Price, who attended the peanut festival in Suffolk yesterday, has received a request for an investigation of alleged discrimination against Negroes on all Government projects in the State and he probably will refer the problem to regional councils, particularly those in the Petersburg and Hampton Roads areas.

The request for an investigation was in the form of a resolution adopted by board of trustees of the St. Paul Industrial and Normal School at Lawrenceville. The board is headed by Bishop William A. Brown of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia.

Want 450 More Negro Carpenters

Jobs for at least 450 Negro carpenters are available now at Fort Leonard Wood near Rolla, Mo. Men who are interested in this defense work at $62 a week or more should report to one of the following for instructions and information:

MAR 7 - 1941

1. Carpenters Union Local No. 797, through Wendell Robbins, 349 Greeley avenue, Kansas City, Kas. (Drexel 2709).

2. L. W. Tennyson, president of the Colored Builders Association of Kansas, 1927 North Third street, Kansas City, Kas. (Fairfax 3676).

3. The Call or the Urban League, 1805 Vine street.

If carpenters living outside of the Kansas City area want jobs and go directly to Rolla, they should contact Lewis Boone at the Baptist church in Lebanon, Mo.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

By C. A. FRANKLIN

MAR 7 - 1941

(Editor of The Call)

I contributed 24 hours of my time Sunday and Monday to the question of Negro employment in national defense. So did three other men—two of them employes of the Office of Production Management. With this writer at the wheel, we criss-crossed Missouri for more than 600 strenuous miles. We put up with a few minor hardships. But the net result was worth it. For out of this group effort of a handful of men grew:

MAR 7 - 1941

(1) The immediate employment Monday of 48 Negro carpenters at Fort Leonard Wood, near Rolla, Mo., at an estimated weekly wage of more than $3,500.

(2) The promise of employment to approximately 450 more Negro carpenters and other mechanics on the Fort Wood construction job, if that many are available for work in the near future.

MAR 7 - 1941

(3) The addition of more than $50,000 to the income of Negro skilled workers in this area, with the possibility that this sum might exceed $100,000 on this one defense job alone.

MAR 7 - 1941

I shall tell this story in detail so that others may profit from this one incident and seek to emulate it in the fight for Negro participation in the National Defense Program. And the heroes of this incident are not the writer and the three men who accompanied him. The real heroes are:

(1) The 48 Negro carpenters who defied real and fancied threats from prejudiced whites and remained in the vicinity of Camp Wood for almost a week demanding their rights as loyal Americans.

(2) The Rev. S. D. Warden, an elderly and impecunious Baptist preacher, who turned his church over to the Negro mechanics as a temporary place of shelter, obviously believing that one best serves God by serv-

ing his fellowman.

(3) The 6,000 Negroes who crowded Municipal auditorium here on December 8 and launched the crusade for equitable employment of Negroes in the national defense effort. MAR 7 - 1941

This story really began with that meeting, but we will open it on George Washington's birthday. On February 22, the daily papers revealed that 150 carpenters were to be sent next day to the Fort Wood project near Rolla. Within 24 hours, members of the newly-organized Carpenter's Local No. 797 were on their way to Rolla to make arrangements for the employment of Negro carpenters on the job.

Larry S. Braten, white international organizer for the Carpenters' Union, had already instructed Tom McFarland, white business agent of the Springfield and Jefferson City locals controlling the job for the A. F. of L., to put Negro carpenters to work.

McFarland completed his arrangements for their employment and the first Negro carpenters, led by Lewis Boone, interviewed P. A. McDonald, one of the four contractors, who told them that he was willing to hire up to 500 Negro carpenters.

Mr. McDonald had worked Negro carpenters in the construction of Fort Joseph T. Robinson near Little Rock, Ark., and knew the quality of their work. In fact, he had already sent back to Arkansas for two score of the men who had worked for him there.

The five Kansas City carpenters then reported for work to the Waynesville office of the Carpenters' Union—and there the familiar American scheme of things became evident. Although 25,000 white men, including 6,500 carpenters, had been given employment on the Fort Wood construction, the prejudiced whites of the vicinity banded together to bar Negroes from any consideration on the job whatsoever! MAR 7 - 1941

The owners of the Odd Fellow's hall, in which the union had rented quarters, told the white union officials that they would force them out of the building immediately if they allowed a single Negro union man to enter their quarters!

Other prejudiced whites went even further. They threatened to burn down any cantonments on the project site which was offered to Negro workmen or any house in Waynesville given them for quarters.

The 40 Negro carpenters from Fort Joseph T. Robinson in Arkansas arrived Thursday and were faced with the same situation The Negro union carpenters returned to Kansas City and reported the situation to The Call, and this newspaper located Larry Braten, the union's international representative, in the Paddock hotel in Beatrice, Neb. Braten advised the union men to remain in Kansas City until he could "straighten out the matter."

A few hours later, though, the Negro carpenters received word from J. O. Mack, business agent of the Kansas City District council, to report to work at noon on February 28, and to carry as many Negro carpenters with them as possible. He asked them to report at the First Baptist church in Lebanon—32 miles from the camp—rather than at Waynesville The men left for Lebanon Thursday night, but Boone wired The Call on Friday that they were still denied employment because of the prejudiced whites.

This deadlock still existed Saturday morning when The Call sent an airmail special delivery letter to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the Division of Labor Supply, National Defense Advisory Commission, appealing for action on the case.

Less than 24 hours after the letter was dispatched, two field representatives of Dr. Weaver's office (who were already in St. Louis on a similar mission) arrived in Kansas City and contacted Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League. Mr. Webster immediately contacted L. W. Tennyson, president of the Kansas City Builders association, the writer, and several other Negro labor leaders.

Plans were made to rush the two Washington representatives — Ted Poston and Clarence Johnson—to the Fort Wood site Sunday afternoon. At the last minute, difficulties developed for the local men, and Mr. Webster, informed the writer that a car was needed I volunteered my car and services, and a few minutes later, the four of us—Poston, Johnson, Tennyson and myself were enroute to Rolla, Mo. MAR 7 - 1941

Before we left, we conferred with Larry Braten at his home in Parkville, Mo., a few miles from Kansas City. Mr. Braten promised to do all in his power to help get Negroes to work at Rolla.

Because of the lateness of the hour, we could not reach Rolla Sunday afternoon, but after President Sherman Scruggs of Lincoln university had accommodated our party in Jefferson City for the night, we were on the road at 6 a. m. Monday en route to the camp.

Fifteen minutes after our arrival there, we were in conference with Major Frank Reed Jr., construction quartermaster; L. H. Huntley, project manager, and Denton Smith, labor relations officer. Courteously, the two government representatives asked the writer and Mr. Tennyson to explain the local situation; then politely but firmly, they outlined the Defense Commission's policy of non-discrimination.

To a man, the construction officials pointed out that they had been anxious to employ Negro skilled workers; that plans had been made to set aside Area 19, a whole section, for these artisans; and that an outside local situation had prevented these men from securing employment. They promised immediate employment for the Negro carpenters, who had remained in the church in Lebanon, as soon as the situation was straightened out. Major Reed promised that no violence would be allowed on the project site, and complimented the work of Negro artisans on the Arkansas job which he directed. Mr. Huntley revealed that Governor F. C. Donnell had wired him asking fairness for Negro workers.

An hour MAR 7 1941 **we went to the union headquarters of the Carpenters' locals in Waynesville. Mr. McFarland explained the union's position and the outside pressure, and agreed to clear the 11 Kansas City union members through that office immediately and to issue temporary working permits to the non-union Arkansas men, subject to the approval of Mr. Braten.**

Forty-five minutes later we were addressing the courageous group of 48 carpenters who had stuck it out in the little Baptist church in Lebanon and loading them in cars for a quick return trip to Waynesville where they would be cleared through the union office. With the men at the church was the aging but active little pastor, Rev. Warden who had sustained their faith during the three days of threats and waiting.

Back at the union headquarters in Waynesville, we conferred with Mr. McFarland and Mr Braten (who had arrived during our absence) and working permits were issued to the 48 Negro mechanics.

Less than an hour later the men were lined up outside the employment office on the project on the project site, and Mr. Paul White, the employment manager, had completed arrangements to sign them up and sent them to work immediately on Area 16. Mr McDonald had already put in writing his promise to hire at least 500 Negro artisans as they were made available.

MAR 7 - 1941

We looked at our watches. It was exactly 24 hours to the minute from the time that we had climbed into my car in Kansas City. A dangerous situation had been straightened out; 48 courageous men had been put to work; more than $50,000 had been guaranteed to the annual income of Negro skilled workers, an opening had been made for more than $100,000 more—if qualified Negro artisans will only seek the jobs.

A good day's work had been done, but it was only an indication of what might be done in defense, if Negroes themselves will continue the fight for integration into the defense program.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCHOOL PLACES GRADS ON U. S. DEFENSE JOBS

1941

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27—The 12 week's course of defense training for skilled workers ended last week at the Williston School when 15 students in cement and carpentry work were graduated. All of the men are now employed at Camp Davis, Holly Ridge, N. C., where the government is building an Anti-Aircraft Firing Center. MAR 7 1941

The courses were taught by C. M. Haithman and M. H. Perkins. Mr. Haithman is instructor in cement and brick work and Mr. Perkins has charge of cabinet and carpentry work.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Group Loyalty Required

Now that Negroes are breaking into industry, they must learn group loyalty. Except they are all for one and one for all, they will not survive in modern industrialism. MAR 14 1941

Group loyalty is the general practice. Profession and craft, nationality and religion, even birthplace cause men to rally to each other. There is precedent a-plenty for us standing by each other.

Because slavery was shrewd enough to realize that its survival depended on keeping the slaves disorganized, we had years of opposing each other. But we are freemen now and should act the part.

All Negro workers will not be of equal dexterity. Difference must not be the occasion of a better-than-thou attitude. Other groups vary too. Only if one is a sluggard or nincompoop, should he be dropped, and then because it is better that one perish than all. MAR 14 1941

We realize that group loyalty reverses Negroes' habit. Having been given a minimum of consideration they developed the feeling that there are not places enough for all. That idea, bad enough all the time, is a ghastly mistake now when opportunity is opening up. We must not lend ourselves to each other's downfall.

An extra nail driven by a Negro carpenter to bring up the work of a weaker brother is far better than refusing that help so that all are condemned because some do not make good. Solidarity as practiced by the unions is overdone at times. But like the village preacher, it is a trait so commendable that even when wrong, it leans to virtue's side.

47h-1941

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

WORKERS SAY THEY ARE FORCED TO PAY FEES TO GET WORK ON DEFENSE PROJECTS AT HITCHCOCK; LABOR DEPT. PROBES CASE

JAN 11 1941

The complaints made this week that the International Union of Hod carrieds and Common Laborers, affiliate of AF of L., is forcing workers to pay or promise to pay "starter fees" on the government project at Camp Hitchcock near Galveston, brought vigorous protests from other labor unions and leaders as well as a thorough investigation by the State Department of Labor under the direction of R. L. Morey, state deputy commissioner for this section. Some members of the union charge they were replaced by non-union members who could pay the fee.

One of the workers told the Galveston sheriff he had paid $8.00 on a $16.00 joining fee and had worked only five hours earning a total of $2.50. He said only men having receipts from the union showing they had paid money for the jobs were admitted through the gates and they remained in the correl from 11 a. m. until 7 p. m. and were finally put to work. Regular members of the union were left on the outside. A stranded worker tried to borrow money from the sheriff so he could join the union.

The men further charged they did not get union salaries and the wage and hour laws were grossly violated. One man said he worked 64 hours and only got straight time. When he complained of his hours he was told, "You can work our hours or quit."

The scene around the project resembles that of an oil boom town. Thousands of workers over the state crowd the gates daily to apply for work—stand in line all day, sleep in cars and tents.

Labor Department Probes Charges

R. J. Morey, state deputy commisioner of labor at Houston, told The Labor News he was conducting a thorough investigation of the matter but the investigations had not been completed at press time.

Mr. Morey, in discussing the matter with The Labor News said, "I am in favor of labor unions and if it were not for unions, working conditions would be far worse than they are and salaries would be much lower. I am opposed to a few individuals, whether in the name of unions or any other organiation, extorting workers out of their monies on promises of jobs. I have recieved many calls from honest union labor leaders protesting the situation at Hitchcock. The situation there does not represent the spirit of honest union leadership.

Mr. Morey, who was recently transferred to South Texas, has been instrumental in cleaning Houston of labor "racketeering" in employment agencies. He has compelled every agency operating in the city to comply with the state laws in taking out employment license.

Negroes Victims

It is reported hundreds of Negro workers have paid money to labor unions at Galveston and Houston with the promise of getting work on defense projects. The "racketeers," in appealing to Negro workers for memberships in unions, tell the workers that unless they join the unions they will not get any of the defense work. It is evident now as defense projects increase, the field will become more fertile for labor racketeering especially among hard pressed race workers who have been on WPA and relief.

Negro workers as well as leaders are particularly interested in the outcome of the Hitchcock situation because many of the WPA and PWA projects, where they are employed now, will soon close and these workers will have to look to defense projects for employment. Since many of them do not have the union dues or are barred from membership in many of the white unions, it will certainly create a very serious labor situation among the Negro people if such practice as reported at Hitchcock becomes general.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

RACE BARRED FROM FEDERAL PROJECT JOBS

FEB 15 1941

Tidewater Towns Refuse To Hire Any But Whites For U. S. Production

FEB 1 —

By LEE F. RODGERS

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Tidewater towns here are beehives of defense activities, for in this strategically important area are located great army and navy reservations. The cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton, and adjacent towns, form a vital network of defense projects upon which the federal government is spending many millions of dollars.

Unprecedented construction on and off government reservations is going forward, and many thousands of skilled and unskilled workers are on the defense projects' payrolls. Patriotism, national solidarity, democracy are held up as inspiring ideals in the face of the threats of dictators on the loose across the seas.

But despite the call for national unity, and America's avowed opposition to tyranny and dictatorship, Negro Americans are having to fight, and fight hard for what should be theirs as a matter of course in this great democracy.

Old Prejudices Linger

Race leaders, Race groups, and fair-minded white citizens, are being called upon now as never before to take up the cause of colored workers and to combat race prejudice on every hand.

Newspapers are exposing the "crime of prejudice" on national defense jobs. The white papers are joining in attacking the injustices. Pitiless publicity is playing upon the whole scheme to ban colored workers, especially colored skilled workers, and in many instances the protestations and publicity are having telling effect in righting, in some measure, ugly situations.

The federal government said last October in its instructions to contractors: "There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed color or political affiliation, in the employment of persons qualified by training and experience for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof."

This instruction, while relating more directly to defense housing projects, nevertheless is the ideal of all defense employment whether on or off military reservations, but many instances of discrimination on account of color have been cited.

The Fort Eustis situation on the Virginia Peninsula is a case in hand, in which 1,200 carpenters were called at the Newport News employment office in December, 1940, and 2,000 more carpenters called recently.

Race Carpenters Banned

In each instance of the Newport News call for carpenters, colored carpenters were reported turned away when they applied for jobs. The Peninsula Trade and Labor union, composed of colored skilled mechanics, placed the whole matter of discrimination before President Roosevelt.

The petition stated that, "We urgently request an immediate investigation of the situation at Fort Eustis and other defense projects in this area. As loyal American citizens we demand the right to contribute our skills in the cause of national defense, as well as our lives if necessary."

The contractor's executive officer at Newport News, in reply to the charges of prejudice, stated last week that he had "considered hiring colored carpenters," but had "sufficient white carpenters to meet our requirements." He also stated that there are some 2,000 colored laborers and mechanics already at work on the Fort Eustis project.

Carpenters are being paid $1 per hour, electricians $1.25 per hour, and electricians' helpers paid 65 to 85 cents per hour.

On Hampton Conference Agenda

Race employment on national defense projects was scheduled to get an airing before the fifteenth Hampton Institute Builders' conference early this week. Claude Munsey, administrative assistant to the housing co-ordinator was to address the conference on the vital subject on Wednesday.

A report shows that about 500 colored carpenters and piledrivers have been listed for employment in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area in the last three months. The Navy Yard in Portsmouth has taken on 197 Race carpenters and 51 Race piledrivers, it was stated, while others have been employed at the Naval Operating Base and in other sections here.

On one defense housing project in Portsmouth, known as Swanson Homes project, more than 300 colored workers, both skilled and unskilled, are at work. Most of the skilled workers are cement finishers, and the majority of the colored employes are laborers. There are no colored carpenters to be found here, because "colored carpenters have not applied," an official stated.

Cries of prejudice and racial discrimination are heard over Tidewater, Va., however, and colored men find themselves up against a tough proposition when they meet with rebuffs on the part of white labor unions, coupled with the skullduggeries of racial animus.

The government will certainly have to crack down and do so without much delay, in the opinion of many. Skilled Race workers who can qualify should be given the same chance as all others, fair-minded and forward-looking citizens contend.

Defense Opportunities To Be Explored By Nation's Builders

Contractors To Meet At Hampton

JAN 3 1 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Negro builders throughout the United States are looking toward the Hampton Bui'ders' Conference on February 10, 11, and 12 to hear from key government and union officials what their part will be in America's plans for total defense.

William H. Moss, Jr., director of the building construction department of the Hampton Institute Trade School and outstanding young Negro architect, is in charge of this conference, which will bring some 200 Negro mechanics, carpenters, builders, contractors, architects and engineers to Hampton for a three-day study. The Negro Builders' Association will also meet at this conference, according to W. H. Aiken, building contractor of Atlanta and president of the organization.

JAN 3 1 1941

PLAN DEFENSE TOUR

Present plans of the conference itself include an organized tour of defense housing projects in the Hampton Roads area. This tour, in charge of Edgar H. Bentzel, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Hampton will show Negro contractors some of the latest phases in the construction industry. The Navy housing project near the James River Bridge in Newport News, which is experimenting with prefabricated steel framing; "Harbor Homes," a Negro housing program in Newport News; 'Sherwood Park' a housing development in the vicinity of Langley Field and others will be visited by the participants at the conference.

Such outstanding firms as the Armstrong Company, Crane Company, DuPont, and Johns-Manville are cooperating with Hampton in an exhibition of the newer types of building material and their fabrications. These exhibits show the latest advances in painting, electricity, and other phases of the building industry.

The conference will open late Sunday evening, February 9, with an informal smoker. The former program begins Monday morning, when the delegates will hear outstanding speakers discuss "Defense Housing and the Negro" in Ogden Hall. Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean new president of Hampton Institute will address the group at a banquet in the Phenix School on Monday evening.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Open Forum

JAN 1 1 1941

The Negro's Salary Versus His Worth

Editor, Journal and Guide: According to some white people's thinking the Negro's worth to industry and the salary paid him are two separate and distinct things. I listened recently to an address by the eminent Chester B. Emerson of Cleveland, O., delivered at Hampton Institute in connection with the inauguration of President MacLean and Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, in which he said: "The worth of a man is far more important than his rights for when we discover his worth we will give him his rights."

I think no fair-minded individual would dare question such a clearly stated truth. But on the other hand we see persons who admit (maybe unawares) that they themselves pay Negroes salaries which are not commensurate with their worth to industry. I can only account for this discrepancy by saying that it appears that the white man bases rights on the color of the skin, rather than on intrinsic values.

A recent telephone conversation with a white employer gave rise to these thoughts. The party in question was seeking my aid in securing a delivery boy of the teen ages (the ages specified ranged from fifteen to seventeen years.) The boy was wanted to work from 9 a.m. until 3:30 to 4 p.m. for the small allowance of $3.00 per week. The employer sought to convince me of the great need he had for a boy by telling me he had lost about $10 in trade that day.

In order to be accurate in determining the worth of the boy to this industry, I pulled out my watch to ascertain the time of day. It was then 2:20 p.m. My mathematics revealed that he brought into the industry $1.88 per hour. This represents his worth. But over against his worth his salary was less than eight cents per hour (assuming that he worked only six days out of the week.)

JAN 1 1 1941

In my opinion this, as the teachers' salary case, is a concrete example of the fact that the Negro is paid on the basis of his color, rather than on the basis of his actual worth. With the help of God and the Race these discrepancies must be eliminated forever from the earth. The Negro who is able to work, and who has a job, does not ask for sympathy but for a salary commensurate with his worth measured by the same standard of his white brother.

—REV. J. JASPER FREEMAN
Pastor, First Baptist Church,
Lamberts Point.
Norfolk, Va.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 29 1941

DEFENSE INDUSTRY: WHERE THE GRAVY GOES

Defense contracts are a mighty profitable source of income to a handful of U. S. businesses, according to figures released by Chester C. Davis, National Defense Advisory Commission official.

Of the $11,500,000,000 of prime contracts awarded between June 13, 1940, and February 15, 1941, between one-fifth and one-quarter went to two groups of companies of closely inter-connected ownership. Between 40 and 45 per cent went to six closely inter-connected groups, and a total of 80 per cent went to 62 companies or inter-related groups of companies.

Who are these interests that are getting the bulk of the money American taxpayers are shelling out in startlingly increasing volume?

Well, defense officials in Washington say that one of the two groups consists of the du Pont interests and General Motors, while Bethlehem Steel is the big mogul in the other.

The six groups of companies include the du Ponts and General Motors, and Curtis-Wright, U. S. Steel, Aviation and Transportation Corporation and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and they got 44 per cent of the contracts.

Ten per cent of the taxes siphoned into the defense set-up comes from Negroes, but it goes without saying that Sherlock Holmes would have a difficult time finding Negro workers in any of these concerns doing much, if any, of the highly-paid skilled work.

At the same time the Bureau of Labor Statsitics in Washington asserts that within two years 550,000 men (undoubtedly white) would be needed in the airplane-manufacturing industry and shipbuilding employment "on government vessels alone" would require 388,000 workers by November, 1942.

If Negroes expect to get back in wages even a fraction of what they are paying out in taxes, they will have to do harder work toward that end than they have been doing.

As it is a few big corporations and a relatively small group of skilled white workers are getting all the defense gravy.

MAR 29 1941

47h-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Campaign to Stress Effect Of Defense on Negro Labor

JAN 18 1941

NEW YORK. — Effects of the national defense program on the employment future of Negro citizens will furnish the main theme of the ninth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign which will be carried on by the National Urban League this year from March 16 to March 23.

Announcements were sent out this week from the league office at 1133 Broadway, New York City, to college and school principals, vocational guidance counsellors, heads of social agencies and of civic organizations.

The announcements point out that although the national defense program as such is an emergency expansion of industrial production and although Negroes are finding jobs therein with great difficulty, the results of this program will deeply affect the job chances of young Negroes in the next decade.

The new industries, new job methods and job opportunities resulting from present preparedness efforts will have their effect upon the economic future of Negroes as upon all American labor.

Have Four Avenues

To emphasize these points, and to show how labor unions, vocational schools and colleges, and civic organizations may take best advantage of today's opportunities, the National Urban League is addressing the Vocational Opportunity Campaign to four major groups of the American public.

Schools and colleges will be reached through student assemblies, parent organizations, guidance counsellors and teachers. The general public will be reached through mass meetings, radio, bulletin, and conferences for other school youth and adults. Employers will be approached through letters, personal interviews and employers organizations.

Public employment services will be encouraged to use their efforts through conferences with State officials and with members of interviewing staffs.

The cooperation of the United States Bureau of Employment Security has been assured by Ewen D. Clague, director.

Last year a total of 71,417 young people in schools alone were served in the Vocational Opportunity Campaign. Because of the increased interest of the American public in employment and the vital issues facing Negro workers, at this time, it is expected that in 1941 this number will be more than doubled.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NEGRO WORKERS ON ARKANSAS DEFENSE PROJECT

JAN 11 1941

Little Rock Urban League Gets Jobs for Skilled Negro Workers

NEW YORK—Negro skilled workers, at first passed over when they applied for national defense jobs at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, outside Little Rock, Ark., are now being employed in a variety of jobs, according to the Little Rock Urban League.

The League has been active in securing consideration for local Negro workers on national defense contracts. JAN 11 1941

Last fall when construction work on Camp Joseph T. Robinson first began, the Little Rock Urban League discovered that, though white carpenters were being referred to the employing contractors in large numbers, no Negroes had been so referred.

Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary, immediately got in touch with the National Urban League and the local organization in St. Louis, since the main headquarters of the construction company was located in that city.

As a result of prompt cooperative action by the three officers, the St. Louis company agreed to employ Negroes and the Arkansas State Employment officials agreed to refer qualified Negro carpenters to the Camp Robinson job.

The latest report of Mr. Minton gives the following information: At least 50 Negro carpenters are now on the job at Camp Robinson, together with about 15 Negro concrete finishers, who earn $1.25 per hour, several Negro bricklayers and at least one Negro plumber. JAN 11 1941

The latter worker was originally referred to the camp as a laborer, but through League intervention was re-classified and made foreman of a crew 40 men on gas line construction.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

START MAPPING PLAN TO 'PROBE ALL PROBLEMS'

Will Connect Study With Problems Of National Defense Activities

JAN 18 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., — Representative Negro builders from the entire eastern seaboard section of the United States have been invited to attend the fifteenth Hampton Builders' conference at Hampton institute, on February 10, 11 and 12.

The conference will revolve primarily around the problems of the Negro mechanic, journeyman, carpenter, builder, contractor, engineer, and architect as they affect the construction industry in the National Defense Program.

The first Hampton Builders' conference was held in January 1923. A direct outcome of this meeting was the organization of the National Builders' association, which still holds its meetings in conjunction with the Hampton Builders' conference.

Prominent national leaders will serve as speakers on such topics as "The Employment of Negro Building Trades Craftsmen on National Defense Projects," "Defense Housing and the Negro," "Trade and Industrial Traing of the Negro in National Defense,' 'and other topics of vital interest to the Negro in the construction industry.

The first Hampton Builders' conference brought together 40 colored contractors, who, during the year 1922, had completed work amounting to $1,280,000. The achievements made possible by these conferences during the past 19 years have enabled Negro contractors to climb to new heights in the construction field. This year, over 200 delegates are expected to attend the conference.

William H. Moses, Jr., head of the building construction department of the Hampton Trade school, is in charge of the planning committee for the conference.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

Technicians Are Alert

Dear Sir:—I have read with some interest, the editorial appearing in the December 14 issue of the Amsterdam News, entitled "Must Better Themselves," which admonishes Negro technicians for their failure to become identified with the National Defense Program.

At the national convention of the National Technical Association, a committee was formed to cooperate with the Advisory Committee to the Council for National Defense. This committee has been in close touch with the office of Dr. Robert Weaver, administrative assistant, and is making every effort to gain whatever recognition is possible at this time for the organization and its members.

Most of the members of this organization are gainfully employed and until we are approached by technicians in need of employment, or the government is in need of our services by offering employment there is little we can do for the moment. JAN 11 1941

We are vigilant in this matter of employment on the defense work, and look to the future for wider employment for the colored technician.

FRANCIS C. HOLBROOK.
New York City.

Negroes Wanted In Defense Work

St Louis Argus
JAN 24 1941

As a result of a conference with Defense authorities there is a possibility that Negroes may receive the benefits of 9 million dollar appropriation for training technicians in the high explosive fields. St. Louis Mo.

The Urban League would like to have all Negro male students with at least a sophomore training in a school of engineering to register with Mr. Walker of the Industrial Department at once. If 10 such persons are available Negroes have a chance to crash the high salaried field. Persons interested must contact this office at once.

Arnold B. Walker.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
April 19, 1941

Colored Women Will Mobilize for Defense

Pursuant to the program of the American Legion auxiliary the Geo. M. Simmons, Jr., Unit No. 3 will register the colored women of our community next week, Thursday, April 24, for national defense. Realizing the fact that the colored citizens here as throughout the state and nation are willing to do their part in the great program will register the women.

The auxiliary has established and will soon open to the public a center operated entirely by progressive colored women of the community. They will sew for the underprivileged children, as anticipated that their services be offered to the national defense program in the interest of British Relief and similar activities sponsored by the Red Cross in their varied program.

The center, in the rear of 618 Lee street has been made attractive by a group of young women, and through the cooperation of the city the private alley-approach and adjoining back yard have been cleaned and leveled for the use of the workers. Those active in charge of this program are Lorania Eckley, Ruth Orange, Asilee Maillain.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OPINION

$90 a Week Jobs Provided by Uncle Sam

JAN 18 1941

Carpenters at U.S. army camps are getting $90 a week. Here's how it is figured. Men draw $1.25 an hour for a 40-hour week. That's $50.

The construction of barracks for drafted men is three months behind, so those who care to, work 8 hours Saturday at double time ($2.50 an hour). Eight times $2.50 is $20 for Saturday's pay.

They can work Sunday, too, and earn $20 more. The result is $50 for five days plus $40 for Saturday and Sunday, so the total is $90.

Down at Fort Meade, where hundreds of men are employed, carpenters are needed so badly that many a man who can merely hammer and saw is getting work as a skilled carpenter.

Pool room owners, teachers and even lawyers are down at Fort Meade, glad to be known as carpenters to earn the very excellent wages.

Not only carpenters, but plumbers, electricians, cementers and many other craftsmen are earning money faster than ever before in their lives.

The AFRO found 110 colored carpenters at Fort Meade and there is room for many hundred more in various other army camps all over the country.

After the camps are finished, Uncle Sam has need for workers in defense industries—airplane, powder and steel factories, shipyards, copper and zinc mills, tank, clothing and gun plants.

* * * *

This brings us to the so-called defense courses now provided by the Federal government in public schools all over the North and West in the big cities.

Philadelphia got an appropriation last week from Uncle Sam for machinery to use in teaching adults in these schools.

In Baltimore 245 men signed up for courses in electric and acetylene welding, machine shop practice, sheet metal and auto work.

If there is demand for it, courses will also be opened in blue print reading.

In Washington, vocational classes are running from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

To beat Germany, says Commissioner of Education Studebaker, this country must train and put to work every employable man.

This is good news to those of us who have been shut out of work for so long.

From now on, there is defense work for everybody who wants to work. If he is already skilled, he can get into industry.

If he doesn't know how, he can go to the public school and learn a trade.

If he's working as porter or messenger or laborer, these schools are held evenings and nights so he can attend after working hours and qualify for a better job.

Of course, these defense jobs are not going to last forever, but they are available now. So if you want the experience of earning $90 a week, this is your chance.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OPINION

Carpenters Needed

Word from Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va., that colored carpenters are getting the run around when they apply for work should not be taken as typical of the country at large.

JAN 4 1941

At Fort Meade in Maryland, 300 colored carpenters are at work and there are openings for as many more skilled men. Those who have a union card are put to work at once. Non-union men must have $25 with which to join before they can qualify.

Newspapers are advertising for 200 carpenters to work at army camps in Pennsylvania.

Aberdeen, Md., camp, suitable for housing 12,000 men, must be ready by March. Work has just been started and carpenters will be needed.

JAN 4 - 1941

Carpenters, bricklayers, machinists, plumbers, and electricians who stay in the South these days have only themselves to blame if they are out of work.

Washington has 300 colored bricklayers at work—union and non-union. It could use more.

What with defense construction in the camps, U.S. housing and war industries, trained men from the South have their first chance since 1917 to get located in Northern jobs paying good wages.

If they can do the work, they can get the work to do.

The Negro And The National Defense

Jan 13, 1941

JAN 13 19

NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles, originating from the Urban League of Greater Little Rock, on the various aspects of the National Defense program as they affect the American Negro....condensed from the bulletin "The Negro and National Defense," issued by the National Urban League. By John Bryant.

One of the cardinal points of the National Defense program is the education and training of defense workers. Of the $60,500,000 set aside for defense training courses, congress has decreed that $26,000,000 is to be used for education and training, $8,000,000 for the purchase and rental of equipment, $9,000,000 for short engineering courses of college grade, $10,000,000 for the training of out-of-school youths and $7,500,000 for vocational and related instruction under the National Youth Administration.

Keeping the above apportionment in mind, it is obvious that if Negroes are to share fully in the program, every colored community must assume a two-fold responsibility. First, it is imperative that each organizes to see to it that defense training programs are set up for their young people, putting forth special efforts to place colored boys in the short engineering courses that will be given; second, Negro community leaders must endeavor systematically to have out-of-school youths included in the work experience program to be provided through the National Youth Administration.

It is not, by any means, to be assumed that all of these benefits will accrue to our group without concerted action on our part. To get them, Negroes must think and act immediately and intelligently. And even though the value of strenuous individual efforts cannot be denied, it is clearly a task which must be taken up by social and civic workers and organizations, religious groups, and even social clubs.

Because the NYA is charged with the tremendous duty of administering this program, NYA officials in every city where there are large Negro populations should be contacted, and a plan worked out whereby colored boys and girls may receive the full benefits of the program. Any difficulty that arises in this connection should be taken up at once with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.

(The third article of this series will relate to the Army and the Negro, and will outline the War Department's recently announced policy in regard to Negroes.)

47h-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Despite Hillman Letter Aircraft Company Won't Hire Any Skilled Negroes

MAY 3 - 1941

MAY 3 - 1941

BALTIMORE, Md.—In open disregard of a letter sent out recently to all defense conractors by Sidney Hillman, OPM official in charge of labor, urging them to employ Negroes, the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company will continue its job-discrimination policy refusing to hire a single skilled Negro, despite the fact that the company is badly in need of skill workers including electrical engineers.

The company's determination to continue its jim crow employment policy was expressed by C. E. Crowley, assistant personnel manager at the plant, Thursday, April 23, at a conference with members of a job delegation led by the National Negro Congress, which included eight students from Howard University, one a woman, four of them ready to graduate from the Engineering School, who were applying for jobs at the plant.

Said Crowley: "I can only tell you what we have said before, that the company will not employ Negroes. Our policy has not changed in that regard."

MAY 3 - 1941

Appearance of the delegation marked the third time that the National Negro Congress has led groups out to the plant since last December. The last delegation went to the plant last March 4. At that time, D. W. Siemon, personnel director also told Congress leaders that the plant would not hire Negroes.

Makes One Concession

However, one consession was made by the company at Thursday's meeting. Asked whether the nine applicants for jobs could have application forms, Crowley said: "We will be glad to let you have them, though, you will understand that our policy is the same." He then distributed forms to the nine applicants.

Asked by John P. Davis ,national secretary of the National Negro Congress, who led the delegation, whether the company insisted on its policy in view of a letter recently sent out by Sidney Hillman urging all defense contractors to employ Negroes, Crowley said:

"If the letter was sent out, we probably have it, but our company's policy remains the same. We will not employ Negroes, although at the present time we are badly in need of skilled workers including engineers."

MAY 3 - 1941

Crowley made the latter statement after listening to Elmer D. Jones, Jr., 23, Howard Engineering student, to tell him of his accomplishment, which would fit him for a job at the Glenn Martin plant. Jones, who has stayed in school on scholarships during his four years, has held a license for amateur radio operator for several years. He has also completed CAA flight courses at Howard and Tuskegee, and has a private pilot's license.

Jones also has a ground instructor's rating in meterology, which he received after passing an examination at the College Park, Md Airport. He has also completed courses in machine shop work.

Pointing out that he has not even replied to two letters written him during the past six weeks, despite the grave situation facing Negro job applicants, John P. Davis in a telegram sent to Sidney Hillman, shortly after the delegation returned to Baltimore, urged the OMP labor director to see a Congress delegation Monday morning, April 28.

Referring to the Glenn Martin Company's continued refusal to hire Negroes, Davis said in his telegram: "That is but one more confirmation of the futility of your efforts to the present time to break down the vicious un-American jim crow practices against Negroes in defense industries.

MAY 3 - 1941

The Delegation

Heading the delegation in addition to Mr. Davis, were: The Rev. C. Y. Trigg, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Church; Mrs. Mary Lewis, representing the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, of the AKA Sorority; Mrs. Elmira Coleman and Dr. Lucy Mason, of the Baltimore Council of the National Negro Congress; and George B. Murphy, Jr., administrative secretary of the Congress.

The nine job applicants, who accompanied the delegation and received application blanks were Beatrice M. Reed, Richard Bancroft, Eugene Butler, Floyd Reed, Liberal Arts students at Howard; Francisco Bello, mechanical plumber; and the following four engineering students at Howard: Jesse Duke, Elmer Jones, Philip J. Valantine and John B. Powell.

MAY 3 - 1941

The delegation was the preliminary step in a long-range action program projected by the National Negro Congress at the Maryland-D.C. jobs conference held in Baltimore, Sunday, April 27, with a view to winning 7,000 jobs for Negroes at Glenn Martin.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hillman Addresses Leaders

APR 24 1941

Tells of Efforts To Integrate All Into Defense Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Sidney Hillman pulled no punches when he addressed the mass meeting of the first annual conference on Negro business sponsored by the department of commerce, at the Mount Carmel Baptist church, Friday night. His topic was "The Negro and National Defense."

APR 24 1941

Mr. Hillman said, "As business men, as leaders in your communities, as members of one of the nation's largest and most loyal minority groups, your interest in this vital subject is obvious. America is arming to defend democracy. And we cannot defend democracy abroad unless we extend and preserve democracy at home. We can do this only if we practice democracy daily—by creating a truly democratic way of life in our schools, in our industrial plants, in the communities in which we live.

CONSCIOUS OF PROBLEM

"From the start of the present emergency, the directors of our great defense effort have been deeply conscious of the problem presented. We have realized from the beginning that total defense would be impossible without the full

START TRAINING PROGRAM

"But realizing that the skills and aptitudes of Negro workers were as vital as those of all other workers for the swift and uninterrupted rearming of this nation, the National Defense Advisory commission immediately tackled this problem.

"First we profited by the lessons of the last World war. And the outstanding lesson of that conflict is the fact that when industry faces a labor shortage, it will employ all racial groups, qualified to meet its needs. The employment of Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers during that emergency proved that point.

"Therefore, our first step in this direction was an attempt to see that Negro workers should be qualified for defense employment when the expanding industries made their demands for labor. So when the U. S. office of Education initiated a program of defense training, the commissioner of education announced, at the behest of the National Defense commission, that 'in the expenditure of federal funds for vocational training for defense, there should be no discrimination on account of color, race or creed.'

SEEK MORE JOBS

"Coincident with this drive for equitable defense training for Negro workers, the commission tackled the problem of equitable employment opportunities. The first step in this direction was the announcement of a statement of labor policy which stipulated that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color."

Followed a description of the work done then by Dr. Robert C. Weaver to enforce the policies adopted, for as Mr. Hillman pointout, "We knew that no policy is automatic in its operation. We realized that we could not abolish overnight practices which had existed for years in the industrial and economic life of this nation."

A resume of the number of Negroes given employment on defense contracts showing that more than 2,500 skilled Negro carpenters were employed in building camps and other workers, thousands of brick masons, plasterers, cement finishers, plumbers, roofers, power saw-operators and other skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers were used.

IN STEEL PLANTS

"The recent developments in the building construction field have been duplicated," Mr. Hillman said, "to a lesser degree, in other fields in which Negro workers were readily trained. In the iron and steel industry for instance, there are today indications of a larger absorption of Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers. Plants in several northern areas have recently been seeking to import Negro foundry workers from southern areas and employment opportunities are expanding in the latter sections.

"The problem of equitable employment of Negroes has already been raised in the aviation industry as in all others and we intend to continue the drive there. Three important developments indicate that progress may be expected in that field. Out in California, one aircraft factory, faced with a shortage of workers, is already experimenting with a Negro unit in its plant. In Ohio, an aircraft manufacturer has indicated that he will employ at least 300 Negroes. And in Missouri, another employer has promised to use a sizeable number of Negro workers in his aircraft plant."

READS RECENT LETTER

Mr. Hillman then read to the eagerly listening audience the recent letter sent to all defense contract holders, urging them to use the available Negro labor in

their communities.

The meeting was the highlight of the entire sessions, which were devoted particularly to the problems of the businessman and how the government could help him. Only once at Friday afternoon's session was there any flare-up and this was when Abner H. Ferguson, the administrator of the Federal Housing Administration was speaking and the question period waxed hot and heavy as irate listeners in the audience cited case after case where the FHA refused loans to Negroes to build or refinance their home. A later development caused a flurry of commotion when, on being questioned as to the personnel in his department, Mr. Ferguson said:

"I was expressly told, when I came down here to speak, the personnel problem would not be discussed." The group wanted to know how many Negroes were employed in his department and in what capacities.

HOWARD OPENING SPEAKER

Mr. Lancaster, sponsor of the meeting as advisor to the secretary of commerce, disclaimed any responsibility for this utterance and said he had nothing to do with the expression made by Mr Ferguson.

On behalf of the Washington Negro Chamber of Commerce Perry W. Howard made the opening address. He was followed by L. C. Blunt, secretary, general manager of the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance company; and there was also a brief address by Wayne Chatfield Taylor, under secretary of the department of commerce.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune then introduced members of the Federal Council of Negro Advisers and Albon L. Holsey introduced the delegates and visitors.

"The question of equitable employment of all groups in our defense industries was one of the first problems considered by the advisory Council of National Defense."

Then Mr. Hillman told of the labor policy adopted, which stipulated that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race, or color.

"How did this effect the Negro worker?" he asked. I don't think it is necessary for me to quote statistics to prove to a gathering of this sort that unemployment has fallen with disproportionate intensity upon Negro workers. No statistics are needed either to prove that the Negro worker has never been fully integrated into the industrial life of this country. And this wasteful practice began long before the inception of our defense ef-

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WHAT DOES HILLMAN'S LETTER MEAN?

MAY 2 1941

We have read with due care the letter which Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, sent to holders of defense contracts. We have tried to arrive at some conclusion which would make us believe that discrimination in industries holding defense contracts will end, but we have not been able to reach any conclusion from the context of his letter. We know that the office of Production Management has the power to force industries holding defense contracts to stop their discrimination against Negroes. The National Defense Act specifically states in a clause that there shall be no discrimination on account of color, race or creed, and the Office of Production Management can enforce this clause.

We fail to find anything relative to this clause in Mr. Hillman's letter to industries. So therefore we are not willing to believe nor accept his letter as a means to an end where Negroes are concerned in industries holding defense contracts. However we do believe that Mr. Hillman's letter was written in good faith, and that he is sincere. Our past experience has taught us that mere pleading in the defense of Negroes will not remove the evil of discrimination. The records of American history will show that discrimination against the Negro has decreased in proportion to the amount of pressure operating against the forces of discrimination. So we doubt whether Mr. Hillman's letter will do any good at all. MAY 2 1941

Mr. Hillman stated this in his letter, "The Office of Production Management expects defense contractors to utilize all available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas. Our program of training and labor clearance will be established in accordance with such a policy. In many sections of the nation there are today available labor reserves of Negro workers. Plans for their training and employment in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes should be undertaken at once." This, in part, represents the text of his letter and does not have the proper force which we think will do much toward ending discrimination. As we see it, we believe some drastic action must be taken in order to end discrimination and make it possible for the American Negro to share in the defense labor.

Mr. Hillman and his associates are well versed in what is going on in the defense industries, just as much as they are well versed in how discrimination can be technically applied against the Negroes and at the same time not violate the spirit of his letter and the spirit of the clause in the National Defense Act.

Mr. Hillman needs to write another letter if he really means business.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Hillman Reneges on Negro Job Pledge, Davis Charges

MAY 1—1941

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, declared today that Associate OPM Director Sidney Hillman was not making good his recent promise to take steps to provide jobs for Congress in defense industries.

Davis made this charge after a delegation of prominent Negro leaders conferred with Hillman yesterday concerning the persistent refusal of the giant Glenn L. Martin airplane plant in Baltimore to hire Negroes.

The delegation spoke on behalf of a recent Maryland and District of Columbia jobs conference attended by 616 delegates representing 250,000 people.

The group asked Hillman to initiate a conference with officials of the Glenn L. Martin plant to negotiate a contract similar to the one which has been reached in New York with the Fifth Avenue Coach Company providing jobs for Negro bus drivers. Parties to the contract were to be the OPM, the United Automobile Workers, the Glenn L. Martin Company and Negro groups.

Hillman flatly refused to call a conference of this sort or to take any steps to make effect the recent letter he sent to arms plants "urging" them to give jobs to Negroes.

At first Hillman declined to receive the delegation of Negro groups. But after the group had been in conference for some time with several of his subordinates, he finally decided to devote ten minutes of his time to a discussion of this question. MAY 1 1941

HILLMAN ALIBIS

Most of the ten minutes was taken up with an alibi by Hillman for his refusal to act in the Glenn L. Martin situation.

Despite the fact that the delegation spoke for 250,000 Negroes in the area around Washington and Maryland, Hillman challenged its right to speak for the Negroe people.

After the Associated OPM Director delivered a brief talk on his stand, he refused to permit Negro Congress Secretary Davis to make a reply and walked out of the conference. MAY 1 1941

The delegation then continued to confer with several of Hillman's subordinates including Robert Weaver, Theodore Poston, Eric Nicholl, Clarence Johnson, Eli Oliver and Dr. Will Alexander.

In protest against the refusal of Hillman to take any definite steps in the Glenn L. Martin situation, the delegation conducted a picket line around the OPM building. Another picket line is scheduled for next Wednesday. 1941

In addition, the President was reminded, there are comparatively few industries in the South where the largest number of people on WPA are Negroes, and even now hundreds are awaiting assignments to the lists, but lack of funds keeps them off.

If WPA is drastically reduced, it was pointed out, Negro and white workers who are denied opportunities in private employment will be thrown on local charity which, because of increased taxes, may not be able to support them. MAY 1 1941

"We contend that it is not unreasonable to ask," the letter concludes, "that until such time as the barriers to employment in private industry which face Negroes are broken down that they should not be deprived of WPA employment Negroes don't want to stay on WPA, but conditions beyond their control cause most of them to face the choice of either remaining on WPA or starving."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP Chief Contends Discrimination Bars Negro In Industry

NEW YORK. — President Roosevelt was notified Thursday, May [illegible], that the Negro people of the country will suffer seriously if impending slashes in WPA funds became a reality.

Those who argue for the cut state that because of the defense program there is less need for the WPA since workers will be going into private employment.

In a letter to the President, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made it clear that there is notorious discrimination on the part of employers, some labor unions and some officials in national defense work. This fact alone means that Negroes will constitute, through no fault of their own an increasingly large proportion of the WPA rolls.

47h-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

More Negro Carpenters Into Nat'l Defense Work

CALL ISSUED FOR AT LEAST 20 NEGRO MEN

Carpenters Union to Organize Negro Local; Apply For Charter

JAN 3 - 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Twenty or more Negro carpenters went to work on the cantonment at Fort Riley Kas., Monday morning, December 30, as the result of weeks of effort on the part of the Negro organizations working for the participation of Negro skilled workers in the defense program.

The men were issued work permits by the Greater Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. A. F. of L. J. O. Mack, business agent for the union, yesterday requested F. L. Whittaker of the Colored Builders of Kansas to get at least 20 carpenters to begin work Monday.

Mr. Mack said that a larger number of carpenters probably will be used but that 20 is the minimum.

All carpenters interested in work are asked to go to the Carpenter hall, 3114 the Paseo, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Friday, to obtain their work permits.

TWELVE APPLY FOR CHAPTER

A group of 12 Negro carpenters has applied for a charter to organize a local union of the Carpenters' union, Mr. Whitaker is the temporary chairman of the local.

The first step toward the organization of a local union of carpenters was taken Tuesday night at a meeting held at the home of Mr. Whitaker, 925 Washington boulevard, Kansas City, Kas.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Mack and Larry S. Braton, international representative of the Carpenters union and by members of the Negro National Defense committee.

Mr. Braten said that there was no constitutional bar against Negro members of the Carpenters union and urged the formation of a local union by Negro carpenters.

The application for a charter was signed that night by 12 carpenters. Since that time, nine others have applied for membership.

The 12 charter members who signed the application were F. L. Whitaker, Harold Robbins, Wendell Robbins, Leon Hall, Charlie McLemore, J. B. Harrel, D. T. Sexton, B. Barnes, John Mason, Mr. Flagg, Oscar Hall and Ed Thomas.

These men and others who join before the charter is closed, will be admitted to full membership in the union by payment of a $10 fee.

After the charter is closed (within 30 days) the membership fee will be $80. A special fee of $40 has been made for the work at Fort Riley. The fee is paid on a daily basis.

WILL BE ONE OF SEVEN LOCALS

The Negro local will be one of seven local carpenter unions in the Kansas City metropolitan area. Each local has representatives in the carpenters' district council. The Negro local. Mr. Braten said, will have the same rights, obligations and opportunities as have the other locals. The Negro members will be entitled to the same advantages of wages, hours, fraternal death benefits, etc., as other members.

The application for a local union will be acted upon within 10 days, Mr. Braton said. In the meantime, the carpenters who have signed to join will be issued work permits so that they can begin work at once.

The formation of a Negro carpenters' union and the employment of Negro men at Fort Riley is the result of the effort which has followed the mass meeting held in the Municipal Auditorium December 8 protesting against the failure of Negroes to get jobs and training in the defense program.

The national defense follow-up committee held an interview with Owen T. Mullinax, acting area director of the National Youth Administration, and with William T. Kirby, manager of the Kansas City office of the State Employment office, on Friday, December 20.

Must Register

Mr. Kirby promised that his office would make no discrimination in the placement of men on jobs, when orders came to his office. He emphasized the importance of the registration of all skilled men at the employment office, 1218 East Twelfth street.

Mr. Mullinax, who is serving as director of the NYA during the illness of George Sykes, said that as yet funds appropriated by the U. S. office of education to secure equipment and to set up defense training courses for Negroes has not been allocated to the various state educational divisions. He

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 20, 1941

Negroes and Our Defenses--III

ANNOUNCEMENT from Hampton Institute that the American Federation of Labor has agreed to grant a charter to the first Negro local in Virginia of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, is excellent news, and points the way toward a solution of the problem of discriminations against skilled Negro workers on defense projects. The organized Negroes of the Peninsula who have brought about this result will seek to form similar unions of plasterers, painters and other building trades groups.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH had been delaying further comment on the discriminations practiced on defense projects in Virginia against skilled Negroes, until the completion of the State Defense Council's survey of the situation. It happens that CHAIRMAN DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN'S statement on the subject, published elsewhere in today's paper, coincides with the announcement that a Negro carpenters' union is soon to be formed in Virginia.

DR. FREEMAN states that the council's survey indicates an unsatisfactory situation, and that whereas "work seems to have been given skilled and qualified Negro mechanics" at Radford, the Negroes have had to be satisfied with common labor or semiskilled work on most other defense projects in the State. He adds, of course, that this is not a fair or equitable arrangement.

Now that the American Federation of Labor has agreed to the formation of a carpenters' union by the Negroes, with a nucleus of 45 members from the lower Peninsula, the problem seems to be well on the way toward a proper solution. The A. F. of L. is to be congratulated on reaching this decision, for while it may not be possible to demonstrate at this stage that the defense program has been seriously handicapped by the refusal of the unions to let Negro carpenters and other skilled tradesmen work on some defense jobs, when the defense program swings into high gear, the country will require the services of every available skilled man, whether white or black. That is not only in the best interests of America, but the only fair and decent solution of the problem, for, in the words of JUDGE EDMUND A. PARRY, "the test of a civilization is the degree to which it protects those who are unable to protect themselves."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 20, 1941

Employers Accused Of Holding Negroes Off Defense Jobs

Employers on defense projects in Virginia have been charged by the State Defense Council with attempting to "dodge" the issue of providing work for skilled Negro mechanics after a study made of the situation.

"Instances have come to light," the statement said, "where the disposition to 'defer action,' to 'await developments' or to 'make investigation' has left the impression that the issue of providing work for skilled Negro mechanics was being dodged.

"If Negroes are fit to fight for America, they are fit to have such jobs in defense industries as they are qualified to fill. The executive committee of the State Defense Council is on record as disapproving any discrimination in defense activities. We wish most earnestly to appeal to contractors, to trade unions and to employers generally to make democracy a reality in the war effort and not to make it a mockery by racial discrimination."

The investigation was made after complaints from numerous Negro organizations that their skilled workers were not being hired for defense work when there was need for mechanics, and Negro mechanics were available.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Ruling Bans Discrimination Against Negroes In National Defense Building Program

Copies of New Regulation Are Sent To All Contractors

To Build 68 Projects

JAN 18 1941

Discrimination against Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers on the extensive $281,000,000 defense housing program was banned this week through an executive order issued by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

Seeking to assure full participation of Negro workers in the employment phases of the huge construction program, Mr. Carmody, acting under the authority vested in the FWA Administrator by Section II of the Act of October 1, 1940, issued the following regulation under which all contracts must be prosecuted:

"There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or political affiliations in the employment of persons qualified by training and experience, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof."

At the same time, the FWA Administrator established machinery to implement the Agency's non-discrimination policy and to handle specific complaints growing out of possible violations. Copies of the regulation were sent to all contractors working on defense housing and the executive order was published in the Federal Register on Thursday, January 9.

Mr. A. J. Sarre, the director of personnel of the Federal Works Agency, and Mr. W. J. Trent jr., who is the racial relations officer in that office, will give special attention to the enforcement of the regulation against discrimination in work on the defense housing program.

The vast defense housing program will be carried out under the direction of several agencies in the FWA. This program includes the construction of an undetermined number of dwelling units to be erected with the $150,000,000 appropriation authorized in the Lanham Act. A number of these projects are now under construction.

JAN 18 1941

Thirty-two defense housing projects, containing 13,035 dwelling units, will be constructed by the United States Housing Authority at an estimated cost of more than $5,000,000 in contracts.

Other phases of the total defense housing program are being carried out by the Federal Works Agency. One is the construction of the bulk of the housing provided for in the War Department's share of the $100,000,000 housing allocation in the Second Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act. The Secretary of War recently allocated $45,700,000 of this sum to the FWA for housing projects for families of enlisted Army men and for married civilian Army personnel. Administrator Carmody designated the Public Buildings Administration as the agency to carry out this program. Under this designation the PBA will construct a minimum of sixty-eight projects.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Carpenter Not Wanted On Army Unit

JAN 13 1941

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(SNS) Despite the fact that his application for employment at the Charleston Navy Yard had been approved and his name, along with scores of others, turned over to the Construction Quartermaster at Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island where new barracks are being constructed for soldiers under the national defense program, Mr. Joseph Smith, 170-A Jackson Street, and one of the city's best carpenters was turned down flat by the Construction Quartermaster at Fort Moultrie and told abruptly, "They didn't tell me from the navy yard that you were colored. And I can't use colored men on my job." Such was the account given the Lighthouse and Informer this week his application reinstated at the navy yard without going through by Mr. Smith as he sought to have the lengthy details of applying all over again.

According to Mr. Smith he received a letter from the Construction Quartermaster asking if he would be available for duty anytime he was needed. He replied that he would be and received a second letter immediately instructing him to report to duty at once. He then hired a man to transport his tools to Fort Moultrie and applied at the office of the Sargeant. He was sent two miles down the road to the foreman who, told him that he had hired all the carpenters he needed the day before.

Not satisfied with the disposal of his case he appealed to the Construction Quartermaster, Captain F. C. Hayden, who told him abruptly "I can't use colored men on my job." Mr. Smith has letters of proof that he was told to report to duty under the signature of the Quartermaster. His account of what is happening to skilled Negroes who are seeking employment by their government in the vast national defense effort is but another in a vast resource of other similar stories of discrimination.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

All efforts toward elimination of racial bias in the industries that are receiving defense contracts have so far met with a stone wall. Various and curious excuses are offered by the management of industrial plants. In many instances the officials concerned make no pretense at concealing their hatred. They give any excuse whether reasonable, logical or not. The stock answer is that Negroes do not apply for those jobs or that there is no black labor available in the vicinity. Yet America needs men in abundance to hasten its national defense program. It needs skilled and unskilled labor. It is clear even to white America that white men alone cannot fill all the jobs required under our present emergency.

The mobilization of man power should afford a timely occasion for the exercise of the democratic theory of opportunity for all. As Frank Hayes observed in a recent article in the Chicago Daily News, discrimination between races is an avowed and basic part of the Nazi theory. But what does Germany do when it wants action?

This is what it did:

1937—Nazi Germany temporarily imported non-Germanic Magyars from Hungary to work in the harvest fields at better wages than they could get at home.

JAN 25 1941

1938 to 1940—Nazi Germany utilized in heavy industry nationals of occupied countries, including members of the so-called "inferior" Slavic race, besides shipping some of them to Germany as laborers. A number of Jews were employed not only as laborers but in some highly technical capacities essential to war preparation.

If Germany which preaches and practices racial hatred as one of its basic postulates, can forego its racial bigotry for the sake of national security in time of stress, what excuse can democratic America have for a deliberate ignoring of Negro labor? The Negro, representing as he does a very substantial minority, finds himself segregated in the armed forces of the nation and discriminated against in those industrial plants that are trying to speed up our national defense program. Is not the time at hand for us to inquire before the enemy guns begin to thunder over our heads, what sort of democracy is America preparing to defend?

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Jobs Are Open In Navy Yards

MAR 14 1941

Negroes are being accepted for employment and training in the 10 United States navy yards. Apprentices are paid 32 cents an hour. Skilled and semi-skilled workers are paid from 69 to $1.14 an hour.

In some navy yards, notably Charleston, S. C., pipe fitters are being sought for jobs paying $7.84 to $8.80 a day. Iron workers, boiler makers and sheet metal workers are needed at the Norfolk, Va., navy yard at $7.52 to $8.48 a day.

Other U. S. Navy yards are located at Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N. H., Puget Sound, Wash., Washington, D. C., and Mare Island, Cal.

Applications for examinations for any of these jobs may be obtained at any post office or from the U. S. Civil Service Commisison.

47h-1,941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Straws In The Wind

From the Washington Bureau of THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Federal Work Agency, has done it again! As you've probably read in thi week's headlines, Mr. Carmody has just extended the prov sions of his non-discrimination defense housing clause (

March 19, 1941) to cover all defense public works. In dollars and cents, this means that from now on Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers will receive a specified percentage of all monies expended on defense construction of USO recreation centers, hospitals, venereal disease clinics, public schools, expansions, etc. Prior to this, the percentage clause only covered defense housing construction. This extension merely means a possible few million dollars more in wages for Negro building construction workers.

* * *

There is more involved here than dollars and cents however. In extending his order, Mr. Carmody has trampled on the South's most sacred cow—States Rights. And in doing so he has forced the various communities to accept the policy of the Federal Government in safeguarding the rights of its Negro citizens. This is what has happened:

The Federal Government contributes 100 percent of the monies expended for defense housing. So when Mr. Carmody ruled that Negroes must receive a certain percent of the payroll of each defense housing contractor, the localities involved had no voice in the matter. This is not the case in other defense public works jobs. In these constructions, the local community pays a proportion of the total cost. Nevertheless, Mr. Carmody's new order says, in effect: "The Federal Government will not contribute its share of the money you need for these improvements unless you see that Negro workers receive their share of the wages."

The anti-Negro boys may not like it, but they'll take it. He who pays the piper calls the tune.

* * *

John Carmody did not originate the percentage procedure in public works construction. This little acorn was planted back in 1934 by Dr. Robert C. Weaver in the PWA Housing Division. It was nourished by the same Dr. Weaver in the United States Housing Authority to the tune of more than $7,000,000 in actual wages (excluding the $3,000,000 received by Negro wage earners under PWA housing). But it has taken John Carmody to bring it to the stature of a full-grown oak. If the public works program extends through the war and post-war period—and it must, if we are to prevent a revolution in this country—the above sums will be dwarfed within the next few years.

* * *

John Carmody is probably the least known, yet one of the most effective, friends of the Negro in the whole New Deal set-up. While many other white New Dealers have made their reputations too often through a mere pro-Negro speech or some equally meaningless gesture, Carmody has actually practiced what they preached. Few Racial Relations Officers in the whole Federal Government have had such full support on questions affecting their race as has FWA's William J. Trent, Jr.

* * *

Although the FWA Administrator is practically unknown to the Negro public at large, he has been the object of wide speculation among Negro insiders in Washington. As yet, however, no one has been able to figure out any angle. Unlike other New Dealers who look forward to greener pastures Carmody has never made any attempt to build himself up with Negro voters. Neither has he ever been known to pull the "One of my best friends is a Negro—" line. Grudgingly, capitol skeptics have been forced to admit that probably the man is just a liberal—a practicing one.

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A few scanty facts on Carmody's background may throw some light on his actions—although generalizations are usually dangerous. The FWA Administrator is of Pennsylvania Irish stock. He enjoyed early contact with Negroes in the [illegible] of that State. In fact, a Negro athlete shared honors with him on his college football team.

* * *

Intimates of Carmody insist however that one Negro made such an impression on him once that it may have played some part in his subsequent development. This one Negro was A. Philip Randolph, then the much maligned president of a struggling young union called the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph and Carmody met when the latter was a member of the Railroad Mediation Board and the official was so impressed by Randolph's courage and resourcefulness that he went down the line in obtaining recognition for the Brotherhood as a bargaining agency before the Mediation Board. This recognithion had been opposed by other board members and by the big railroad unions themselves.

Generalizations are dangerous, we repeat, but both Randolph and Carmody have gone places since then.

* * *

STRAWS IN THE WIND—Negro leaders from Buffalo, N. Y., conferred last week with Clark Foreman, John Egan and Frank Horne of Defense Housing and USHA on the site dispute holding up defense housing for Negroes in the Buffalo area. They brought with them this little lesson on functioning Democracy in America.

The first site chosen for the Negro defense housing project was abandoned when the Polish residents of that area objected to the possibility of Negro neighbors. (Negro neighbors, it should be noted, who would be making America an arsenal for democracy so that the Poles could be freed from the ghettoes to which Hitler has recently assigned them in Warsaw and other Polsih cities.)

The second site was abandoned when the Irish-Catholic residents of that area made the same objection. The Catholics of Germany have found out that you can't do business with Hitler. The Irish of Erie will find it out when the same Mr. Hitler gets around to tackling the invasion of the British Isles. But not the Irish-Catholics of Buffale. They live in a Democracy!

* * *

ADD: DEFENSE NOTES — Franklin O. Nichols, who was recently loaned by the Phelps-Stokes Fund to the National Urban League for investigation of discrimination against Negroes in defense, now has a new post. He has just been appointed by the Federal Security Agency as an investigator of social conditions around Negro Army posts. Too bad somebody can't investigate the USO to find out why few centers have been built for the recreation of Negro enrollees. More centers, less prostitution—perhaps.

* * *

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid left his important post with the Bureau of Employment Security Friday to return to his post as Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University. He will still return to Washington at regular intervals however, to keep his eye on the development of policies enunciated for Negro placements by U. S. Employment Service Offices . . . Roberta McLemore, assistant librarian at Howard university, left Monday for Fort Devens in Mass., where she is expected to improve the comparatively good recreational facilities for the Negro enrollees there (she will be camp librarian) . . . Herman A. Washington, new regional man for USHA, apparently has decided to stick with the Federal Government. He has brought the wife and two kiddies from Denver, Colo. and will take up residence at the new Suburban Garden Apartments now under construction in Northeast . . . Truman Gibson (War Dept. now—FEP later) will also move his family there on October 1st.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DISDAIN PETTY DEFENSE JOBS NEGROES TOLD

NOV 23 1941

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (ANP)—Insisting that more than 10,000,000 Negroes in America are without actual representation in the executive branch of the government in the most perilous time in our history, James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard university, presented a 10-point demand program in an interview this week which he believes will help bring about a solution to many of the most critical of the Negro's present day problems.

The able administrative official urges Negro leaders to stop vieing for self glory and to unite and fight for nine actually constructive posts in our government during the present national crisis.

The 10-point program includes a demand for nine government positions, which, if held by Negroes, will insure better representation for colored Americans in the executive branch of the government. Such representation, Mr. Nabrit believes, will eliminate numerous decisions and policies of governmental officials which have not been to the Negro's best interests.

The university secretary maintains that every individual, group and newspaper among Negroes should forego quarrels over petty differences of opinion and join in a collective effort to obtain the following positions and representation for Negroes:

(1) An administrative assistant to the President of the United States, (2) an assistant secretary of the navy, (3) an assistant secretary of war, (4) a membership on the Council for National Defense, (5) a membership on the National Mediation board, (6) a membership on the civil service commission, (7) a United States District judgeship, (8) an assistant U. S. Morale officer, (9) a definite percentage of Negroes in each officers' training school, and (10) a membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

OPM IS DENOUNCED BY CONGRESSMAN FOR FAVORING AFL

NOV 24 1941

Smith Of Virginia Calls For Indictments Of "Guilty Parties"

WASHINGTON, Oct .16 (ANP) —Defending its action in blocking a contract award to a CIO union and awarding it to an AF of L union, OPM finds itself on a hot spot with Rep. Smith of Virginia declaring the award delay. "The most brazen, bold and courageous effort to defraud the United States government of which I ever heard."

He called for indictments against the AF of L and an unnamed OPM official and said that the agreement which had given AF of L the rights to all construction work in the defense program had the effect of giving that body a monopoly on all federal construction.

This is the same agreement which the ANP pointed out last week prevented Negro building trades workers from participating in the vast defense building program. Carpenters especially are thrown out of work on account of this agreement. If the CIO, charged with In high OPM quarters, however, raiding the AF of L building trades the charge of monopoly was denied, officials pointing out that the union, wins this fight, there will be a change in building methods which stabilization agreement specifically is not acceptable to the unions, it permitted award of construction is believed. contracts to non-AF of L contractors.

Negroes are watching further developments and awaiting the out-

NOV 24 1941

47h-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Straws In The Wind

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A few scanty facts on Carmody's background may throw some light on his actions—although generalizations are usually dangerous. The FWA Administrator is of Pennsylvania Irish stock. He enjoyed early contact with Negroes in the [illegible] of that State. In fact, a Negro [illegible] plete shared honors with him on his college football team.

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Intimates of Carmody insist however that one Negro made such an impression on him once that it may have played some part in his subsequent development. This one Negro was A. Philip Randolph, then the much maligned president of a struggling young union called the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph and Carmody met when the latter was a member of the Railroad Mediation Board and the official was so impressed by Randolph's courage and resourcefulness that he went down the line in obtaining recognition for the Brotherhood as a bargaining agency before the Mediation Board. This recognithion had been opposed by other board members and by the big railroad unions themselves.

Generalizations are dangerous, we repeat, but both Randolph and Carmody have gone places since then.

* * *

STRAWS IN THE WIND—Negro leaders from Buffalo, N. Y., conferred last week with Clark Foreman, John Egan and Frank Horne of Defense Housing and USHA on the site dispute holding up defense housing for Negroes in the Buffalo area. They brought with them this little lesson on functioning Democracy in America.

The first site chosen for the Negro defense housing project was abandoned when the Polish residents of that area objected to the possibility of Negro neighbors. (Negro neighbors, it should be noted, who would be making America an arsenal for democracy so that the Poles could be freed from the ghettoes to which Hitler has recently assigned them in Warsaw and other Polsih cities.)

The second site was abandoned when the Irish-Catholic residents of that area made the same objection. The Catholics of Germany have found out that you can't do business with Hitler. The Irish of Erie will find it out when the same Mr. Hitler gets around to tackling the invasion of the British Isles. But not the Irish-Catholics of Buffale. They live in a Democracy!

* * *

ADD: DEFENSE NOTES — Franklin O. Nichols, who was recently loaned by the Phelps-Stokes Fund to the National Urban League for investigation of discrimination against Negroes in defense, now has a new post. He has just been appointed by the Federal Security Agency as an investigator of social conditions around Negro Army posts. Too bad somebody can't investigate the USO to find out why few centers have been built for the recreation of Negro enrollees. More centers, less prostitution—perhaps.

* * *

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid left his important post with the Bureau of Employment Security Friday to return to his post as Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University. He will still return to Washington at regular intervals however, to keep his eye on the development of policies enunciated for Negro placements by U. S. Employment Service Offices . . . Roberta McLemore, assistant librarian at Howard university left Monday for Fort Devens in Mass., where she is expected to improve the comparatively good recreational facilities for the Negro enrollees there (she will be camp librarian) . . . Herman A. Washington, new regional man for USHA, apparently has decided to stick with the Federal Government. He has brought the wife and two kiddies from Denver, Colo. and will take up residence at the new Suburban Garden Apartments now under construction in Northeast . . . Truman Gibson (War Dept. now—FEP later) will also move his family there on October 1st.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DISDAIN PETTY DEFENSE JOBS NEGROES TOLD

NOV 23 1941

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (ANP)—Insisting that more than 10,000,000 Negroes in America are without actual representation in the executive branch of the government in the most perilous time in our history, James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard university, presented a 10-point demand program in an interview this week which he believes will help bring about a solution to many of the most critical of the Negro's present day problems.

The able administrative official urges Negro leaders to stop vieing for self glory and to unite and fight for nine actually constructive posts in our government during the present national crisis.

The 10-point program includes a demand for nine government positions, which, if held by Negroes, will insure better representation for colored Americans in the executive branch of the government. Such representation, Mr. Nabrit believes, will eliminate numerous decisions and policies of governmental officials which have not been to the Negro's best interests.

The university secretary maintains that every individual, group and newspaper among Negroes should forego quarrels over petty differences of opinion and join in a collective effort to obtain the following positions and representation for Negroes:

(1) An administrative assistant to the President of the United States, (2) an assistant secretary of the navy, (3) an assistant secretary of war, (4) a membership on the Council for National Defense, (5) a membership on the National Mediation board, (6) a membership on the civil service commission, (7) a United States District judgeship, (8) an assistant U. S. Morale officer, (9) a definite percentage of Negroes in each officers' training school, and (10) a membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

OPM IS DENOUNCED BY CONGRESSMAN FOR FAVORING AFL

NOV 24 1941

Smith Of Virginia Calls For Indictments Of "Guilty Parties"

WASHINGTON, Oct .16 (ANP) —Defending its action in blocking a contract award to a CIO union and awarding it to an AF of L union, OPM finds itself on a hot spot with Rep. Smith of Virginia declaring the award delay. "The most brazen, bold and courageous effort to defraud the United States government of which I ever heard."

He called for indictments against the AF of L and an unnamed OPM official and said that the agreement which had given AF of L the rights to all construction work in the defense program had the effect of giving that body a monopoly on all federal construction.

This is the same agreement which the ANP pointed out last week prevented Negro building trades workers from participating in the vast work on account of this agreement. come. If the CIO, charged with In high OPM quarters, however, raiding the AF of L building trades the charge of monopoly was denied, officials pointing out that the a change in building methods which stabilization agreement specifically is not acceptable to the unions, it permitted award of construction is believed. contracts to non-AF of L contractors.

Negroes are watching further developments and awaiting the out-

NOV 24 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Chicago Makes Tanks, But Unions Urge Bigger Output

NOV 23 1941

By Carl Harris
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Chicago is rapidly emerging as one of the greatest tank-producing centers in the nation.

Rolling from its assembly lines daily are the giant armored fortresses which are to be decisive in what Stalin called "a war of motors."

Credit for the foresight, cooperation and hard work which it took to fashion great tank manufacturing units out of what were mainly railroad car and locomotive shops must be equally divided among the army, the managers and the trade unions which promoted the mammoth conversion.

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These Chicago tanks are a far cry from the old "tractors with tin hats."

They are mobile fortresses, capable of 25 to 50 miles an hour, with tremendous firing power.

Out of the haze of closely-guarded defense production secrets can be pieced together the jig-saw picture of Chicago as a tank center rivalling any in the world.

The city has hit a seven-league stride in tank production with the issuance by the War Department last week of $80,000,000 tank orders to two Chicago firms.

Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Co. received a $32,000,000 contract and a $48,000,000 order went to the Pressed Steel Car Co.

PROVED IN BATTLE

According to the heads of the Chicago Ordnance District, these orders are for the M-3, 28-ton "medium" tanks. Actually "medium" is a misnomer for this military powerhouse. The "medium" tank has accounted for herself honorably on the battlefields of Europe. Enough of these tanks have already seen service to draw conclusions that they are one of the most adroit and capable weapons that have been developed in this war.

Built on the experience of the 26-ton tank which the British call "Matilda," the M-3 is powered by a 400-horsepower motor, has a cruising radius of 350 miles and sports the following hardware: one 77 mm. cannon, one 37 mm. gun, two 30-calibre and two 50-calibre machine guns, plus several light hand machine guns. It carries a seven-man crew.

A comparison of the new U. S. mechanized might represented by the M-3 may be gauged from the following fact. A tank moves more than seven times as far per dollar as a cavalry unit and can hurl from five to seven times as many pounds of bullets at the enemy per man employed.

In conversations with the Chicago Ordnance District, it was learned that because of the enormous size of the new tanks it is far easier to manufacture them in locomotive and railroad shops than in auto shops. Because this is true Chicago has a tremendous potential in tank production.

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He cites the following facts. Out of seven companies prepared to turn out the master tank clutch, only two are now working on defense orders.

Out of eight firms able to make the tank propeller shaft, only two are at work on this unit.

Out of six companies ready to make the traverse rack, only two are in active production on it.

URGE MORE PLANTS

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According to Terry Kandell, president of the United Auto Workers Local at Electromotive, the union has repeatedly urged the management to go into the tank field and has pledged its full cooperation in making the switch-over.

The failure of the International Harvester Corp. to change over to tank manufacture has long been under fire by the workers in the Chicago plants. The CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union recently made the estimate on the basis of a survey of IHC's tractor-producing equipment that 500 tanks a month could be rolling out of the firm's shops.

Fowler McCormick, president of IHC, recently announced that the company has 20 per cent of its production engaged in direct defense work.

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CIO STEEL WORKERS RAP SEGREGATION IN UNITED STATES ARMY

Ask Roosevelt to Stop Crimes Against Negro Soldiers in Camp Communities

GARY, Ind., Oct. 16(ANP) —The regional conference of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing committee, meeting at Knights of Columbus hall here Sunday, condemned in a sharply worded resolution, segregation and maltreatment of Negro soldiers in the U. S. army, and called upon President Roosevelt and all CIO unions to take effective action to remedy the situation.

The resolution sponsored by Rayfield Mooty of the Wilson & Bennett local of the SWOC and Curtis Murray president of the Federated Metals local of the American Smelting & Refining company was passed without a single dissenting vote from the 500 delegates representing 53 steel worker locals in the Chicago area according to re-

United States armed forces, but also give rise to the very conditions that we pledge ourselves to crush....."

Particular attention was attracted to a section of the resolution which called upon President Roosevelt to communicate with governors and local officials of all states, urging them to use their influence and authority to obtain the proper

ports from the Negro Labor council.

After recounting the various forms of discrimination which Negro troops are subjected in the army in various local communities, the resolution warned that:

"Such abusive and unfair practices on the part of citizens of a democracy tend not only to shatter the morale of the

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION FERRETS OUT THE FACTS

The President's Fair Employment Practices Commission is putting West Coast aircraft companies on the spot in public hearings. The New Masses reports this gem:

"Does your company discriminate against colored people?"
"No, sir."
"How many men do you employ?"
"Two thousand eight hundred and eighty."
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That's very nearly the situation in many an aircraft company with millions of dollars in government contracts.

The FEPC can't come East too soon for us. When it does, its findings will shock the public into demanding a new deal in defense.

Not only private industry but the government's own arsenals and navy yards will come under the microscope.

For example: One of the U.S. navy yards gave figures to the FEPC recently showing that a fifth of its employees are colored. That is apparently an excellent showing, but examining it closer, here is what can be seen:

NOV 18 1941

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	COLORED
24,219	5,426
APPRENTICES	
1,302	37
SKILLED	
11,393	665
UNSKILLED	
9,318	4,700

So, while the total ratio in this U.S. navy yard is one colored for every four white, the apprentice ratio is one colored to thirty-five whites, and among the skilled workers there is one colored for every seventeen whites.

Eighty-six per cent of all colored workers are in the laboring or unskilled class, and the reason for it is discrimination on account of race, the very thing the FEPC sets out to remedy and is attacking.

The above Federal plant is one of the "best" in the country in its employment of colored workers. In the best, as in the worst mentioned at the beginning of this editorial, there is room for tremendous improvement.

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UNITED STATES ARMY

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After recounting the various forms of discrimination to which Negro troops are subjected in the army in various local communities, the resolution warned that:

"Such abusive and unfair practices on the part of citizens of a democracy tend not only to shatter the morale of the United States armed forces, but also give rise to conditions that we pledge ourselves to crush.....

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47h-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro WPA Workers Share In Huge Airport Program

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—The part which Negro workers are taking in the $130,000,000 defense airport program of the Work Projects Administration is reflected in employment figures issued this week by Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser of the Federal WPA.

In every State except Delaware, an army of 71,000 men was employed at the beginning of the current fiscal year on 27 sites certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Navy as having military importance. In 11 Southern States, where 97 of the sites are located, there were 11,000 WPA Negro workers on airport projects. The estimated completed cost of these airport construction and improvement projects in the South is $38,366,566 in WPA funds and contributions of the sponsor.

FLORIDA LEADS

For the southern region, Negro workers in the defense airport program were about 49 per cent of the total. They ranged from 80 per cent in Louisiana, where a $2,644,941 program was under way, to 14 per cent in Texas, where funds for 15 airport sites reach the $5,000,000 mark.

Figures cited by Mr. Smith also reveal that Florida's 31 airprt project sites lead all other States in this type of WPA defense construction. The 2,750 Negro workers in Florida were approximately 38 per cent of the total number of workers employed at these sites on work to cost $15,000,000. Another large WPA airport construction program is in Alabama, where 57 per cent of the workers on 12 sites, valued at $5,743,167, were Negroes.

Other employment percentages reported by Mr. Smith for airport construction workers of the race and estimated completed cost of active projects in the Southern States were:

Arkansas, 55 per cent, $887,046; Georgia, 70.0, $2,641,729; Mississippi, 62.0 $2,520,251; North Carolina, 52.0, $1,979,999; South Carolina, 46.0, $530,492; Tennessee, 27.0, $149,486 and Virginia, 49.2 per cent and $1,257,223 the estimated completed cost.

"The WPA workers of both races who have ben employed on airport construction have won the admiration of officials high in civilian and military aviation circles," Mr Smith said, "Despite the drastic cut in appropriations which will reduce WPA employment during this fiscal year, the number and percentage of WPA workers on airport construction jobs will remain high because of the importance o this work to our air defenses."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shipyard Has No Discrimination, But Negroes Fail To Seek Jobs

LORAIN, Oct. 23—(By Johnny Willis for ANP)—American Shipyard officials here, holders of huge government contracts for defense battleships, lake freighters, and boats for steel trade, declared in a surprising announcement made here this week through a union official that "There is absolutely no discrimination against colored in our yards, and never has been."

The announcement came after company officials were approached by one of Lorain's militant councilmen, Alex Munro, who is also head of the local AFL grievance committee. The fact that no Negroes are now working in the Lorain plant has not only caused the company to be generally thought of as absolutely prejudiced, but has recently caused considerable speculation among local Negroes who have been contemplating seeking an organized method to have the company open its doors to colored because of its immense share of defense funds.

Councilman Munro, when questioned earlier this week as to the attitude of the AFL and as to what plans had the union under way toward obtaining Negro representations at the local shipyards, stated that he was never conscious of any particular discriminatory attitude of the company toward colored and that he would take it up immediately with shipyard officials.

Munro first approached the head of the employment agency asking that Negroes be given equal consideration for hiring in the yards of the American Shipbuilding company. Munro was informed that colored had been at one time employed at the plant and that it was not a policy of the company to discriminate for reasons of color, race or creed. The local committee chairman was further told by company officials that colored seemed not to apply at the time when men were being hired.

Munro continued his query to the head superintendent, Joseph Conley, complaining that Negroes were not being given jobs and full benefits out of their taxes at the Lorain shipbuilding subsidiary.

Mr. Conley stated, according to Munro, that it was not a company policy to discriminate, and that he was certain that any Negro applicants would be given just consideration for jobs when hiring was underway at the plant. The superintendent further intimated, that the company was expecting more rush orders from the government and that the shipping season was fast drawing to a close (meaning that boats will be coming in for lay-up and repair). He said that a hiring rush was being greatly anticipated and the Negroes, if they applied, would be included in the employment.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The President Should Put First Things First

When this paper said some time ago that it was supporting the President's foreign policy, be it for peace or war, we felt in this crisis only united action could get the best results for our country. By supporting Franklin D. Roosevelt, we do not mean that we think him infallible. He makes mistakes, and when he does, it is our duty to speak out. That is what we do now.

The gravity of the situation abroad is borne upon us by every fresh advance of Hitler's legions. The possibility that Japan may play his game as Italy did adds to the danger our country faces. Here are we, a newspaper speaking for an element of the American people that neither in industry or government shares equally the opportunities and advantages that are freely given our white compatriots. We support the President. But many of them do not, and he does little or nothing about it!

Roosevelt by the New Deal which he championed, has or ought to have the ear and the confidence of workers. Yet with him saying we need all-out aid to Hitler's enemies, there are strikes going on all over the country which halt essential defense production. That does not make sense! Even that does not describe the situation at its worst. These strikers number many who by blood are tied to the conquered peoples whom Germany now forces to supply its war machine.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. But strikes born of jurisdictional disputes and similar causes have not that excuse. The idea of a Pole, at work on plane, tank, ship or ammunition putting anything ahead of defense is an indictment of his head and heart. Suppose he gets a few dollars more! If Hitler wins, he joins the conquered who drag the Nazi Juggernaut over a prostrate world! Negroes see that, and because we see it we support Roosevelt!

The whites who block the President's defense efforts do not see that they sit on a lighted bomb! Somebody should tell them. We think the one to tell them is Franklin D. Roosevelt. We do not see why he does not. Surely they who have had so much service at his hands will hear him and heed! Even if they will not, he should tell them. America will be another France unless he acts, a victim of individual greed, of class strife, of national indifference.

We can bear with the politics in the administration of our nation's business—provided the New Dealer chosen for office is a performer. But blocking defense is far outside politics—it is treas-

It should be rebuked! We do not agree that President Franklin D. to let strikes ravage American industry! Roosevelt, whether for fear or favor, is

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Two Labor Stories

OCT 26 1941

TWO LABOR STORIES dealing with Negroes appeared in the news last week. One concerned the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward black workers, the second came in the form of a resolution passed by one of the largest units in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The wide divergence of opinion expressed in these stories is typical of the seemingly insurmountable gap between the philosophy and ideologies of these two branches of organized labor.

Irritating to say the least was the statement of one Harry O'Reilly, regional director of the AFL in Chicago. Mr. O'Reilly is quoted as telling a committee from the Chicago NAACP branch: "I consider the Negro an evil rather than an asset to organized labor. I don't believe all of this discrimination exists against the Negro; if it does, it is the Negro's fault and also his fight."

KNOWS IT EXISTS

Mr. O'Reilly being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor knows that discrimination does exist against Negro workers, no matter how much he chooses to play the ostrich and hide his head against the facts that are all around him. He could not be affiliated with the AFL, the greatest supporters of this economic warfare against black folk and not know it.

No single organization has contributed so much to the "freezing out" of black workers as the American Federation of Labor. And that this organization even at this late day stubbornly refuses to see the "light" was shown during the recent Seattle national convention when the convention refused to even consider lowering the "white only" barriers to membership in the face of increasing public opinion against this anti-democratic stand.

OCT 2 - 1941

Mr. O'Reilly no doubt was in the convention hall when A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the only all-Negro AFL affiliate, made his brave, but entirely futile fight to break down these barriers, through which the AFL machinists, shipyard workers, painters, metal trades unions and more than 118 other affiliated brotherhoods put the "squeeze play" on Negro workers.

AGAINST DEMOCRACY

From the tone of his Chicago statement, he no doubt helped to vote down Mr. Randolph's plea that democracy be reinstated in this wing of the American labor movement.

In direct contrast to the anti-Negro position the AFL has plainly shown it is so determined to maintain was the action of the International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers one of the strongest affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

For years Negroes had pleaded in vain for membership in the craft unions the AFL started in the auto industry, then the United Automobile Workers came along and accepted all who were workers, no matter what color their skins chanced to be.

Though this union would take in black members, some of the automobile manufacturers were not quite so democratic. So last week the union went on record as censuring these industrialists, now loaded down with government contracts to build weapons to insure the perpetuation of "democracy" in the world.

OCT 26 1941

RAP DISCRIMINATION

The resolution, written in unmistakable language demanded an end to discrimination against Negroes in plants holding contracts with the union.

It was pointed out that curtailment of automobile production would "seriously aggravate the problem of the Negro worker, and that it would be hard, because of his race, for this class of worker to get transferred from non-defense to defense work."

The resolution passed without a dissenting vote by the executive board resolved that all plant managements "covered by UAW-CIO contracts be immediately notified that any further racial discrimination will not be tolerated; that the international president appoint a committee to make available reports on the problems of Negro workers; that when dissension occurs among Negro and white workers, we recommend that the local union involved establish a joint committee to make a summary and investigation and report to the regional director and national committee."

BACK PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

The United Automobile Workers, it can plainly be seen, are anxious and willing to comply with the President's Executive Order that there be no discrimination in national defense work.

Most of the American Federation of Labor Unions and several of the CIO unions along with a rapidly diminishing number of industrialists still choose to defy the president.

It is this small group, who by their actions say they do not believe in the democratic principles for the preservation of which America is now arming, that must be brought into line, even if it calls for legislation to do so.

The United Automobile Workers have shown that it can be done without this legislation. Other unions, if their members would but practice the same democracy they talk, could do the same.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Munitions Plant Head Names Negro Service Supervisor

OCT 30 1941

OCT 30 1941

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (ANP) — Appointment of J. W. Pate, well-known Twin City man, as supervisor of service at the $36,000,000 government munitions plant was announced this week by Federal Cartridge company, prime contractors for Twin City Ordnance plant at New Brighton.

Pate has previously been one of the five Negroes employed as plant guards. His new position is one of great responsibility as he has charge of a force of about 200 white and Negro workers. Promotion to the new job was made by Charles L. Horn, white, president of the company. It is believed that the position is the highest ever given Negro at any defense plant to date.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO YOUTH ADVISED TO SEEK ARMS WORK

Significant Strides Reported in Ending Discrimination

NOV 16 1941

Significant strides have been made toward eliminating discrimination from defense industries, Edward H. Lawson of the labor division of the Office of Production Management declared yesterday at a conference on vocational education in Public School 194 in 144th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The conference, sponsored by the New York Teachers Guild, the Negro Labor Committee, the United Parents Associations and the Metropolitan Federation of Negro Student Youth, dealt primarily with the question of jobs for Negro youth today.

The speakers reported that discrimination still was strong in many concerns in this city and that Negro youth had little opportunity to get positions. Stressing the economic conditions of Harlem, Mrs. Ada Whitney, vice president of the United Parents Associations, urged that the city provide "more jobs, higher pay, lower rent, slum clearance, more schools and recreation centers."

Predicting that many factories not working on defense orders would have to close soon, Mr. Lawson urged young men and women, especially Negroes, to turn their attention to work relating to defense. Otherwise, he said, they might be employed temporarily and examples of large concerns forced then find their jobs gone because to employ Negroes after investiof priorities. gation disclosed that they had been

NOV 16 1941

The defense industries are watched closely by the OPM to prevent any discrimination because of race, color or creed, Mr. Lawson declared. He cited several discriminating.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Ship Scalers Urge Western Front: Hail USSR

OCT 22 1941

OCT 22 1941

Miami Union Asks Repeal of Neutrality; AFL Unions Join Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 21.—The Negro Ship Scalers Union, unaffiliated, in a meeting here this week, called for the opening of a Western front "as against Italy" when the fascist government attacked Ethiopia. The United States itself will stand in immediate and terrible danger if the Nazi armies and their satellites were allowed to defeat the Soviet Union, the resolution declared, and said that the opening of a Western front now would make it possible to crush Hitler between two fronts while the full strength of the Red Army is still intact.

quickly as possible, in addition to all other aid to the Soviet Union and other countries fighting Hitler aggression. The call was embodied in a resolution addressed to "responsible leaders of the United States and Great Britain."

The Negro Scalers Union recalled in its resolution that the Soviet Union "was the only country to demand economic penalties

OCT 22 1941

ANTI-HITLER ACTIVITIES

This action of the Negro Scalers Union followed a week of anti-Hitler activity on the part of organized workers throughout Miami, thus definitely placing this city in the nationwide Smash-Hitler Front. The Miami General Labor Union last week went on record for repeal of the Neutrality Act and extention of all-out aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and all other anti-Hitler peoples. The Postal Telegraph Workers CIO did likewise.

OCT 22 1941

The Laborers, Hod Carriers and Carpenters Union, AFL, which has already sent out resolutions calling for all aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China and demanded repeal of the Neutrality Act, is drawing a number of civic organizations, including the Parents-Teachers Association, into an Armistice Day Defend America-Smash Hitler Rally. Other local trade union groups will take part.

47h-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes and Defense Jobs

"This employment will not be a mere gesture of calling these people production employes and actually using them as laborers. We plan to see Negroes on production jobs working under white supervision and giving them the same opportunity for training and induction in our services as our white employes."

The foregoing forthright statement was made last week by the director of personnel of Glenn Martin Aircraft Production Company of Baltimore on the occasion of the firm's hiring 100 Negro workers for skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

OCT 18 1941

Action on the part of the Martin company is significant in view of the fact it was one of the big American firms that had maintained a rigid policy against hiring Negroes. With such an important institution setting the pattern, it is fairly reasonable to presume others will find it easy to follow suit.

OCT 18 1941

Another point that must not be overlooked is the fact that in changing its policy to hire Negroes, Glenn Martin is cooperating with President Roosevelt in his efforts to break down discrimination in defense plants as enunciated in his executive order last June. The company is to be congratulated for the step it has taken—a complete reversal of its previous policy.

The OPM and the Fair Employment Practice Committee may well take a bow for the share of the work they did in accomplishing the victory at Martin's. When the President sent his memorandum to OPM and later created the FEPC, we said the Negro would be helped immeasurably if they functioned earnestly and sincerely and the White House "stood up." So far, both seem to be doing all right.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

7 Defense Projects For Negroes Receive Presidential Okay

OCT 18 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Presidential approval of seven additional Defense Public Works projects to provide community facilities and services for Negro civilian defense workers and military personnel was announced last week by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody. These seven new projects with a total estimated cost of $350,000, are distributed over five states.

Included among the latest projects announced are recreation centers at the following places: Portsmouth, Va., $50,000; Newport News, Va., $200,000; Richmond, Va. $25,000. Tampa, Fla., $9,200; Hinesville, Ga., $12,000; Denver, Colo. $3800 and Tucson, Ariz., $50,000.

In addition, hospital facilities for Negroes are provided in a new hospital at Montgomery, Ala., and in addition to existing hospitals at Mineral Wells, Tex., Weatherford, Tex., Hampton, Va., and Anniston, Ala. The local authorities sponsoring these hospitals will bear part of the total cost. The amount of the sponsor's fund will be fixed by agreement between the local authority and representatives of the Federal Works Administrator.

OCT 18 1941

The other projects will either receive 100 per cent Defense Public Works grants, be Federally constructed or built under a combination of the two.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Martin Aircraft Plant Removes Ban; Hires 100

OCT 11 1941

47h

OCT 11 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 9—Victory in the organization's campaign begun in December, 1940, to open up skilled and semi-skilled jobs for Negroes in the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft factory, largest plane company in the East, has been won, said officials of the National Negro Congress on Saturday.

The announcement was made following an official statement of the company's program for integrating Negroes into airplane production read to Congress officials over the telephone by W. D. Siemon, personnel director.

IN ACTUAL PRODUCTION

Mr. Siemon revealed that the company is now employing "the first group of Negroes for work in actual aircraft production at the plant." Saul M. Purdue, who formerly taught in the Baltimore (Md.) Colored Vocational school, is now employed by the company for supervision and personnel contact work, the statement said.

OCT 18 1941

Although he said he did not know the number, the personnel director indicated that more than 100 Negroes are now employed at the plant in the production department, that another group will shortly finish their training, and that more than 300 are being interviewed by the Baltimore branch of the U. S. Employment Service, in preparation for training.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Seeks Training For Negro Boys

Wants Colored Youth Admitted to Classes In Asbury Park

NOV 1 1941

FREEHOLD, N. J.—The Monmouth County Urban League, meeting here Thursday, passed a resolution directed to the Board of Freeholders and the New Jersey Reemployment Service, asking that colored youths be admitted for training in the defense training school now being conducted in Asbury Park.

NOV 1 1941

Members of the league, in passing the resolution, said they felt that because of the policy of Federal and State agencies in placing properly trained colored persons in defense industries, there would be no difficulty putting colored graduates of the school in responsible position.

The Asbury Park training shop was established last Spring, with the Board of Freeholders serving as one of the sponsoring agencies.

Attending the meeting was Lester B. Granger, of New York, a national officer of the league, who recommended the employment of a full-time secretary, Walter J. Upperman, Asbury Park attorney, has held the position as secretary on a parti-time basis, but recently tendered his resignation so that the league could determine what it wishes to do. Upperman's resignation was not accepted and the league postponed action until its November meeting.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Labor's Opportunity

The recent statement of the President of the United States, in which he said that labor must now forego strikes in the interest of national defense, should be the opinion of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

OCT 24 1941

A man who strikes today, strikes against his country's safety. A man who uses the threat of the strike unless government and industry capitulate meekly to his demands, is helping his country's enemies. The dictators must be gratified indeed when they read of recurring defense strikes in the nation which is working to become the arsenal of democracy.

This government has established elaborate arbitration machinery to protect labor against any conceivable injustice. The employers of this nation accept without question the decisions made. It is a segment of labor leadership which keeps industrial unrest going, and which holds to the "rule or ruin" principle.

OCT 24 1941

Labor has its chance now to work at record-breaking wages. If it persists in striking, the American people will know what to do.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Serious Situation Confronts Detroit Negro Auto Workers

OCT 18 1941

Curtailed Automobile Production and Contemplated Layoffs Threatens to Wipe Out All Labor Gains—Alert Leadership Carefully Watches Situation.

By HORACE R. CAYTON
Labor Editor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Negroes are facing an extremely dangerous situation in the automobile industry in Detroit. The difficulty arose primarily out of the change from civilian production of automobiles to production of tanks and airplanes for national defense. This involves the laying off of 45,000 workers on civilian production within the next ninety days and there are only 7,500 new jobs open in defense production. Of course, you can imagine that there is going to be some scramble to see who gets them.

OCT 18 1941

FORD DISCRIMINATES IN AIRCRAFT PLANT

Ford, up until now, has been pretty friendly toward Negroes and although he had most of them concentrated in the foundry, he, nevertheless, had a few scattered throughout the plant. He has started practicing discrimination, especially in the production of aircraft. With civilian production taking a tremendous drop (it was announced Monday that 20,000 would be laid off) and with Ford along with the other plants refusing to hire Negroes in aircraft, it looks as though the Negro faces the possibility of taking an awful beating.

HOPE LIES WITH UNION

The only hope for seeing that Negroes are given a break is through the Union itself. If the Union would adopt a policy of insisting that men be transferred on the basis of senority, it would keep Negroes from being squeezed entirely out of the industry. Ford is no longer anxious to keep them in here and OPM can't, or won't, help them. Realizing this, a Negro committee of Ford workers which was later broadened to included all Negro automobile workers in Detroit formed a committee on September 5. After meeting with no success from local union officials, they then proceded to Chicago where the International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers was meeting. They had a three-hour conference and made two demands: A—That a system of transfering eligible Negroes, based on seniority, be immediately inaugurated and B—That a well planned educational program to bring about unity of all groups in the Union be established to meet the repercussion which might follow within the Union when Negroes were transfered to airplane production machine shops where they had not previously been employed.

UAW PRESIDENT MAY EVADE ISSUE

After three hours of more or less "buck passing" and evasion of the issue, the International officers did come out with a rather strong resolution condemning discrimination and establishing an International Committee within the Union composed of six Negro workers: Walter Hardin, John Conyers, Al Johnson, William Bowman, Oscar Noble, and Leon Bates and the four Detroit members of the International Board. This Board was to make a report of any acts of discrimination against Negro workers to the president. This is just the first step, however, for the president, himself, is not one-hundred per cent on the issue. Recently, when "big wigs" of the OPM asked him how far he wanted to go on the issue of Negro transferrals to defense production, he answered that he did not know.

The seriousness of the situation can be seen from what happened in the Kelsey-Hayes plant where an attempt was made to transfer Negroes from the foundry to the machine shop which was located just across the street. Some of the reactionary white workers resented this and blacked their faces and had other white boys wheel them out of the plant saying that that was how they were going to treat the "n——s." However, since the International took their stand on September 22, Negroes were transferred over and Walter Reuther, Regional Director of the Detroit Area, informed the men that they could strike and close the plant if they wanted but that when they came back the Negro workers would come right back with them.

OTHER DANGERS MUST BE FACED

Even though Negro workers are successful in insisting on being transferred from civilian to defense production in accordance with seniority, there are still great dangers. In the larger plants, unless an educational program is coupled with these transfers, there will be serious repercussions when Negroes move into what has been thought of as "lily white" occupations. If they are successful in obtaining transfers and allaying the antagonisms of the white workers through the unions, it will represent a total gain and a moving up in the occupational hierarchy which neither the government nor any other outside force could have obtained for them.

The situation is tense and anything can happen, but the Negro leadership in the Union is alert and progressive. I talked at length to such men as Horace L. Sheffield, Educational Director of Local 600; Shelton Tapes, Chairman of Local 1, which is one of the largest locals in the Ford set-up and has a mixed membership of over 2,000 men; Oscar Noble, in charge of investigations of all General Motars Plants, and Walter Harding, Assistant Organizer for Aeronautics under Frankensteen. These men are capable, conscientious, and fearless leaders and represent just one small section of the Negro trade unionists in Detroit who as a whole are as advanced as any in the entire country. They understand the problem and will fight for an equitable solution.

The "honeymoon" between the CIO and Negro laborers is over and there is going to be terrific competition for the few jobs which are opening in defense production by the many thousands who will be thrown out of work by the curtailment of civilian production. Upon the shoulders of these workers falls the responsibility, to a large measure, of determining the attitude Negroes will take toward the entire CIO movement.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Roosevelt Plans Legal Curbs On Defense Strikes

OCT 29 1941

Move Revealed As Lewis Is Silent On Third Plea

Congress Irate

Bailey Seeks Law To Try Strikers As Saboteurs

OCT 29 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, whose thrice-voiced plea to John L. Lewis has failed to end a strike of 53,000 C. I. O. coal miners, said today he was considering new legislation to cope with defense strikes in general.

The President made this disclosure at a press conference while on Capitol Hill a wave of angry feeling produced suggestions that troops be called out and that persons conducting strikes with "intent" to retard defense production be punished as saboteurs.

A reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt whether he was considering a law calling for compulsory arbitration and suspension of the right to strike on defense work.

If the query were confined to general terms, and omitted specific methods, the answer would be in the affirmative, the Chief Executive replied. Then specific methods might have to enter into the study instead of just two, he said.

OCT 2

Asked what existing powers he had, he referred to the fact that two struck plants already had been taken over by the Government but he hastily continued that this did not mean the Government was going to seize all the coal mines.

Lewis Silent On Third Appeal

The President said he had not received any reply from Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, with reference to his third appeal that the strike for a union shop in the so-called "captive" coal mines be called off pending negotiation on the issue of a union shop.

The third appeal was sent yesterday after Lewis had turned down two previous pleas. A conference has been scheduled for tomorrow between Lewis and Myron C. Tavlor, retired chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Steel companies own most of the "captive mines" and use the coal for producing steel.

(The captive mines are so-called because their product goes to the parent concerns and does not get into the general commercial market. The union shop means that all miners would have to become members of the union.)

OCT 2

At New York, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the big steel corporation, announced a telegram had been sent to the National Mediation Board accepting the services of the board "for final decision" for settlement of the strike in the company's coal mines and expressing the hope that there would be an immediate resumption of production.

The United States Steel Corporation approved acceptance of a Mediation Board proposal that the full board membership of 11 should make a decision in the dispute, to be binding upon both parties.

Two other steel companies notified the board, however, that they preferred another alternative which the board had proposed—that the dispute be decided by a joint board composed of members of the miners and the industry. These firms were the Weirton Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Wheeling (W. Va.) Steel Corporation.

Lewis declined to comment on the action of U. S. Steel. It was understood, however, that the plan to which U. S. Steel agreed would be unacceptable to the union on the ground that the position of William H. Davis, board chairman, and other board members was already known.

47h-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negro WPA Workers Share In $130,000,000 Airport Defenses

AUG 30 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The part which Negro workers are taking in the $130,000,000 defense airport program of the Work Projects Administration is reflected in employment figures issued this week by Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Adviser of the Federal WPA.

In every State except Delaware, an army of 71,000 men was employed at the beginning of the current fiscal year on 278 sites certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Navy as having military importance. In 11 Southern States, where 97 of the sites are located, there were 11,000 WPA Negro workers on airport projects. The estimated completed cost of these airport construction and improvement projects in the South is $38,366,566 in WPA funds and contributions of the sponsor.

For the southern region, Negro workers in the defense airport program were about 49 percent of the total. They ranged from 80 percent in Louisiana, where a $2,644,941 program was under way, to 14 percent in Texas, where funds for 15 airport sites reach the $5,000,000 mark.

Figures cited by Mr. Smith also reveal that Florida's 31 airport project sites lead all other States in this type of WPA defense construction. The 2,750 Negro workers in Florida were approximately 38 percent of the total number of workers employed at these sites on work to cost $15,000,000. Another large WPA airport construction program is in Alabama, where 57 percent of the workers on 12 sites, valued at $5,743,167, were Negroes.

AUG 30 1941

Other employment percentages reported by Mr. Smith for airport construction workers of the race and estimated completed cost of active projects in the Southern States were:

Arkansas, 55 percent, $887,046; Georgia, 70, $2,641,729; Mississippi, 62, $2,520,251; North Carolina, 52, $1,979,999; South Carolina, 46, $530,492; Tennessee, 27, $149,486, and Virginia, 49.2 percent and $1,257,223 the estimated completed cost.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Heavy Pressure Makes Companies Employ Negroes

AUG 23 1941

NEW YORK CITY—Heavy pressure from sources outside the Office of Production Management, notably criticism by the NAACP and other New York City groups, is having an effect on the employment policy of the Brewster Airplane Company, it was announced here this week by the NAACP.

On August 13, for the first time in its history, Brewster took on a Negro employe in the regular course of hiring, without any special request.

However, contrary to reports from the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver of OPM, the NAACP asserts that Edmond Van Osten, 31, a Negro with nine years of experience as a tinsmith, not only was turned down the first time by Brewster, but was called back and told bluntly that they "never" would give him a job.

At the same time Van Osten was being refused, white men with two years of experience as tinsmith, were being employed. The company excuse that tinsmithing "is an allied occupation and not the most desirable type of experience for aluminum sheet metal work in aircraft manufacture" falls flat because employment records show that aircraft companies are begging for men with tinsmith experience. Brewster is gobbling up all it can get with two years of tinsmithing experience.

AUG 23 1941

Not Sufficient Aluminum Workers

"It stands to ordinary reason," said an NAACP statement, "that with aircraft companies doubling and tripling their employes in the tremendous expansion of the national defense program, there would not be enough purely aluminum sheet metal workers. Every company has had to take on men in what Dr. Weaver's office calls 'allied occupations' and train them to handle alumnum. Our point is the Brewster company turned down a Negro with nine years of experience and hired whites with two."

A responsible official of the New York State Employment Service in answer to a question from he NAACP on Van Osten's qualifications stated: "There will always be room for some differences of opinion as to just when a man is qualified or not, but in the Van Osten case there can be no room for doubt."

AUG 23 1941

Dr. Weaver's Release Denied

In the exchange of charges and counter-charges between the NAACP and Dr. Weaver's office, the NAACP this week stated that four of the eleven Negroes mentioned in Dr. Weaver's release were employed by Brewster after the NAACP charges were made in the press.

John J. Woods, a Negro riveter who was refused employment by Brewster, was called back to the plant after the NAACP charges were made and employed, not as a riveter, but as a sheet metal helper.

The NAACP believes the Brewster company furnishes an example of the necessity of constant vigilance by organizations outside of OPM and the need for close examination of all the "smooth excuses" of companies seeking to dodge the employment of Negroes by one pretense or another.

The NAACP declared it felt that OPM representatives shot into a local situation for a day or two of interviews might easily be misled by employers and personnel representatives.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OPM Hits Charges of N.A.A.C.P.

AUG 25 1941

Weaver Finds Facts Contrary To Reports

WASHINGTON. — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM. made public this week the findings of an investigation by his office into the employment practices of the Brewster Aeronautical corporation in Long Island City, N. Y.

The investigation resulted from published charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that, contrary to announcements by Dr. Weaver's office, the New York aircraft firm had "made no steps to drop its color bars," and that the Office of Production Management" is attempting to paint a rosy picture of a dark situation."

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(1) That Brewster Aircraft corporation hired five Negro workers as sheet-metal assistants and that "it is also rumored that one of these assistants was recently fired."

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(1) That, following a visit to the plant by representatives of the Negro-employment and training branch of OPM on June 25, the Brewster corporation hired seven Negro defense trainees as sheet-metal workers. These seven youths were eight of a total of 25 Negro trainees offered employment by the OPM representatives through telegram and mail. The other 17 Negro graduates did not respond to the offer.

AUG 25 1941

None of the seven youths, who, like all trainees, are classified as sheet metal helpers, has been fired. They are paid the same wages and have been assured the same promotions as all other persons accepted from defense training courses.

At present, even Negro trainee-graduates are employed as sheet-metal production workers in the Brewster plant. Seven of these were working on August 1 when the N.A.A.C.P. issued its release.

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(2) That during the week of July 23, Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y., "who has nine years of experience as a sheetmetal worker," was denied employment as a sheet-metal worker because of his racial identity.

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(2) That, on his application blank at the Brewster plant, Mr. Van Osten listed his experience as that of a tinsmith's helper and declared that he had been employed in that capacity from 1931 to 1939. He has been working on odd jobs since 1939. Tinsmithing is an allied occupation and not the most desirable type of experience for aluminum sheetmetal work in aircraft manufacture. Mr. Van Osten claimed no experience in the latter field.

A review of the application blanks of 50 white men rejected on the day of Mr. Van Osten's visit revealed that the majority of this group possessed more suitable experience for aircraft metal work. None of these men was hired, however.

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(3) That John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, N. Y., "with 400 hours of special training in aircraft riveting," was denied employment at Brewster because of his racial identity.

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(3) That John J. Woods was one of the eight Negro youths originally taken to the plant by OPM representatives. While the seven others were hired as sheetmetal workers, Woods was told that there were no openings at that time for riveter-trainees.

Woods, however, has since been given employment by the company and is now one of the eleven Negro sheet-metal production workers there.

The N.A.A.C.P. charged:

(4) That Oliver Ming, 21, of New York City, who "has both training and experience," and who "worked for a year at LaGuardia field as junior aircraft assistant," was denied employment as a sheet-metal worker because of his racial identity.

Investigation by Dr. Weaver's office revealed:

(4) That Mr. Ming's training in aircraft manufacture had been limited and was not comparable to that of youths hired on the date of his visit, and that his experience was in the operating rather than the manufacturing field of aviation.

Mr. Ming is now employed in an operating capacity at Wright Field in Ohio.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
August 21, 1941

Defense Effort Spells Jobs For Many Negroes

Tuskegee Air Training School Employing Hundreds

Negroes are being called in large numbers to take a definite place in the national defense program in Alabama.

The Alabama State Employment Service has opened a temporary local office at Tuskegee to supply hundreds of workers for the army air training station which has been located near Tuskegee.

Already severel hundred negroes have been recruited through the Tuskegee office and are now engaged in grading and other operations on the site of the training school.

Reports received from local offices of the Alabama State Employment Service indicate that negroes are being recruited for national defense jobs in many sections of Alabama. Between Jan. 1 and May 31 the Alabama State Employment Service found jobs for 11,850 negroes. This is 48.9 per cent of all placements made by the service in Alabama during the first five months of 1941. In the nation during the same period 20.4 per cent of the placements were negro workers.

President Roosevelt recently issued an executive order which prohibits discrimination against any segment of American citizens. However, investigations indicate that negroes, even before the order was issued, were given the opportunity to obtain defense jobs on the projects in Alabama.

Negro Contractors

Tuskegee is being watched by citizens of all sections of the United States. This is the first project in the national defense program that has been put into the hands of negro contractors. McKissick and McKissick of Nashville, negro building contractors, were awarded the contract to build the structures at the Tuskegee training base. They are using the Tuskegee office of the Alabama State Employment Service in recruiting the labor needed on the project. At the end of this week more than 550 persons had been referred to the job by the Tuskegee office. A large majority of the referrals were negro workers who live in Macon and adjoining counties. This is in line with the policy of the Employment Service and a large majority of the national defense contractors in Alabama. First consideration is given to local workers who are qualified for the particular jobs before any effort is made to obtain workers from other sections of the United States.

Although work on the Tuskegee project was started only about a month ago, temporary structures have been built for administrative and supply staffs and more than 500 workers are now engaged in grading, draining and preparing the grounds for the buildings.

Labor Needs Not Met

Even the calling in of all classes of workers who are available for national defense jobs will not meet the labor needs of the country. Paul V. McNutt, Federal security administrator, advised Judge John D. Petree, director of Industrial Relations, today that a survey of labor requirements of 9,305 employers in industries vital to national defense revealed that a minimum of 487,000 additional workers would be needed by Oct. 1.

Representatives of State Employment Service throughout the country visit selected defense employers regularly to obtain estimates of labor requirements. It is on the basis of their estimates that the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board is able to make advance plans for recruiting and, where necessary, training the number and kinds of workers required. The information is also made available to defense training and housing officials, as well as a number of other defense agencies.

The greatest relative increase in employment, Mr. McNutt reported, was expected in the ship and boatbuilding and repairing industry. Employment in this industry is expected to increase 64 per cent over employment in May. The aircraft industry reported the next largest relative increase, which will be 34 per cent.

Foley, Ala., Onlooker
August 28, 1941

NEGROS CONSTRUCT TUSKEGEE AIR BASE

MONGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27—Negroes are being called in large numbers to take a definite place in the national defense program in Alabama.

The Alabama State Employment Service has opened a temporary local office at Tuskegee to supply hundreds of workers for the army air training station which has been located near Tuskegee.

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Although work on the Tuskegee project was started only about a month ago, temporary structures have been built for administrative and supply staffs and more than 500 workers are now engaged in grading draining and preparing the grounds for the buildings.

Even the calling in of all classes of workers, who are available for national defense jobs will not meet the labor needs of the country. Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, advised Judge John D. Petree, Director of Industrial Relations, today that a survey of labor requirements of 9,305 employers in industries vital to national defense revealed that a minimum of 487,000 additional workers would be needed by October 1.

Representatives of State Employment Services throughout the country visit selected defense employers regularly to obtain estimates of labor requirements. It is on the basis of their estimates that the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board is able to make advance plans for recruiting and, where necessary, training the number and kinds of workers required. The information is also available to defense training and housing officials, as well as a number of other defense agencies.

The greatest relative increase in employment, Mr. McNutt reported, was expected in the ship and boatbuilding and repairing industry. Empoyment is this industry is expected to increase 64 per cent over employment in May The aircraft industry reported the next largest relative increase, which will be 34 per cent.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

14 Finish Course in Welding

R. T. Coles Class Trains Men for Defense Industry

KANSAS CITY, Mo.,—(Special) —R. T. Coles national defense training classes announce the graduation of the first class in oxy-acetylene welding. Fourteen men received diplomas Tuesday, September 9, after having completed a 10-week course with success.

The men have been trained in aircraft, sheet metal and pipe welding, bronzing and cutting. They are far with difference

miliar with different kinds of steel, various grades of metals and their alloys. They have been drilled in the meallurgy of steel welding and are now able to start work in any industry.

The names of the men who are graduated are: Howard C. Miller, Carlos A. Johnson, John W. Christian, William A. Countz, Fred A. Smith Jr., Joseph R. Toney, Robert E. Nix, Elmer W. Orrie, Mel T. Tivis, Fred Henderson, Andrew Jackson, Archie Powell, Robert L. Townsend and Clarence Davis.

Earl D. Thomas, principal; B. Bailey, instructor.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Austin Scott Gets Important Federal Post

H. L. McCarthy, regional director of the Social Security Board and regional director of the Defense Health and Welfare services for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, announced this week the appointment of Austin H. Scott as field representative of the Negro Employment-Training branch, Labor division of OPM. Scott will be associated with and a member of the regional labor supply committee for region 6 of the Office of Production Management.

As a member of the Labor supply committee, Mr. Scott will be associated with Eugene J. Brock, regional labor supply officer for this area, and will assist him in the development of programs for the integration of Negroes into the defense program.

Mr. Scott was formrly assistant manager of the Social Security Board Field office located at 417 E. 47th street prior to his appointment with OPM. His appointment to the Labor supply committee was made by Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management.

47h-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRADUATES

HIGH SCHOOL GRADS FIND FEW JOBS ARE WAITING FOR THEM

BY HORACE R. CAYTON FEB 15 1941

THE Negro's most serious problem is that of finding employment. There is little wonder, then, no issue has stirred the group to such an extent as has the exclusion of Negroes from employment in the National Defense Program. In recent months, the entire Negro population has become articulate on this subject and has begun to examine, in a much more critical fashion, its position in the entire economic system of this country.

Recent studies have shown that in Chicago, for example, though Negroes constitute but 7% of the population, they were 40% of the relief load. This column has predicted that as white workers were reabsorbed into private industry the percentage (though not necessarily the number) of Negroes on the relief rolls would increase. Indeed, one could well predict that unless there is some improvement, Negros will constittue the majority of the chronically unemployed of the country.

Mr. Cayton

HAVE LOST GROUND

IT is evident that in many industries Negroes have not only made few advances, as far as employment is concerned, but have definitely lost ground. One method of measuring this is to note what is happening to Negro youths. FEB 15 1941

In this connection, we have found very interesting a small study prepared by Miss Mary Herrick, a teacher at DuSable high school in Chicago. Miss Herrick has traced 362 DuSable alumni (which figure represents approximately 15 per cent of all graduates of that school.

The returns which she got through a questionnaire are startling, for they represent the adjustments which Negro youths (who have acquired high school educations) are making in the economic world.

For example, 43 per cent of the girls and 23 per cent of the boys stated that they had had no employment at all since leaving high school. About one-half of the boys and two-fifths of the girls stated that they were continuing their training, but the overwhelming proportion of them were in the free city colleges. Only 2 per cent of the boys were in any sort of trade school.

The Department of Labor made a study of the income level of families in Chicago a few years ago and found that 25 per cent of the Negro families had an annual income of $750, or less and that 90 per cent of the Negro families earned $2,000 or less, annually, White families earned $2,000 annually, or less and constituted (in comparison to the 90 per cent of the Negro families) only 11 per cent of their total number.

LOW WAGES

ONE can understand these extraordinarily low wages when the incomes of Miss Herrick's Negro high school alumni group are examined. Of those gainfully employed, 11 per cent of both the boys and girls earned $5 a week or less and 25 per cent between $5 and $10. Eleven per cent of the girls and 24 per cent of the boys ea. between $10 and $15 a week. Tho. employed on the Works Projects Administration constituted 16 per cent of the girls and 20 per cent of the boys.

The most startling fact to us was that only 7 per cent of the total number of male graduates had jobs which were better, in terms of income, than WPA positions. A comparable group of white graduates would be employed in offices as clerks with an opportunity to advance; in the public utilities; in the various trades and crafts; as skilled workmen and supervisors.

One cannot put too much emphasis upon the small sample which was selected for study in one northern city. However, if we are to interpret these figures in terms of our own experience, these figures indicate what we already know . . . that the Negro is losing ground in the competitive struggle for jobs and that high school training does not insure Nergo youths of the opportunity of securing white collar job and positions of skill and responsibility. FEB 15 1941

Our youths are not being absorbed into private employment at the same rate and to the same exten that they are being given high school training. Finally, it is evident that, with work in white collar positions denied them, Negro youths must get more training in trade schools in order that they will be in a position to force their acceptance in these fields first.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Machinists Get Jobs In Capital

Given Employment In Washington Navy Yard

FEB 9 - 1941.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P) —Progress in the fight against discrimination against Negro skilled workers in the U. S. Navy yards was noted this week in the employment of more than a score of Negro machinists at the Washington Navy yard following their school here.

At the same time, it was learned that between 15 and 20 more Negro workers have been accepted as trainees in the apprentice school. Following graduation, they are expected to receive immediate employment in the Washington Navy yard as machinists third grade.

The banning of Negro trainees from both private and government-owned ship and navy yard apprentice schools has been protested by Negro organizations in various parts of the country. These protests have been made to the National Defense Advisory commission, and the problem has been turned over to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of labor supply.

Negro enrollees at the Washington Navy yard credited part of their success in finishing the apprentice course and receiving civil service appointments to the director of the apprentice school.

"Once the bans were broken down and we were permitted to enter," one of them explained, "the director protected us from any unfair charges of incompetency which were made by prejudiced supervisors."

The success in the Washington Navy yard is expected to inspire other local groups to continue to fight against bans in other private and government owned ship and navy yards. The pay scale of the machinist is from $7.48 to 8.44 per day in the Washington Navy yard.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Let Negroes Work

FEB 8 1941

From Staunton News-Leader

AT Fort Meade this week, thousands of carpenters, plumbers and other mechanics were seen at work and as they passed out of the reservation in their cars. Scarcely 10 Negroes were among them. No charge of discrimination has been made at Fort Meade, where most of the Virginia troops go next month, but the Times-Dispatch charges discrimination at Camp Lee, near Richmond, and on construction projects in and around Newport News.

If Negro mechanics are not being used on defense jobs, it is safe to assume that it is not due to governmental policy or to the contractors. Employment of labor and nearly all questions involving the workers are dictated by the unions, which are charging a fee of from $50 to $70 for the right to get a job on a camp construction project. This fee can easily be made a bar to most Negro workers by the simple expedient of requiring "cash on the line" instead of collecting it in installments out of the pay roll. There is an impossible hurdle for the Negro in some camps because certain unions refuse to admit him to membership. Builders having contracts with such unions would be confronted with strike threats when they to employ Negroes. FEB 8 1941

Discrimination in defense work should not be tolerated because it is unjust and un-American, and because it retards the defense program. There are thousands of skilled Negro mechanics who should be on jobs that have been seriously retarded by the employment at high wages, of unskilled white labor.

The nation makes a grave mistake in permitting discrimination against Negro workers at any time. It is an even more serious error to permit any group to block the use of them on defense projects. Negro manpower must be used to the full in both the industrial and military phases of defense, and it can be used without harmful friction if intelligence is applied to working arrangements, housing, and the military service. The Negro race is loyal, patriotic, and ready to do its full part in the present emergency. It should not be embittered by discrimination on the part of a few individuals or groups who attitude in no way reflects the majority sentiment of the American people.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FEB 15 1941

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Mr. Collier's interest in the discouraging, but far from hopeless situation was first aroused in July of last year, when the following item appeared in the New York Daily News:

"Factories Hunting Skilled Workers"

"A severe lack of skilled factory workers, so acute that scouts are being sent to look for suitable applicants, was reported yesterday by Frank S. Hubbard, vice president of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., yesterday. Speaking at a luncheon of Queens manufacturers in Long Island City, Hubbard declared, 'We don't know what we are going to do for more manpower. The problem becomes more acute all the time.'"

Upon reading this statement, Mr Collier promptly wrote to Mr. Hubbard, asking him to confer on the question of the company's attitude and policy on employing trained Negro workers.

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He also called Mr. J. R. Hunt, Jr., of the Brewster Company's Personnel Department, and acquainted him with the fact that there are a number of trained Negro aviation mechanics available in New York City, including a dozen or more who had graduated from the Manhattan High School of Aviation Trades. Since the company had given employment to white graduates of this high school, Mr. Collier argued, certainly colored boys who had had similar training should be given consideration.

Mr. Hunt admitted that no Negroes were employed by his company. However, he insisted, at the same time, that there was no company policy against the employment of Negroes.

He said that objections to working with Negroes undoubtedly would come from the men already in the plant, and that the company did not wish to experiment at the present time because of the possibility of labor difficulties or the impairment of the morale of its workers.

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A month went by with no results, and about the middle of September Mr. Collier went back to the Brewster plant to interview Mr. Hunt again. He found that Mr. Hunt had been transferred to another department, and was referred to a Mr. J. T. Brennan. Mr. Brennan told him that the matter was under consideration, that it had been discused by the various executives of the Brewster Corporation, but that no definite action had been decided upon.

He agreed to take the matter up with Mr. Hubbard and to let the Urban League know of any action that resulted. A letter was written to Mr. Hubbard, but no reply has ever been received.

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On November 4, the secretary of this committee sent a letter to Mr. James Work, president of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, asking that he confer with a delegation.

No reply to, or acknowledgement of, this letter was received and when a follow-up telephone call was made, Mr. Work's secretary said that he could not be interviewed on the matter.

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Mr. Knudsen's reply, written on January 17, was sympathetic but non-committal. It said in part:

"The problem in connection with discrimination against Negroes is, of course, a very serious one and one with which we must all concern ourselves. You are undoubtedly aware that there is no legal means by which we can require private concerns to employ any particular type of help. However, I am having the matter investigated to determine any recommendations I should make to the aircraft manufacturers."

To date, however the employment situation is still unchanged; not a single Negro mechanic is employed in the vast Brewster plant.

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Mr. Collier visited the plant and immediately conferred there with Mr. William L. Wilson, Republic's director of public relations. He told Mr. Wilson that trained Negro aviation mechanics, recent graduates of the Manhattan High School of Aviation trades, were available for employment and urged that he use them in the expanded plant wherever possible.

Mr. Wilson imediately expressed doubt that such a step could be taken, saying that he feared white workers in the plant would object if Negroes were employed. The company, he stated, did not want any friction or dissatisfaction among its workers which would interfere with efficient production on defense orders.

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On December 6, he conferred with the committee at the Republic plant, but no solution was arrived at and Mr. Wilson would agree to no plan of action looking toward the gradual integration of Negro mechanics into the Republic plant.

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OTHER INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS IN DISTRICT

The New York Urban League is now engaged in a similar investigation of the Grumman Aircraf

Engineering Corporation at Bethpage, L. I. This corporation which supplies airships for the Navy and Marines, is in complete accord with other aviation plants on Long Island, in excluding Negro workers.

All letters and telephone calls to officials of the Grumman Company have as yet gone unanswered, however, and it has not even been possible to secure an interview on the matter with a responsible official.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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47h-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

No Negroes Among 1,500 Workers in Marshall Plant

SEP 12 1941

MARSHALL, Mo.—With national defense contracts and aobut 1,500 workers, all white, the International Shoe company with headquarters in St. Louis, and a factory here, has a policy of not employing colored workers, according to the Saline county branch of the N.A.A.C.P. Frank Brown of the branch, reported that he talked personally with the empoyment manager of the company and was told that no colored would be hired.

SEP 12 1941

The branch will send affidavits containing the facts of discrimination to the Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Arbitration the Better Way

It was inevitable that the new political power given workers would be followed by excesses, such as the strike by hundreds of men to rebuke management for discharging two incompetent water boys. No one of the strikers would claim that was an adequate reason for stopping production. They struck because the union has the say over personnel under the new order, and the union's control was being flouted by the management. Wounded dignity makes men do unreasonable things.

The fact that there must be competence or the work suffers, the union cast aside as inconsequential. Unions forget about production also when a jurisdictional wrangle occurs. In short, along with the much needed reforms in favor of the worker have come some new evils. The unthinking say in answer that employers having enjoyed too much of the profits of industry, are due to give the employes an inning.

Two wrongs do not make a right. Maybe over-emphasis of labor's rights was necessary in order to do away with man-killing hours and inadequate wages. If so, events of the day prove that it is time that we begin to temper zeal with sense. It ought not be necessary in a crisis like this for men by the thousands to go out on strike because of a handful. An adjustment of wage is finally worked out in conference. Then why the strike, with many millions of man-hours lost which are needed if we are going to whip Hitler?

We can see the reasonableness of sailors demanding a raise in pay for the extra risk they run in transporting goods into the war zones. But those goods must go, and there is nobody but them to make the delivery. Obviously the corrective lies with neither the employers or the employes, but with the public for which the government speaks.

SEP 19 1941

The President has mapped his course. He has shown courage and initiative by taking a hand in correcting some labor abuses, the refusal to share work with Negroes being a shining example. Let him ask legislation patterned after that already in force in England by which aggrieved workers make their complaints and keep on working during the adjustment. The American people will support him.

The nation's need comes first. It must be possible for complaints to be talked over without workers or employers going to extremes. The government should see to it that appropriate legislation is passed to bring this about.

Birmingham, Ala. Digest
August 28, 1941

NEGROES MORE ACTIVE IN DEFENSE EFFORT

Large Number Placed In State's Defense Plants

MONTGOMERY — Negroes are being called in large numbers to take a definite place in the national defense program in Alabama.

The Alabama State Employment Service has opened a temporary local office at Tuskegee to supply hundreds of workers for the army air training station which has been located near Tuskegee.

Already several hundred Negroes have been recruited through the Tuskegee office and are now engaged in grading and other operations on the site of the training school.

Reports received from local offices of the Alabama State Employment Service indicate that Negroes are being recruited for national defense jobs in many sections of Alabama. Between Jan. 1 and May 31, the Alabama State Employment Service found jobs for 11,850 Negroes. This is 48.9 per cent of all placements made by the Service in Alabama during the first five months of 1941. In the nation during the same period 20.4 per cent of the placements were Negro workers.

President Roosevelt recently issued an executive order which prohibits discrimination against any segment of American citizens. However, investigations indicate that Negroes, even before the order was issued, were given the opportunity to obtain defense jobs on the projects in Alabama.

Tuskegee is being watched by citizens of all sections of the United States. This is the first project in the national defense program that has been put into the hands of Negro conractors. McKissick and McKissick of Nashville, Negro building contractors, were awarded the contract to build the structures at the Tuskegee training base. They are using the Tuskegee office of the Alabama State Employment Service in recruiting the labor needed on the project. At the end of this week more than 550 persons had been referred to the job by the Tuskegee office. A large majority of the referrals were Negro workers who live in Macon and adjoining counties. This is in line with the policy of the Employment Service and a large majority of the national defense contractors in Alabama. First consideration is given to local workers who are qualified for the particular jobs before any effort is made to obtain workers from other sections of the United States.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMP LEE TO GET 20 NEGRO CARPENTERS

SEP 20 1941

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 18—(ANP)—According to the constructing quartermaster's office at Camp Lee, 20 Negro carpenters are expected to begin work the latter part of this week on the construction of two regimental chaplains' headquarters buildings. This new development came as a result of OPM's request that a group of Negro carpenters be hired to work on this project.

Although Negroes had been employed for construction work at the camp, this marks the first time they have been hired by Doyle & Russell-Wise Construction company.

It was learned that an OPM representative telephoned H. W. Roberts, project manager for the contractors, asking him if the company discriminated between white and Negro skilled labor. Averring that the contractors had no such policy, since the company employs Negro carpenters in the Portsmouth Navy yard, Roberts was requested to employ Negro skilled workers.

Capt. Armstrong, the constructing quartermaster, said, "We cannot dictate to the contractor in any way the type of labor he may use."

Some 1,800 white carpenters are reported by an official of the Petersburg-Hopewell white "local" to be working at this moment on construction at Camp Lee, but not one Negro carpenter. This despite the fact that the Hopewell-Petersburg "local" has been giving the Negro carpenters on the Camp Lee job what the Negroes describe as "100 per cent co-operation." So the layoff of the 32 Negro carpenters cannot be attributed to hostility of the white local which has jurisdiction in the Camp Lee area. The Negro carpenters are members of a Negro local formed in Richmond, with the co-operation of the white union, and the organization is able to supply as many as 100 qualified Negro carpenters for the Camp Lee job, according to WILEY A. HALL, its business agent.

If white carpenters object to working on the same buildings with Negro carpenters, as some are reported to do, the Negroes can be placed on separate buildings. With 1,800 white carpenters now said to be on the job at Camp Lee, it will be nothing short of outrageous if any obstacles arise in the way of employing at least 20 Negro carpenters there—the number referred to in yesterday's announcement. As a matter of fact, two or three times that number would not be too many, and they ought to be put to work at once, instead of "the latter part of next week."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Aircraft Workers Get Trial Jobs at Bomber Plant

SEP 19 1941

Three young Negro trainees in aircraft sheet metal were called to the North American Aviation bomber plant in Kansas City, Kas., this week for a week's trial. If they make good, it is reasonable to expect that they will be given permanent employment.

The three of Kansas City, Mo., who reported for work Monday night, October 6, are James Robinson, 1506 Brooklyn avenue; John McThomas and William Riley, 1516 the Paseo. All three were graduated several weeks ago from the national defense aircraft sheet metal class at the Manual Training high school. All three completed the 12-week course with high marks.

Robinson, McThomas and Riley are the first Negro skilled workers to be called to the bomber plant. Two Negroes previously have been employed as janitors. All skilled workers must go through a week's try-out before getting permanent employment.

The North American Aviation company is headed by J. H. Kindelberger who made the startling statement last March that Negroes would not be employed as aircraft workers no matter how skilled they might be. A nation-wide protest followed that statement. The move to employ skilled Negro labor is taken by Kansas Citians to be a mute retraction of that un-American statement.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AIRCRAFT AND SHIPBUILDING JOBS TO OPEN

SEP 27 1941

McNutt Tells Of Greatest Demands In Trades And Professions

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 250,000 more workers, over half of them in aircraft and shipbuilding, will be needed in the next four-month period ending December 31, to meet the requirements of a selected group of 9,900 plants manufacturing vital defense materials, it was announced last week by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

Mr. McNutt said that these figures represent employers' estimates as reported to the bureau of employment security, Social Security Board. Other industries in which a substantial number of hirings are anticipated in the next four months include iron and steel, 31,930; non-electrical machinery, 26,000; automobile and automobile equipment, 22,760; electrical machinery, 16,285.

The types of workers most in demand in the professional and managerial class are tool designers and aeronautical engineers. In the skilled trades the greatest need is for machinists, welders, sheet metal workers, engine-lathe operators, tool makers, milling machine operators, turret-lathe operators, ship fitters, marine machinists, machine shop inspectors, and ship carpenters.

In the semi-skilled trades there is need for detail assemblers in aircraft manufacturing, floor assemblers, aircraft riveters, single-spindle drill-press operators, final assemblers in aircraft manufacturing, and bunch-press operators.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 11, 1941

Negroes and Defense—V

NEGRO carpenters have been getting the run-around again at Camp Lee despite the attention focused in the past upon this type of discrimination, and despite the efforts of the defense authorities in Washington to see that such practices are discontinued.

It was announced from Petersburg in yesterday's TIMES-DISPATCH that 20 Negro carpenters "are expected to begin work at Camp Lee the latter part of next week . . . as a result of a request made by the Office of Production Management in Washington." The dispatch did not say that the request was an outgrowth of discrimination shown in August against 32 Negro carpenters who went to work at Camp Lee the middle of the month, and then were laid off, for reasons not made plain.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Free Defense Courses To Be Offered At Howard U.

573 Colored and White Students Register for Defense Courses

SEP 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Because of the growing demand by defense industries for technically trained men, 573 colored and white students have registered for training in defense courses at Howard University since the school was authorized to offer the courses by the United States Office of Education.

L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering, who is director of all defense courses at the university, announced this week that all of the courses are of college grade and have been designed primarily for pre-employment persons.

Registration for the first series of intensive courses in Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training will begin on October 10. The courses to be given include Architectual Drafting, Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry, Chemistry of Powder and Explosives, Part, B; Elementary Electrical Circuits and Machinery, Elementary Machine Design, Engineering Drawing, Geodetic Computer, Surveying and Mapping, and Tool Engineering.

High school graduates who have had a minimum of two years of mathematics are eligible for the majority of the courses. Students who have completed a course in trigonometry may qualify for the course in Surveying, while students who have had the equivalent of two years of college work in engineering or mathematics may qualify for Geodetic Computer, and those who have had a minimum of three years of college chemistry may be eligible for the course in Chemistry of Powder and Explosives.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

16 Carpenters Hired On Camp Construction

OCT 11 1941

CAMP LEE, Va., Oct. 9—Sixteen carpenters, members of newly organized A. L. of L. Negro local, started work at Camp Lee, Virginia Tuesday for the first time in that area. White unions had previously barred Negroes and refused permits for Negroes to work on huge construction jobs there. As 16 went to work, estimated 200 white carpenters being released daily in section.

47h-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Glenn Martin Case May Go to Mediation Board

MAY 10 1941

BALTIMORE

A demand that the question of employment of colored workers at the Glenn L. Martin Aviation Plant in Baltimore be submitted to the Defense Mediation Board, with National Negro Congress officials representing colored workers, was presented to the Office of Production Management on Monday.

The demand was presented to Sidney R. Hillman, assocociate OPM director, during a conference between officials of that agency and NNC representatives.

Davis Protests Contracts

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the NNC and spokesman for his group, urged issuance of an order denying defense contracts to firms refusing to hire colored workers, either by Hillman or President Roosevelt.

Both Hillman and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Negro training and employment section of OPM, protested that such an order should represent the last possible recourse.

OPM Expresses Hope

The OPM officials then stated their firm belief that they would be able to obtain co-operation from defense employers in the utilization of all available colored labor.

MAY 10 1941

In support of this position they cited assurance from such employers, sent in response to a letter recently written by Hillman urging the integration of colored workers, which are being received at the rate of dozens daily.

Cites Manufacturer's Plan

One employer, a mid-western aircraft manufacturer, has already informed the OPM of his plans for training and employment of 1200 colored workers, the delegation was informed by Dr. Weaver.

"We have received definite commitments from this manufacturer," Dr. Weaver told the group, "and defense housing units are already under construction for more than 300 colored families at the site."

Hits Aircraft Plant

The NNC spokeman then returned to the specific question of employment at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant now under construction near Baltimore in which he declared that at least 7,000 colored workers should be employed.

As a solution to this problem he demanded that the question be submitted to the Defense Mediation Board for a hearing at which would be present representatives of the labor unions, company officials, and officials of the National Negro Congress as representatives of colored workers.

Questions NNC

Hillman then questioned the right of the National Negro Congress to represent all of the workers at such a hearing and stated that other organizations, such as the NAACP and the Urban League, would be as much within their rights in claiming such representation as would the NNC.

MAY 10 1941

Dr. Weaver announced that field representatives of his staff and of other labor division agencies of OPM are making personal contacts with the defense employers to see that concrete steps are taken to facilitate the employment of colored workers.

Representatives Present

Representatives of the congress at Monday's conference included: John P. Davis, executive secretary; George B. Murphy, Jr., assistant secretary; Doxey A. Wilkerson, the Rev. W. H. Jernigan, U. S. Ttate, Miss Naomi Hamburger, International Workers' Order; and Mrs. Gertrude Stone, Washington Branch, NAACP.

Several hours after conclusion of the conference, about twenty-five members of the NNC formed a picket line in front of the building which houses the Office of Production Management, bearing placards stating their opposition to the policies of Hillman, defense contractors, and the OPM.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Justice Is Demanded For Negro Workers In Defense Program

MAY 10 1941

Increasing Evidence Of Discrimination Is Charged In Statement

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent For The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON — Charging that "evidences are increasing" that skilled Negro workers are being excluded from certain defense industries and from training and apprenticeship programs, a group of prominent Americans, including more than a dozen Southerners, this week demanded "justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense."

The statement was made public when Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D., Mass.) inserted in Thursday's Congressional Record the statement of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries.

MAY 10 1941

Experience has shown, Eliot said, that Negroes "can do skilled jobs just as well as white men, but despite the fact there are today many companies which refuse to hire Negro workers for skilled jobs."

"The country," he added, "needs the work that they can do."

Among the signers of the statement were Algernon Blair, contractor, Montgomery; Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Birmingham; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Ashby Jones, honorary chairman of the Interracial Commission, Atlanta; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., and John Stewart Bryan, publisher of The Richmond News-Leader and president of William and Mary College.

"This is no time for Americans to compromise with race prejudice and its attendant discriminations in industrial defense programs, whether public or private," the statement said.

MAY 10 1941

"It is destructive of those basic essentials of civilization — political, economic, cultural, educational, religious—which the ages have built upon the concept of the dignity and destiny of the human race.

"We maintain, therefore, that the time has come for the lasting repudiation of race prejudice as an influence in determining the policies of the nation.

"We commend this statement to the thoughtful consideration of the American people, and more particularly of leaders in government, industry, labor and the organs of public opinion."

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

HARLEMITES PLAN 'NEGRO DAY' TO FIGHT FOR JOBS

All Leaders Unite to Point Out Injustice of Ignoring Colored Workers

MAY 30 1941

NEW YORK, May 21.—(By Nell Dodson for ANP)—Aroused by continued discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, and the Army and Navy, outstanding Harlem citizens were completing plans this week for National Negro day to be celebrated June 27.

Headed by the Citizens' Coo dinating committee, the movement had already gained the support of leading civic groups. Thursday, PM, New York daily paper, sounded the keynote behind initial plans last week by giving a nine-page spread to an expose of discrimination against both trained and untrained Negro workers in defense set-ups.

Herbert Cook, chairman of the Negro Grocers' association of Harlem, who is heading the executive committee for Negro day, is working along with an advisory committee that includes G. Dallis Steele, Grand Deputy of IBPOEW, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Henry K. Kraft, executive secretary of the Harlem branch YMCA, Dr. S. H. Sweeney of St. Mark's M. E. church, and over a dozen other leading civic and social figures.

"I'm sure that every intelligent Negro in America today is getting disgusted with all of this talk of democracy and the light for preservation of equal rights when they won't even let us aid in the preparation of this country's defense. At a time when every American, black and white, shoul dbe standing shoulder to shoulder against the threat of war, 15 million citizens of this nation are being brazenly ignored when they demand to know why they haven't the right to work and live as other Americans have!" Cook stated. "It's about time we're showing we ca nstand up and light as a unified people. Negro day should be a national proclamation that Negroes have contributed to the cultural, social, and civic backgrounds of this country, are an integral part of this nation, and intend to be respeted as such."

MAY 30 1941

The celebration in Harlem will include an hour long parade of floats contributed by businesses, clubs, and fraternal organizations. There will be a special party for the children of the community, and the day will wind up with a dance at the Golden Gate ballroom.

Plans were under way for a radio broadcast over one of the national hook-ups, at a date to be announced later. Band leaders, cabaret entertainers and theatrical luminaries are to figure largely in the set-up of celebration preparations.

Aiding Cook on the executive committee are Homer Smith, Richard Thomas, Mrs. Iolanthe E. Sidney, Iona R. Morris, Sally Gatling, Charles L. Clare, M. T. Magill, and Vernon F. Riddick.

Members of the advisory committee are Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. S. H. Sweeney, Dr. C. B. Powell of the Amsterdam News, Henry Kraft, Daniel Burroughs, assemblyman of the 19th A. D., Wm. Andrews, assemblyman of the 21st A. D., Dr. E. F. Thompson, member of the Pennsylvania legislature, Raymond Jones, Julius Adams, Mrs. Bernia Austin, Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Henrietta Ravenall, Lillian Sharpe Hunter, Wilhelmenia Adams, Louise Morris, Ada Battle, Clarence D. King, Rodney Dade, Catherine D. Williams, Javan A. Steele, Dr. F. A. Cullen of Salem M. E. church, J. M. Watkins, Edward Mickey, Devey Weinglass of Sepia-Art pictures, and J. Dalmus Steele.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGITATION AND DEFENSE

Constant agitation of a minority of militant Negroes for equality of opportunity in national defense work is beginning to bear fruit.

Buffalo's Bell Aircraft Company has hired 30 Negro workers and the Curtis-Wright Company in the same city has hired two colored engineers and is training seven Negroes in special courses.

The Cheyney Silk Company in Hartford, Conn., has employed a number of Negro girls.

The Lake City Ammunition Company in Kansas City, Mo., has Negro bricklayers helping to build its plant.

From other parts of the country come reports of a slight liberalization of employment policies in defense plants.

What we have got so far is only a drop in the bucket, but it is much more than we would have received had we kept our mouths shut.

We shall get more opportunities in national defense work in proportion to the skill and persistence of our agitation.

The most important organization is that in each community, and the effectiveness of local organizations depends upon the intelligence and militancy of its leadership.

Streams of letters converging on Washington from all sections of the country will continue to have good effect on the President and the members of Congress.

Mass meetings are valuable to hammer home to the people the necessity of carrying on this fight.

National defense is costing a tremendous sum and Negroes are helping to pay for it every time they buy anything.

It is grossly unfair to tax an underpaid and largely jobless people for the defense of democracy and then deny them democracy in employment in the businesses made possible by their tax money.

On the military and naval front we are making little or no headway.

This is largely due to the fact that we have been fooled by the extension of the barriers of segregation in the Army into believing that some big gains have been made.

While it is true that Negroes are now serving in many branches of the military service from which they were previously barred, they are serving in segregated units, and this is undemocratic although, unfortunately, not un-American.

Suppose you want to know where I met all these folk . . . and hundreds more? Well . . .

Thursday evening Eve Lynn took us by the fashionabl and exclusive Pyramid Club (something like our Loendi) There we munched on baked squab and all the trimmin's . . Billy Rowe and pretty Isadore . . . fascinating Bessie Buchan an and pretty Juanita Scott were down from New Yor and joined the party. Covers were laid for them and Ev Lynn's guests, Mrs. R. L. Vann, Marva Louis, Theresa Bootl of Chicago, Charlotte Catlin of Pittsburgh and Hopson an Eve.

Tired, but happy, after the stupendous show, we certain

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Protest Against Job Discrimination Succeeding, But Full Victory Not Won

INTELLIGENT EFFORT is about to crack wide open the doors which barred colored Americans from employment in defense industries.

It is heartening to observe that there has been unity of effort on the part of most colored Americans in this fight for job opportunities. All across this broad land of ours, organizations of all kinds and types have given of their strength to the common objective — opportunity to work for as well as die for democracy.

It is pleasant to see the manner in which enlightened white Americans have joined in the attack against industries and labor organizations which placed right of race before right of country.

It is a joyous feeling to find that colored Americans refused to remain quiet on a vital issue, or adopt a policy of appeasement simply because war clouds threatened. They spoke right out in church and called a spade a spade, although there were certain voices, weak and trembling, who thought it was improper to work for democracy in America while fighting for it in Europe.

But here is a warning: DON'T STOP HERE. Many battles have been won on hundreds of war-torn fields, but the war was lost. Despite the fact that the bars against employment of colored Americans are falling down, victory will not be won until the last bar is smashed.

It is the "follow through" which means the difference between defeat and victory. While there is much talk about democracy is the opportune time to hit hard for democratic practices. Every time a person speaks about the fight to protect European democracies, listen carefully and then challenge him to practice what he preaches right here in America.

MAY 22 1941

Yes, there is a semblance, a small tremor amid the walls which keep out colored workers, but what we want is an earthquake so that the whole dastardly empire will crumble and fall and permit men and women of all races, creeds and colors to work anywhere according to their individual fitness. That is the principle for which all free men are willing to work, fight and die.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Work for Us, If We Try

Negroes will not share defense work until they do what other workers do to get employment. Employers are told by the government to recruit their labor needs from the "local" supply. In this area, an ideal one for defense plants, the need is about 20,000 new hands. That means 2,000 jobs for Negroes, if they get their proportion. Since every one who applies will not be qualified, their applications must number fully 4,000 to get 2,000 jobs. Nowhere near that number have applied though our unemployed on the rolls of the state employment bureaus of the two Kansas Cities exceed that number.

JUN 6 1941

Young people are letting their opportunity for work slip through their fingers not for lack of education, or anything beyond them. They sit and wait for that which is theirs when they should get up and go after it.

It is time for plain speech. We do too much complaining and not enough trying. There is work for us if we go after it resolutely. We know that our chances for being employed are greater when we can offer a "full crew." The practical thing to do is to apply in such numbers that any way an employer prefers, he can use us.

Defense meetings of unprecedented size, conference after conference to secure equal training, even a delegation to Washington. Yet with all this done, Negroes will not get work unless they apply. Employers do not go out into the streets and beg for help.

Kindelberger and his kind do not need to make any effort to keep work from Negroes, so long as they voluntarily leave undone the things which other workers do to get employed. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" runs the saying. It is madness for us to keep looking back at the difficulties we have had in getting work in the past, when right before us lies opportunity.

Play the game according to the rules laid down, one of which is that applicants in defense industries shall furnish birth certificates. That is perfectly reasonable requirement. Negroes for the most part come from states where the birth of a Negro child was not recorded. But still a birth certificate can be gotten even in those states or a substitute for it. Negro applicants should hasten to comply, instead of treating the demand for it as another bit of prejudice.

47h-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

In Plain Words, He Lies!

APR 25 1941

For pure mendacity to say nothing of calculated cruelty, we nominate the man who said the other day that the reason Negroes would not be employed in the airplane factory was that they would steal parts. It is not true that Negroes generally are thieves and he knew it. There are 18,000,000 of us in this country. The whole prison population, of which the majority are whites, is less than 200,000, and they are under sentence for a variety of crimes, not all for stealing. He is proven false by the figures. APR 25 1941

This statement is typical of the hard straits those are in who try to justify the refusal to employ black workers. With their loyalty established by the record, and their efficiency proven by similar employment in a small way, no ground exists for denying them work in aircraft. However prejudice makes this charge in the hope that it will exasperate us to the point that we will not be able to make coherent answer. He knows he lies, and all America knows it too! APR 25 1941

One thing is true about Negroes beyond question. Before freedom and after it we have been a people who made friends. We have never had money or power with which to command respect. Only lately have we gotten schooling and experience in community life. Yet we carry the keys to many a business and alone of many employes have the fullest confidence of the owners. In days before the gangster—always a white man—the Negro bank messenger with a sack full of money in his hand, was a familiar sight in American cities. Negro domestics are the choice of many a best family, and when their work days are over are buried from the family home and in the family lot. Here in Kansas City Negroes by the thousands work in the packing industry, a line of endeavor so keen in management that it is said to make money out of eve v part of the hog except his squeal. It goes without saying that these black workers could not stay on the job if they were guilty of pilfering as charged. (427)

The more than 10,000 Negroes employed in Henry Ford's motor car factory, a business making parts far more saleable than airplane parts can be, gives the final lies to this mendacious Munchausen who attempts to justifying refusing Negroes work on aircraft by saying they are thieves. APR 25 1941

It is comforting to know that at the very moment when he threw this stench bomb into the situation, the OPM, speaking from the nation's capitol, was calling on manufacturers to employ Negroes. In substance the officials are giving business the same good advice which made Booker T. Wahington famous: "Put down your bucket where you are." There is need for more labor. Negroes are here in this section. They should be employed, this liar to the contrary notwithstanding.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 10, 1941

Justice Is Demanded For Negro Workers In Defense Program

Increasing Evidence Of Discrimination Is Charged In Statement

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent For The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON — Charging that "evidences are increasing" that skilled Negro workers are being excluded from certain defense industries and from training and apprenticeship programs, a group of prominent Americans, including more than a dozen Southerners, this week demanded "justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense."

The statement was made public when Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D., Mass.) inserted in Thursday's Congressional Record the statement of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries.

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"The country," he added, "needs the work that they can do."

Among the signers of the statement were Algernon Blair, contractor, Montgomery; Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Birmingham; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Ashby Jones, honorary chairman of the Interracial Commission, Atlanta; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., and John Stewart Bryan, publisher of The Richmond News-Leader and president of William and Mary College.

"This is no time for Americans to compromise with race prejudice and its attendant discriminations in industrial defense programs, whether public or private," the statement said.

"It is destructive of those basic essentials of civilization — political, economic, cultural, educational, religious—which the ages have built upon the concept of the dignity and destiny of the human race.

"We maintain, therefore, that the time has come for the lasting repudiation of race prejudice as an influence in determining the policies of the nation.

"We commend this statement to the thoughtful consideration of the American people, and more particularly of leaders in government, industry, labor and the organs of public opinion."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 10, 1941

Regardless of Race

[New York Times]

ABOUT one American in every 10 belongs to the Negro race. A statement issued today by the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries makes the point that so far our colored fellow citizens are being denied full participation as skilled workers in the aircraft, automobile and shipbuilding industries, and that they have restricted opportunities to acquire skills. The existence of "a few creditable exceptions," the committee believes, does little to relieve the general situation.

The results, it contends, are harmful to morale, encourage "subversive agitators opposed to the American way of life," and impair the effort to create national unity. The force of these arguments must be admitted.

The signers include Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, William Allen White and many others whose names stand for constructive thinking and action. Among them are Southerners thoroughly familiar with conditions and problems south of the Mason and Dixon line. The plea deserves instant attention. A nation making an all-out effort cannot neglect any element in its population. If it is engaged on the side of democracy it must leave the doors of opportunity open to all, regardless of race.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Congressional Record Carries Statement Against Jim-Crowism

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — One of the finest statements yet entered in the Congressional Record was that sponsored by Congressman Thomas H. Eliot of Massachusetts, which set forth in no uncertain terms the difficulties facing the Negro in the United States today and the unfairness of the entire set-up as far as the Negro is concerned.

Congressman Eliot, who was a classmate of Dr. Robert Weaver at Harvard, is a former member of the board of directors and of the Urban League of Buffalo, N. Y. and also a member of the N.A.A.C.P. and is extremely interested in anything which has to do with the progress of Negroes.

"I believe this is one of the finest statements ever made," said the Congressman and I believe we are on the right track. While I don't know what specific measures can be taken to rectify this situation, I feel that the educational campaign being carried on is moving in the right direction.

Signatories of the statement, included some of the best known personages in the United States, both white and colored and numbered some 50 persons recruited from educational, religious, manufacturing, civic, social and business fields white and colored alike.

Prominent Negroes signing the statement included Elmer A. Carter of the New York State Department of Labor; Bishop John A. Gregg, department of race relations, Federal Council of Churches, Kansas City, Kas.; Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute; A. Philip Randolph, international president, International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, as well as outstanding whites who feel the need for some change in the condition confronting the American Negro.

In his presentation before the house, Mr. Eliot said:

"Mr. Speaker, a very fine committee of outstanding citizens has come forward with a demand that in our defense program, there shall be no discrimination against members of the colored race.

"There has been experience in industry in the past and right now showing that colored men can do skilled jobs just as well as white men, but despite that fact, there are today many companies which refuse to hire Negro workers for skilled jobs.

"There are millions of Negro Americans. They are good citizens. As a nation, we must see to it that they are not oppressed and suppressed. The country needs the work that they can do."

The statement of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries and the members of the committee was then given.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

White Leaders Wire Knudsen

NEW YORK.—(ANP)— Supporting the stand taken Tuesday by a group of 60 prominent Americans, including Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Forello H. LaGuardia, in their demand through an issued statement that Negroes be given a larger share of employment in defense industries, the Fight for Freedom committee took action of its own Wednesday.

This new organization sent a telegram directly to William S. Knudsen, administrator of the Office of Production Management in Washington, expressing the same feeling.

The telegram, dispatched from national headquarters of the committee at 1270 Sixth avenue, read as follows:

"As a committee of American citizens devoted to the cause insuring an Axis defeat and believing that to do so the American effort must be on the broadest and most democratic lines, we heartily endorse the statement published yesterday signed by Gov. Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and others protesting discrimination against Negroes in defense industries."

The message was signed for the Fight for Freedom Committee by its chairman, the Right Rev. Henry W. Hobson, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Southern Ohio, and it also carried the personal expression of such national figures as Col. William J. Donovan, Maxwell Anderson, the playwright, Wallace Morgan, former president of the Society of Illustrators, and Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation.

Other prominent members of the committee who had already signed the original statement were Dr. John Stewart Bryan, president of the College of William and Mary and publisher of the Richmond News-Leader; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Barry Bingham, Louisville publisher and Herbert Agar, editor Louisville Courier-Journal.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Cleveland Daily Advocates Use of Skilled Negroes

CLEVELAND.— (ANP) — A recent editorial appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, leading white daily, points to the rebuilding of St. James A.M.E. church by artisans and uses this fact as an argument for their capability and a plea that they should be employed in industrial trades. The editorial read in part:

"At a time when the leaders of this race (Negro) have been trying, with the active cooperation of many others in all walks of life, to break down the notion that the Negro lacks ability in the more skilled crafts, this church has been built entirely by Negro artisans. That fact should help a great deal in eliminating opposition to the employment of Negroes in the more skilled and more lucrative industrial trades.

"Nor will the removal of that prejudice benefit the colored race alone. Even in normal times, the whole community would gain by raising the living standard and increasing the self-respect of the Negro workman. In this time of national emergency it is especially important that this great reserve of man power be used.

"Even if it were not necessary to our physical safety, it would be essential to our spiritual defense; for so long as we have not given all the benefits of democracy to some of our own citizens we shall not be completely unassailable in our effort to restore democracy to the citizens of other nations."

The occasion which inspired the editorial was the dedication on May 4 of a new $100,000 auditorium of the St. James church built to replace the structure destroyed by fire three years ago.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hampton's Defense Program Lauded

HAMPTON, Va.—(ANP)— Hampton institute was singled out for special praise when the American College Publicity association's research report on the participation of colleges and universities in the national defense program was made public last week.

E. D. Whittlesey, author of the report said in a communication to Malcolmn S. MasLean, president of Hampton, "This seems to be most fortunate in view of the interest of the Negro in having an effective part in national defense and in view of gossips who line them up with other interests."

Agencies with which Hampton is cooperating in the line of national defense including Virginia State Vocational Education board, the NYA, WPA, CCCC, CAA and the army. One of the features of the program is the national defense evening refresher course in 13 skilled trades for men presently employed in shipyards, factories and construction camps. Some 300 men take these courses in every 12-week period.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Defense Classes For Alabamans

MOBILE, Ala.—(ANP)—Two defense training classes for Negro men are scheduled to open Monday at the Mobile County Training school at Plateau.

The classes offered are in electricity and woodwork, and are open to Negroes between the ages of 18 and 25. The electrical class will be conducted by Esau Smith, while Andrew Houze will conduct the woodwork class. Both are graduates of Tuskegee institute.

Prof. Benjamin F. Baker, principal of the training school, said the classes will be conducted under the supervision of the state department of vocational education of which H. B. Hobdy is director. There will be no fees required for either, and free transportation from Mobile to Plateau will be offered 10 of the registrants.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

San Diego Opens Defense Training

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — (ANP) — "The defense industrial training schools of San Diego are open for the training of Negroes as they are for representatives of all other racial groups." This was the announcement made last Sunday by Dr. Will C. Crawford, superintendent of San Diego's public schools.

Crawford, the principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the San Diego Race Relations society, stated, "I want all interested to know that Negroes will be accepted at both local training schools and the industrial training school. Training includes aircraft and other divisions."

The San Diego Race Relations society is headed by Dennis V. Allen, prominent civic worker, who has taken tremendous interest in placing Negroes in San Diego's national defense employment and training.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 30, 1941

Vacancies for Negroes Open in Army Trades

More than 800 vacancies in specialist trades such as stenographers, clerks, typists, mechanics, carpenters, electricians, pipe fitters, printers and numerous other trades in regular Army units are open for Negro applicants, Col. F. A. Prince, Field Artilltry, Recruiting Officer for Tennessee and Alabama, announced today.

He said Negro men with high school and college educations should investigate, since the positions offer real security and life employment at good pay on retirement if one completes thirty years' service. He pointed out that the assignments offer opportunities for additional training and schooling with immediate advancement in pay to men who can meet the requirements. Applicants may investigate further at the recruiting office in the United States Courthouse here.

47h-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Machinists' Color Bar at Navy Yard Broken

FEB 15 1941

WASHINGTON (ANP)

Progress in the fight against discrimination against colored skilled workers in the U.S. Navy yards was noted this week in the employment of more than a score of colored machinists at the Washington Navy Yard, following their graduation from the apprentice school here.

At the same time, it was learned that between 15 and 20 more colored workers have been accepted as trainees in the apprentice school.

Pay Begins at $7.48 a Day

Following graduation, they, too, are expected to receive immediate employment as machinists, third grade. The pay scale is from $7.48 to $8.44 per day.

The banning of colored trainees from both private and government-owned ship and navy yard apprentice schools has been protested by organizations in various parts of the country.

Dr. Weaver Handles Protests

These protests have been made to the National Defense Advisory Commission, and the problem has been turned over to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of labor supply.

The enrollees at the Washington Navy Yard credited part of their success in finishing the apprentice course and receiving Civil Service appointments to the director of the apprentice school.

FEB 15 1941

Director Protects Them

"Once the bans were broken down and we were permitted to enter," one of them explained "the director protected us from any unfair charges of incompetency which were made by prejudiced supervisors."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florida Skilled Workers Hired On Airport Project

MAR 1 1941

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27—Local citizens, working through a combined civic organization, scored a signal victory here last week when they were successful in obtaining the employment of 30 carpenters on the local airport construction project.

The group obtained immediate results when a delegation, headed by Bishop Robert A. Jackson, called on the construction management and asked for the employment of colored workers on the defense project.

The delegation not only obtained the 30 jobs, but a promise that the number of Negroes employed would be increased to 125. Carpenters on the project are paid $9 per day.

Bishop Jackson is a nationally-known militant churchman and has endeared himself to local citizens since making his home here. He is formerly of Baltimore and was exalted ruler of Paramount Lodge No. 526 of the Elks.

MAR 1 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

N. Y. TO GIVE NEGROES JOBS IN DEFENSE

APR 6 1941

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3—Employment of Negroes in New York state industries engaged in defense contracts was guaranteed this week in legislation passed by both houses of the Republican controlled legislature. The measure now goes to Governor Lehman for his signature or veto.

The measure, introduced by Republican Senator Walter J. Mahoney of Buffalo, amends the civil rights law and penal law to make it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged to any extent whatsoever in the production, manufacture or distribution of military or naval material, equipment or supplies for the state of New York or for the Federal government, to refuse to employ any person in any capacity on account of race, color or creed of such person.

APR 6 - 1941

Legislative leaders explained that this was another step toward the integration of Negroes into industry, a move long advocated by Republicans. These same leaders pointed out that the Mahoney measure encountered no opposition whatsoever in either the Senate or the Assembly.

Earlier this week the Assembly passed without opposition of any kind a bill to prevent labor organizations from discriminating against Negroes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Over The First Hurdle

MAR 22 1941

NEGRO carpenters in the Newport News-Hampton area, who have not been able to obtain employment on government defense construction jobs, especially at Fort Eustis, have removed what is believed to be the chief obstacle to their employment. They have organized and have succeeded in obtaining a union charter under the American Federation of Labor. It can no longer be held that they are not union men. Thus they have made the first, and perhaps the most difficult hurdle.

MAR 22 1941

They have also received assurances, from AFL officials that immediate steps will be taken to place them on the job. For the present at least these assurances must be taken as being bonifide.

The carpenters on the Peninsula who have complied with the rigid requirements of organized labor have acted wisely. They have shown their determination to meet any necessary requirements by paying the fee of $675.00, which it cost the 45 men to form a local and gain admittance to the Carpenters and Joiners Union in Virginia. They have set an example which should be followed in every urban center in the state.

For the gain that has been made toward employment, Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Hampton, and his associates who formed the Peninsula Trades and Labor Union, are to be congratulated. They were energetically assisted by members of Hampton Institute faculty and Mr. Samuel A. Haynes, of the Journal and Guide, who put in many days and nights on this job, and whose alert reporting and investigations and at times amazing disclosures awakened and quickened public sentiment, not only on the Peninsula, but throughout the state.

MAR 22 1941

They are over the first hurdle, but victory will not have been won until the men are at work.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negroes Barred From 38,000 Jobs At Plant Of Maryland Aircrafts Near Baltimore

National Negro Congress Demands 7,000 Negroes Be Placed at Glenn L. Martin Factory

MAR 22 1941

Says Government Discriminates, Too

BALTIMORE, Md.—With more than 221 millions in air defense contracts, representing nearly one and one-half per cent of the entire 17 billion being spent by the Government for defense industry, tucked under their belt, officials of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, located near here, told the National Negro Congress Wednesday, March 4, that the firm had no intention of "pioneering" in the field of defense jobs for Negroes, as long as the Government itself continues to bar them from defense projects.

MAR 22 1941

The attitude shown by Martin aircraft, the biggest plant of its kind in the East, parallels the position taken by Vultee aircraft in California, Congress officials said. W. Gerard Tuttle, industrial relations manager of Vultee, told the organizations Los Angeles Council flatly in a letter that "I regret to say that it is not the policy of this company to employ people other than of the Caucasian race."

Charging the aircraft corporations, aided and abetted by Sidney Hillman, co-chairman of the Office of Production Management, which clears defense contracts, with being guilty of conducting a "sit-down strike" against the Negro people, the National Negro Congress demanded 7,000 jobs for Negroes at the Glenn Martin factory. Congress officials backed up their charges with the following facts at the Martin Company: The company has 18,000 workers employed at the plant, but not a single Negro; the firm expects 20,000 new jobs to be opened up when construction work on new factory units is completed. Workers are applying for work every day at the plant, filling out applications for every category of job, from typist to highly skilled tool work, but no Negroes are accepted. The company is receiving a quarter of a billion dollars from the Government in contracts approved by the Office of Production Management. Negro citizens, through direct or indirect taxes, are paying their share for the cost of this program. OPM officials have made no move to stop the job discrimination against Negroes.

The policy of the company's board of directors was outlined at a conference held Wednesday afternoon in the office of Personnel Manager, D. W. Siomon, on the grounds of the huge plant located at Middle River, Md., twelve miles outside Baltimore. Present at the conference were John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress; George B. Murphy jr., administrative secretary of the organization; Mr. Siomon, and C. R. Cowley, his assistant.

"I understand what you are fighting for," Mr. Siemon said, "and I would not think that you were doing your job if your organization did not fight for jobs for Negro people, but the problem is one that we cannot answer. We certainly are not going to pioneer in the field, when no other industries in Maryland except steel and shipping are employing Negroes in skilled capacities, and the Government itself is not employing them at Edgewood Arsenal, Abereend, Proving Ground and other places like the Washington Navy Yard." "We have a job to do," he declared, "and we can't afford to take chances on being held up when we know that hite workers may not work well with Negroes. Why single us out? Perhaps if the Government could take the lead in solving this problem by employing Negroes, industry could feel free to follow this example."

MAR 22 1941

The Negro Congress representatives denied emphatically that the Martin codpany would be setting a precedent by employing Negroes, or that the employment of Negroes would hold up defense contracts. They pointed to the fact that labor leaders in Maryland and expressed themselves as being squarely behind the fight of Negroes for jobs in defense industry. Out in California, they indicated, the CIO worked closely with the Negro Congress in the fight which secured jobs for Negroes in the Douglass aircraft company. Management and management alone, aided by the Government through Sidnep Hillman, was responsible for blocking the fight to obtain jobs for Negroes, they charged.

The Martin officials admitted that there is a real scarcity of skilled workers in the aircraft industry, and that Negroes were helping to bear the cost, but nevertheless they refused to give any assurance that jobs would be open to Negro workers, even to those who are now being trained in defense courses under the Government. The representatives of the Congress pointed out that Negroes were being trained in advanced courses for tool making and mechanical engineering at Howard university and in trade schools in Washington. They also stated that a large reservoir of Negro skilled and semi-skilled labor is available in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

MAR 22 1941

Siemon's statements represented a reiteration of the company's policy which he made to a delegation led by the Baltimore Council of the Congress last December 18. Briefly, they were: fear of establishing a precedent in the employment of Negroes, holding up defense production because the employment of Negroes would be an

groes, failure of the Federal Government to set an example by opening the doors to the employment of Negroes in skilled capacities on Government-sponsored projects.

Backing up the charge against Sidney Hillman, the Congress cited a letter written to the office of Production Management officials last September in which they pointed out that none of the contracts for airplanes and defense materials contained effective protection for the employment rights of Negro workers, the net result being that "with the reduction of opportunity for work under the defense program, the employment status of Negroes has been worsened."

MAR 22 1941

In a letter, which gave no assurance of correcting the situation, Hillman let the cat out of the bag, they said, when he stated that, "It is, of course, necessary in a training program of this type to relate training with employment." This statement, Congress officials said showed clearly that the Government had no intention of forcing employers to abide by the Office of Production Management's declared policy of integrating Negroes into defense industry without discrimination.

Conferring with leaders of Congress councils in this area, officials of the organization announced that plans have been laid for holding a conference in Baltimore, with a view to launching an intensive campaign to open up 7,000 jobs for Negroes at the Glenn Martin plant.

According to the Office of Production Management, the agency set up by President Roosevelt to clear all defense contracts, the Glenn L. Martin aircraft company received the following contracts between last September and the end of December: $118,911,527 for airplane bombers and spare parts between September 16-30, $106,863,951 for airplanes and armament equipment between October 16-31 and $892,013 for maintenance parts for airplanes between December 16-31.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

GOVERNMENT CAN NOT COERCE UNION LEADERS ARE TOLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A proposal for a conference on means of lessening discrimination against colored workmen on army and navy construction and in national defense industries is being considered by the labor division of the office of production management.

APR 1 2 1941

The personnel of such a conference would include representatives of government, industry, organized labor and colored people.

The proposal was made at a conference last week between representatives of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program and of labor division of OPM.

Howard H Long assistant superintendent of schools, and Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, represented the committee. The office of Sidney Hillman, coadministrator of OPM, was represented by Eric Nicol, J. W. Dietz, Floyd Reeves, Robert C. Weaver and Eli Oliver.

Dr. Logan explained the evasion by government, industry and organized labor of the question of integrating colored workmen into the national defense program.

Spokesman for Mr. Hillman assured Dr. Long and Dr. Logan of their goodwill but freely admitted their lack of power to coerce industry. They said they realize there is room for improvement, that there is some evidence of improvement, and that the time is coming when colored workmen will have to be hired whether they are wanted or not. In the meanwhile, they said they would seek the means by which improvement can be hastened.

Powerless to Coerce Industry

Dr. Long suggested that something should be done in the meanwhile to allay the widespread fear among colored workmen that the present national emergency may not last long enough for them to get jobs. He emphasized the fact that labor unions have become a quasi-governmental agency and suggested that the government should control its activities.

APR 1 2 1941

Dr. Logan suggested another conference that would include representatives also of the office of education, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Committee on Industrial Organization, and the American Federation of Labor.

The proposal met with some favor. Mr. Nicol was not sure that OPM could call such a conference but asked that a memorandum be submitted on the question.

47h-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SIX GET JOBS AT BREWSTER PLANE PLANT

Seen To Indicate First Sign Of Breakdown In Defense Bias

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —OPM, through Dr. Robert Weaver, announces the employment of six young Negro sheet metal workers, the first colored aircraft production workers to be hired in Long Island city, at the Brewster Aeronautical corporation as the result of close cooperation between the OPM, the CIO union and the New York Urban league.

The six youths, graduates of defense training courses in Manhattan and Yonkers, went to work Tuesday morning after arrangements for their employment had been completed by Local 368 of the United Automobile Workers of America and by representatives of the Negro employment and training section of OPM.

The young sheet metal workers, Charles Hunt, Burrell Sampson, Joseph Whitfield, Herman Campbell, James Pennington and Jules Heywood were six of eight defense trainees assembled by Charles A. Collier, industrial secretary of the New York Urban league.

Charles Wood, a young riveter-graduate, was summoned to the plant Monday and promised employment as soon as the riveting section expands. James Cumberbatch, the eighth trainee, was wired an offer of employment, but he did not report for duty

E. J. Walsh, personnel director of Brewster, made arrangement with Mr. Collier and with Thomas DeLorenzo, president of Local 365, to absorb all other Negro aircraft trainees who had finished defense courses in the metropolitan area. Others will be referred for jobs this week.

The hiring of Negro production workers at the Long Island plant of Brewster resulted from a recent field trip to that area by J. Lawrence Duncan and Theodore Poston, members of Dr. Weaver's OPM field staff.

After conferences with Mr. Walsh, the OPM representatives visited local union president who promised to refer immediately and guarantee employment for all qaulified Negro defense training graduates in the area. Mr. Collier then assembled the eight youths from a list of 25 in the Urban league's office. The other 17 did not answer mailed communications offering the memployment.

When the eight youths were taken to union headquarters in Long Island City, Mr. DeLorenzo contacted James Work, chairman of the board of directors of Brewster, and applications were issued immediately. All eight were subsequently wired to report for work on July 7 and Mr. Collie was present when six of the seven who reported were fingerprinted and assigned to day and night shifts.

Local 365 holds a closed shop contract with Brewster and has promised to aid Dr. Weaver's office in placing Negro aircraft production workers in other plants operated by the company.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OPM Says More Will Be Hired

17 Trainees Failed to Respond to Call

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CIO Union Admits Six Negroes To Membership

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EIGHT ARE CALLED

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Five Hundred Production Jobs For Negroes In Aluminum Industry Seen

NEW YORK —(SNS)— The National Urban League, in a communication addressed to Sidney Hillman this week, placed its support behind the request of the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company of Cleveland for a special allotment of scrap aluminum with which the Company intends to train 500 Negro workers for skilled production work in the aluminum industry. National Bronze has employed a large number of Negro workers for the past twenty years, but in conference with officials of the Urban League of Cleveland, the Company has worked out plans for training this large additional number, provided 700,000 pounds of scrap aluminum can be obtained for training purposes. It is estimated that the Company must wait from four to six months before equipment will be delivered for use in the production of castings for tanks, gun turrets, airplanes, etc. National Bronze plans to use the waiting period for training Negroes for the kind of precision type castings required in the defense orders held by the Company.

In a letter addressed to the Co-Director of OPM, Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, stated: "The National Urban League feels that the Company's request merits your full attention, not only to increase the supply aluminum for defense purposes, but also to develop further progress toward national unity." A similar position is taken by the Urban League of Cleveland. Sidney R. Williams Secretary of the Cleveland affiliate, reported to the National Office: "The President's Executive Orders has failed thus far to produce much change in employers' attitudes toward Negro workers. In the light of this condition you can see what the hiring and training of 400 or 500 Negro workers by National Bronze would mean to the Negro citizens of this area."

In reporting its stand, the National Urban League pointed out that the Training-Within-Industry Program still remains an important block in the way of the integration of Negroes into industry defense. "The great talk of quick defense work," stated Mr. Granger, "is being carried on by industrial concerns within their own plant gates under the Training-Within-Industry Program of OPM. As long as Negroes are barred from this kind of training they are shut out of the opportunities for skilled employment and promotion that are developing every day in defense industries. The plans of National Bronze constitute an important departure from the usual policy followed by big industrial concerns. Not only is this Company already employing large numbers of Negroes, but it is prepared to lift their occupational status within the plant. No doubt this is a selfish step on the part of the Company which seeks to qualify for a large share of defense contracts in the aluminum castings field. However, this fact does affect its importance to Negroes. We have a special racial interest in placing 500 Negroes workers in Cleveland, and where our best interests coincide with those of industry, we should be prompt to recognize the coincidence and support our interests effectively."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Four Defense Industries Employ Skilled Negro Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four large manufacturers of military aircraft and equipment have increased the number of skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers in their plants, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the Office of Production Management, announced this week Dr. Weaver reported the following developments to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of OPM:

1. Following an announcement that Negro workers would be used in all capacities, the Philadelphia branch of the Bendix Aviation Corporation hired six colored workers for machine repair and reclamation work and began interviewing Negro trainees in machine tool operation in the Philadelphia schools.

2. The Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, which hired a crew of Negro sheetmetal workers in its Long Island City plant several weeks ago, announced that Negro trainees would be recruited from three Philadelphia defense schools for employment in the new Brewster plant at Hatboro, Pa. Local 365, United Automobile Workers, CIO, cooperated with management and OPM on the employment of Negroes in both plants. The CIO union holds a closed shop contract with Brewster.

3. The Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc , of California, one of the first West Coast manufacturers to employ skilled Negro production workers, added three more Negro skilled employees to its staff.

4. The Allison Motors Division of General Motors Corporation in Indianapolis, Ind , announced that 134 semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers had been added to its staff in the last six weeks, bringing its total staff of Negro workers to more than 230. These new employees, who receive a minimum of 70 cents an hour, are used in washing and cleaning aircraft motor parts and machines.

In making public these developments, Dr. Weaver reiterated his previous admonition that Negro youths register in defense training courses in those communities in whch classes are open to all persons regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin

"Negoes are now being employed or trained by some of the largest air craft firms in the country," he said. "These opportunities will mean nothing, however, unless Negroes avail themselves of the traininfg facilities now open to them. This is true not only in the field of aviation, but also in other fields which are opening daily. Since 75 per cent of all new defense employees will be trained, it behooves Negroes to prepare themselves for this work.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

GOV'T BUILDS 200 HOMES IN BUFFALO FOR NEGRO WORKERS

Big Firms of City Employing Colored Men on War Contracts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Construction of 200 homes for families of Negro workers in defense industries in Buafflo, New York, has been approved by President Roosevelt, upon the recommendation of C. E. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing.

A report submitted to the Coordinator by Robert R. Taylor, Racial Relations Consultant to the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, described in detail the housing situation in Buffalo as it relates to the Negro population of the city and the facts concerning extensive hiring of Negro workers in defense plants. Information contained in this report plus data secured from other federal and local sources formed the basis for the Coordinator's recommendation of the housing.

Although the population of the city of Buffalo decreased slightly during the decade between 1930 and 1940, the Negro population, on the contrary, increased approximately 5,000, or about 40 per cent. Negroes have been moving into Buffalo to work in the steel mills, foundries, and other industrial plants in the vicinity. During the last 12 months especially, expansion of defense industry in the area has caused increased in-migration from other communities.

According to a report from Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the Office of Production Management, direct recruiting for Buffalo of several hundred Negro molders has been carried on in Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee.

The chief defense demand for labor in the Buffalo area is expected to come from the Curtiss-Wright Company, which will add about 12,000 workers to its plant at Cheektowaga. Estimates made in January and February indicate a need for about 25,000 to 30,000 workers for Buffalo during 1941. This is thought to be a conservative estimate.

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation and the Bell Aircraft Corporation have recently revised their employment policies to include Negro workers in their plants and training courses. Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, the American Brass Company, American Radiator Corporation, Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company, Chevrolet Motor and Axle Plant, Ford Motor ompany, Socony Vacuum Company, and others are important employers of Negro defense workers in Buffalo.

According to Mr. Howard A. Kelly, director of the Buffalo Housing Authority, a housing survey recently completed shows that there are no vacant dwellings available for Negro occupancy in the Buffalo area. Private real estate dealers, civic leaders, and representatives of corporation carrying on defense work in the area confirm this statement. Expansion of the Semet Solvay Company because of defense business has displaced a considerable number of Negro families who have been unable to find other accommodations. A demolition program for removing substandard homes has further intensified the shortage of housing facilities for Negroes.

47h-1941

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
February 11, 1941

NEGROES WANT MORE U. S. DEFENSE WORK

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 11. (AP)—John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, advised the Hampton Institute Builders' Conference today that an immediate investigation would be made of reports of discrimination against negroes on national defense housing projects in Tidewater Virginia.

The announcement was made in a letter to the 200 delegates from 20 states attending the conference here. The group, holding its 15th annual meeting, represents thousands of negro contractors, carpenters, architects, engineers and other workers in the construction field.

Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, told the conference that Carmody's pronouncement against discrimination was nothing more than a "pious wish" unless some enforcement clause was added to put teeth into the law.

Answering what he termed "specious pleas that the cause of efficiency in defense projects made it impossible to hire negroes at this time," Granger declared that "efficiency isn't half so important as democracy."

George Zuidima, hiring agent for contractors engaged in construction at Fort Eustis, appeared to discuss employment practices on that project and stated that 2,300 of the 5,800 workers at Fort Eustis were skilled or unskilled negroes. He added, however, that "you can't change a custom overnight."

L. Carleton Crump of the Virginia Department of Labor told the conference that he was sent as a representative of Labor Commissioner Thomas Morton who, he explained, was "vitally interested in this problem."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 7, 1941

Army Again Calls For Skilled Negro Men to Volunteer

Another call for Negro volunteers, among them twenty-six skilled workers, was received today at the Richmond Army Recruiting Station from Third Corps Area Headquarters at Baltimore.

Lieutenant Colonel Leland W. Skaggs, recruiting chief here, said the army needs Negroes for work as automotive electricians, battery electricians, welders, tire repairers, carburetor mechanics, automotive mechanics, chauffeurs and dispatchers. Enlistments will be accepted at the recruiting station on the fifth floor of the Richmond Parcel Post Building, or at any other recruiting station, Colonel Skaggs said.

Army enlistments for January today were reported at the 100-mark. Previously unreported enlistments were these men: Raymond Askins Baine, Blackstone; Lester Otis Campbell, Danville; Earl Oscar Clark, Boston, Mass.; Daniel Eugene Brookman, New Castle, Pa.; Joseph Curtis Smithson, Jr., Norfolk; William Baulch, Norfolk; George Whitfield, Palmyra, N. C.; Johnnie Oliver Bland, Hobgood, N. C.; Louis Marshall Thacker, and five Negroes, including Raymond Matthews Neal, 1500 West Moore Street; James Hutcherson Smith, 932 Leigh Street; and Leroy Lewis, 1105 Grayland Avenue.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Colored Workers Get Defense Jobs

JAN 11 1941

Negro skilled workers, at first passed over when they applied for national defense jobs at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, outside of Little Rock, are now being employed in a variety of jobs, according the Urban League.

The latest report states that at least 50 Negro carpenters are now on the job at Camp Robinson, together with about 15 Negro concrete finishers, who earn $1.25 per hour, several bricklayers and at least one plumber.

JAN 29 1941

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Patience Worn Thin

ONE OF THE most interesting parts of the President's speech of December 29 was that in which he dealt with the role of labor in national defense. These sentences were especially significant: "If our capacity to produce is limited by machines, it must ever be remembered that these machines are operated by the skill and the stamina of the workers. As the government is determined to protect the rights of workers, so the nation has a right to expect that the men who man the machines will discharge their full responsibilities to the urgent needs of defense.....

"The nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lock-outs. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed."

The American people are patient. But patience has worn thin when it comes to the labor racketeer or the profiteering industrialist. There is no just difference of opinion between management and labor which cannot be settled by arbitration. There is absolutely no excuse for a strike in a defense industry today—and no excuse for that insidious form of sabotage which is called the "slow-down."—Industrial News Review.

DEFENSE JOBS

NOV 30 1940

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes want, should have, but are not getting defense jobs.

It is the duty of Negroes in every community to find out what factories, mills and shipyards have defense contracts, and to then ascertain the number of Negroes, if any, that are employed.

The quicker this is done, the better.

This information should be immediately sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avuene, New York, N.Y. Or to this newspaper. FACTS, not surmises, are wanted.

Refusal to hire Negroes on work that is made possible by their taxes is the rankest of discrimination, and must be vigorously fought.

But effective fighting cannot be done unless we know the facts.

Every Negro church, club, society and labor union should consider this task its duty.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hartford Conn., Is Typical Of Shocking Rise Of Jim Crow In Industrial Areas, Writer Shows

Hartford, typical city of Americas new war boom is also typical of the shocking rise of the new jim-crow, according to a survey by James Morison, reported in the current NEW MASSES. The war hysteria with its program of vast expenditures for armaments, its conscript armies, and its philosophy of "strength and discipline" has accentuated the terrible conditions of economic and social discrimination under which the New England Negro lives.

In the Colt and the Pratt and Whitney plants which are humming twenty-four hours a day turning out munitions under government contracts and employing tens of thousands of workers, only three Negroes are employed. In the vast corporation-owned farms around Hartford, Negro laborers toil from sun to sun under conditions of semi-peonage for a daily wage of $1.50. Skilled Negro technicians, engineers, college graduates are given employment at only the most menial jobs, all work commensurage with their training and ability being flatly denied to them.

Morison reports the interviews he held with various Negro leaders in Hartford. They all expressed resentment at the official sanctioning of jim-crowism by the Roosevelt administration.

In estimating the results of his survey, Morison writes that the key to fighting the rising tide of jim-crow lies in democracy. He says, "People are thinking that you cannot defend democracy unless you have a democracy to defend. And a government which condones the oppression of millions of its citizens, which permits them to be submitted to countless small indignities, and finally to cruel physical suffering—that is not democracy. That is what people are thinking. That is what I learned in the Connecticut Valley."

MAR 1 1941

This article is the first of a series on the Negro in national defense, which will appear in forthcoming issues of NEW MASSES Throughout the series, Hartford will be used as a typical example of the "defense" boom town with its growing jim-crowism.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Still Missing The Fundamental Point

FEB 22 1941

AN interesting development in the discussion and protests filed concerning discrimination against certain Negro skilled craftsmen in defense construction work on the Peninsula, as well as in other parts of the State, including Norfolk, is an editorial in last Saturday's Newport News Daily Press which asserts that, "Investigation into the employment situation in Newport News bears out fully the previous statement of the Daily Press that there is very little discrimination against the Negro in the matter of employment." The Daily Press goes on to say that, "Nearly half of the workers at Fort Eustis, a government defense project, are Negroes, a third of the men employed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, where highly skilled workers are required are Negroes. The Virginia Engineering Company engaged in a defense project north of the city has 55 per cent of the workers Negroes. Other contractors made similar reports as to employment ratios."

FEB 22 1941

But the inquiry made by the Daily Press and the answers thereto do not touch the main question involved, which is open and admitted discrimination against Negroes in certain skilled trades, principally carpentry and bricklaying. The Daily Press has discovered that many Negroes are employed, which has been acknowledged all along, but the Daily Press continues to miss the principal question: whether Negroes shall be confined to certain brackets of labor or employed according to their various skills. Certainly there is no evidence that such a rule applies to white workers on defense jobs.

* * * *

The Daily Press reveals that it is conscious of the vital question involved, for it says:

> That state of utopia has never been attained in this country when an individual or a group of citizens can demand and obtain exactly the type of work they believe they are fitted for. Thousands of youths are turned out every year from institutions of learning supposedly skilled in certain directions. They are both white and colored. Some times these youths are fortunate enough to obtain just the work they desire. More often they must take what is offered. That is the way of life here and everywhere. The man must fit into the job and prove his worth. If he expects the job to be fitted to him, he seldom succeeds at anything.

That is true in a general sense, but white youths do not find themselves turned away from any employment ON ACCOUNT OF RACE AND COLOR. Some may be denied certain employment because they are not fitted for it, but there is something to which they may turn IF THEY ARE FITTED FOR IT.

* * *

The situation confronting certain skilled Negro craftsmen on the Peninsula and elsewhere is that certain labor unions refuse to admit them to membership, and they cannot work unless they are members of the particular union which monopolizes the labor of their craft. This carried to its logical conclusion erects a barrier between Negroes and certain gainful employment, a barrier based solely upon race and color. It goes so far as to exclude Negroes from skilled occupations as carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, painters, sheet metal workers and other trades. Eliminate these trades and Negroes are limited to very few socalled gainful occupations in the building business. With one or two exceptions, such as cement finishers, they are confined to common labor, which works an economic hardship upon the Negro race as a whole, and establishes discrimination, based not upon lack of skill, but upon race and color. Upon that ground the astonishing thesis of the Daily Press falls flat.

FEB 22 1941

The Daily Press is in error in the unqualified statement that there was never a time "when an individual or a group of citizens can demand and obtain exactly the type of work they believe they are fitted for." To the contrary, there never was a time, until recently, when an individual or group, qualified by certain skills and techniques, could not obtain work in their particular craft or trade if there was work to be done and men were needed to do the work. There never was a time, until now, when certain organized forces preempted all of the work requiring certain skills and excluded from participation therein craftsmen whom they wished to exclude on account of race and color.

The whole thing is untenable because the very powers these organized forces are now exercising to the economic disadvantage of our group are derived in part from legislation enacted by the Federal government, which now calls upon Negro men, as it does upon men of all other races, to give their labor and their lives in their country's defense.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOB EQUALITY IS DEMANDED AS RACE GETS "RUN-AROUND"

MAR 15 1941

Emmett Scott Pulls Aside the Curtain of Partisan Politics to Give Readers a "Peek" at Seriousness of Present Situation.

MAR 15 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13—A few months ago, the American people were in the midst of a bitter Presidential campaign. Both candidates were exhorting the people to trust their pledges, their promises, their assurances

It was a period of tumult, of shouting, of great emotionalism.

Nerves were taut. Much bitterness abounded. Tempers flared. The short and ugly word found use nearly every day. Excitement was running high.

In the midst of all this turmoil, with both parties bidding for its support, the Negro group found itself overwhelmed by a great uncertainty as to what the future held in store for it, and as to the course it should follow.

With relief—continued relief—offered by one candidate, and jobs, jobs, by the other, this Negro group oscillated between the two great parties, trying to reach a wise decision.

Undoubtedly, it was a period in which a well-considered, long-range decision could not be reached. The agitations of the hour prevented that relaxed study and contemplation the subject deserved.

VOTED FOR NEW DEAL IN HOPE OF BETTER DAYS

In the great industrial cities where so many thousands of the colored people have been condemned to sub-marginal existence on relief rolls, and denied employment in industry, they embraced the pittances of relief, apparently because of the fear, after eight years of unemployment, that the miracle of a job was just too much to expect. Again, the group, in large part, voted with and for the New Deal.

MAR 15 1941

And then came the National Defense program with its great preparations, the hiring of thousands and millions of men—surely, it was thought, the day of industrial- employment-redemption had come.

But, no. The same old prejudices and discriminations were trotted out, or rather continued.

And that is why Negro America is so bestirred at this time. That is why our representative men and women are speaking out, and refusing to be "hushed up" by hesitant, pussy-footed appeasers of the gods of prejudice and racial discrimination.

NO COMPROMISE ON THIS ISSUE

They are refusing to compromise this issue. They are daring to insist in this hour of national peril that these rank prejudices be subordinated to national security, and that their cause be considered along with the propitiations being made to organized and unorganized labor and other class groups.

They know that access to employment in industry, financed by government, for national preservation should be made as sure for them as for these other groups.

They know that Negro manpower is being conscripted by government, and that, if the worst comes, the blood of their youth and young manhood will be as freely spilled as by others called to army service.

They know it is rank insult to be telling them to be "good," and all of their troubles will be ended, their problems solved after the emergency passes.

They know that this same "apple sauce" was offered them 23 years ago, and that only disillusion and terror and all the humiliations of spirit and of citizenship have been their portion since.

And that is why, in this righteous hour, they are determined to contest every present and added oppression forced upon them.

JOB EQUALITY DEMANDED BY US

Everywhere able-bodied men are being called to army camps—why not in industry also? they are asking.

MAR 15 1941

The self-respect, the individual liberty of this group rejects the notion that, as usual, they are still to be the last hired, as they are always the first fired.

One of the candidates for the Presidency last September stated that "the Negro has little hope under this present un-American practice if he must wait until the whites have all been employed," before he can expect any consideration.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in speaking at Petersburg, Va., two weeks ago, offered the poor hope that, "now that increased jobs are being created," opportunities MAY soon be offered the Negro group.

Must we forever wait, wait? Must we forever be on the scaffold while others ornament the throne?

We are not willing that this shall be so. Every instinct of self-preservation urges us to a course of action that claims the right to a fair consideration of our just claims and desserts NOW in connection with every long-range program for national defense—the privilege and right of every individual in this nation of ours.

47h-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Protest is in Order

JAN 1 1 1941

Some weeks ago in Kansas City, 5,000 colored citizens assembled in the muncipal auditorium to protest discirimination in the employment policy of industries and factories in which the billions of dollars are to be spent for national defense.

Surveys reveal that both skilled and unskilled Negro workers are being denied employment in various industries. It seems almost as if the industrialists or those who determine their policies have united to bar the colored worker from sharing with white Americans the benefit of employment under the defense program. In the airplane industry, the Negro is conspicuous by his absence and some officials have gone so far as to declare that they will not hire colored workers and, to add with a tone of defiance, that not even good old Uncle Sam can make them do so.

JAN 1 1 1941

That venerable relative of ours, it will be recalled, has authority to take over plants when conditions within tend to delay the national production program. He is about to pour more money into industrial coffers than trickled into them in many years. It isn't to be expected that any drastic action will be taken against companies which refuse to employ Negroes. Uncle Sam has pursued the same policy himself. Today in Washington certain bureaus created by the New Deal have steadfastly denied employment to colored applicants. Their employment officers have simply said: "We don't hire colored." Industrialists follow their lead.

But there is today a civil service rule which provides against racial discrimination in both the examination of applicants and the employment of those who qualify. The presence of that rule on the statute books is justification for the demands being made upon private industry by Negro organizations.

JAN 1 1 1941

Congress has given Uncle Sam authority to keep a close eye on factories, their methods, and their output. Referring to the recent civil service ban on discrimination, the government could with all propriety issue a statement which might discourage the present lily-white employment policy of the industrialists. In the meantime Negroes, by the thousands, should voice mass protests throughout the nation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Airplane Co. Head Defies Congress

MAR 2 9 1941

NEW YORK — Flat refusal to employ colored skilled or semi-skilled workers, in open defiance of a Congressional ban on racial discrimination in defense production, has been declared by the North American Aviation Company of Inglewood, Cal.

In a statement regarding the employment policy to be followed in the company's proposed new $10,000,000 plant at Kansas City, J. H. Kindelberger, president, is quoted as saying:

Training Disregarded

"Colored men will be considered only as janitors and in other similar capacities, but under no circumstances will they be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics, regardless of their training."

This, he said, is the policy at the company's plants in Inglewood and in Dallas, Tex., and it will be maintained in Kansas City.

MAR 2 9 1941

The announcement came on the eve of hearings on discrimination in the national defense program, scheduled to begin before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on April 1.

MAR 2 9 1941

Probe Group Named

The membership of this subcommittee was announced last week by the committee chairman Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, as follows:

Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming, chairman; Senators Claude Pepper of Florida, James M. Mead of New York, Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin.

It was Senator Schwartz who introduced the anti-discrimination amendment to the National Defense Act. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is expected to be one of the early witnesses at the hearings.

MAR 2 9 1941

Protests Heard

Meanwhile, Kindelberger's announcement has drawn a storm of protest from the National Urban League and headquarters of the NAACP.

In a letter to William S. Knudson and Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League, branded the general policy of the aircraft industry "the principal disgrace which we are facing internally today."

Training Also Denied

He cited Kindelberger's declaration as an example of this policy and again called attention to the attendant denial of training under the vocational defense training program which such refusals tend to support.

"God forbid," he continued, "that this travesty on justice should spread and give our nation's enemies weapons more effective than bullets."

Copies of the letter were sent to Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of the Office of Education; John Carmody, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, and Mrs. Roosevelt.

NAACP Seeks Data

Submission to his office of authentic information regarding discrimination in defense industries was urged in a statement issued by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

"We are convinced," he said, "that if the American people only knew what is going on in the national defense program and fully understood how vicious is the discrimination, there would be country-wide indignation against those who are holding up defense because of their racial prejudices.

MAR 2 9 1941

Arrogance Insufferable

"The arrogance of such persons as J. H. Kindelberger. . .is insufferable. When colored Americans pay income, defense or other taxes, they are paying Mr. Kindelberger's salary and building up profits for North American Aviation Company's stockholders.

"Colored Americans and decent white Americans have got to let him and his kind know that they cannot get away with such brazen tactics."

MAR 2 9 1941

"Aping" Hitler

In addition to gathering all available data on instances of such discrimination to be presented at the forthcoming hearings, the NAACP has suggested that Kindelberger be invited—subpoenaed if necessary—to appear before the sub-committee to "explain his apeing of Hitler in telling tax-payers that they cannot be employed because of race."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Baltimore Youth Parley Launches Drive For Jobs for Negroes in Glenn Martin Aircraft

FEB 26 1941

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—A mass campaign for jobs for Negroes will be launched at the Town Meeting of Baltimore Youth here tomorrow night at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, 1121 W. Lanvale St.

The fight against discrimination will begin specifically with a drive to force the Glenn L. Martin Airplane factory here, operating on huge government contracts, to hire Negro workers. This company, which employs 18,000 workers, has brazenly refused to employ Negroes.

The drive to break down discrimination against Negroes in industry here will feature a mass petition campaign to President Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman demanding the cancellation of government contracts to the Glenn Martin Co. unless Negroes are hired.

The Baltimore Town Meeting will also organize for a representative dleegation to the American Peoples Meeting for Peace to be held in New York April 5 and 6.

WALTER WHITE

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Urban League Of Atlanta Secures Jobs In Defense

MAR 7 1941

Sixty Colored Families Now Earning Total Of $480 A Day For Carpentry Work At Army Camp

MAR 7 1941

ATLANTA, March 6 (ANP)—Sixty Negro families in Atlanta are receiving $480 a day as the result of a recent investigation of employment conditions at Camp Gordon located at Chamblee, Ga., by representatives of the Atlanta Urban league and the division of labor supply, National Defense Advisory committee.

The investigation was started after numerous complaints were received by the league stating that Negro skilled workers were not being employed on a fair basis at the camp. While more than 1,400 white carpenters were working, not a single Negro carpenter had been hired. This was due in part to the unwillingness of white union carpenters to allow Negro union men to work on the job. Similarly, Negro painters and brick layers were unable to secure work in spite of all of their attempts. MAR 7 19

A meeting was called by the Urban league on Feb. 10, to air these grievances and a visit was made to the camp the following day by Clarence R. Johnson, consultant to the division of labor supply; W. Y. Bell, executive secretary, and Miss Almita Robinson, assistant to the executive.

The conference with camp officials was arranged during which the contractor stated that he had no desire to discriminate but had not hired Negro workers because they were not referred by the white unions He agreed to hire 40 Negro carpenters immediately and said that he could take on between 10 and 15 painters. MAR 7 1941

The following Monday, Feb. 17, 40 carpenters appeared at the camp and were employed. Another call was made for 10 additional carpenters Nine Negro painters were hired during the same week. The rate of pay is $1 per hour, with time and a half for over time.

One difficulty met in attempting to meet the number of skilled workers which the camp requires is the fact that so few skilled Negro workers are in the union movement and thus are not employed. Since most of the work at the camp requires carpenters, it was estimated that a larger number of Negro skilled workers could be placed if they were available. MAR 7 1941

An interesting sidelight is the fact that as a result of the work of the Atlanta Urban league the Negro community will receive in three weeks more than $7,000 in the form of wages, an amount larger than the league's total budget for the entire year. On a strictly financial basis, therefore, it is estimated that the league will more than have justified its yearly budget within this three week's space and it is estimated that the work at the camp will continue for several months, returning many thousands of dollars to the Negroes of Atlanta.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Army Medical Posts Are Open To Negroes

Negro medical officers, dentists and nurses will be given the opportunity to apply, as they qualify, for the appointments with the Regular Army of the United States at Ft. Bragg. FEB 19 1941

It has been disclosed that the present policy calls for Negro medical officers, dentists, and nurses, to be placed with all authorized regiments of Negro soldiers.

Appointments will be made as officers qualify for reserve commissions.

The following Negro officers personnel will be assigned to Ft. Bragg, N. C., within 60 days:

Negro medical officers, 17; Negro dentists (officers), 2; medical officers (Negroes) with sanitary companies, 3; Negro trained nurses, 28; total 50.

It was also stated that other centers where Negro soldiers will be located will have medical officers, dentists, and nurses in similar ratio if sufficient numbers are available.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPECTED TO BENEFIT UNDER AID PROGRAM

MAR 8 1941

PETERSBURG, Va., Mar. 6.—Greater opportunities for Negroes in the civil service and in industry as a result of the ever expanding defense program was predicted by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt here, Sunday afternoon.

The First Lady, speaking before an audience which packed to capacity the college auditorium at Virginia State College, said that it was obvious that the colored group had not been given equal opportunity in the country's military, industrial or educational program, and added:

"It is my opinion, however, that there is going to be increased opportunity because of the increased number of jobs that are being created and not enough people to fill them. You will find that you are going to have to be twice as good to get the job."

She compared the Negro's fight for recognition with the fight made by women, saying: "Women have to be better than men to get industrial opportunity and we seemingly find the same pattern operating in the fight being made by the colored people."

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here shortly after noon attended only by her chauffeur. She spoke informally to members of the college faculty and selected senior students on the probable effects of the present world crisis on American education, and then had luncheon at the Home Management House with President and Mrs. Gandy; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Director of the Division of Home Economics; Mrs. Dorothy Miller, dean of women; Miss J. Louise Barrett, registrar, and Dr. Edna M. Colson, head of the Unit of Education.

Some 2000 persons packed the college auditorium to hear Mrs. Roosevelt speak while several hundred others waited outside to catch a glimpse of the famous First Lady. But for the Governor's party and representatives of the press, few white people were numbered in the audience. Invitations had been extended to principals of Negro high schools in the State, Jeannes Supervisors, together with members of college. MAR 8 1941

Speaking on the place of youth in the defense program, she urged youth to be prepared to accept responsibility in the present as well as in the future democracy, as she stressed the importance of educational training.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

150 Given $1 An Hour Camp Jobs

MAR 30 1941

Race Carpenters Are Certified On Defense Project

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)—Hailed as "an important step in breaking down barriers against Negroes seeking work in the national defense program," 150 colored carpenters have been given jobs at Fort Leonard Wood army training camp now under construction near Newburg, Mo.

MAR 30 1941

The announcement was made by Arnold Walker, field secretary of the industrial department, St. Louis Urban League, through whose efforts the men were placed. Walker said the agreement was reached after a three-day conference with the following officials: L. H. Huntley project manager; Maj. Frank Reed, Jr., construction quarter-master and Tom McFarland, carpenters' union agent.

Housing for the carpenters was solved by leasing a summer resort near the Lake of the Ozarks, 40 miles from the construction site. Board will cost men about $8 a week, it was said.

The carpenters will be enrolled in the AFL Carpenters' Union, on payment of a $25 initiation fee, Walker said. They will receive the same wage rate paid to white carpenters, $1 an hour and time and one-half for overtime, and earn a total of about $62 a week each, he said.

Fifty-five of the carpenters will be sent from St. Louis and the rest from out-state urban and rural areas. About 60 Negro laborers and 48 carpenters, regular employes of the construction companies, are employed at the camp now, Walker related, adding that they, too, would be enrolled in their respective unions.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 27, 1941

The Report on Negro Defense Labor

Charges, last winter that defense job contractors in this area were discriminating against Negro skilled workers, moved the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council to institute a survey of employment conditions with the view of throwing light on the controversy. A few days ago it reported its findings. The findings throw little or no light on the controversy that prompted the survey.

The Council reports that Negroes are not being discriminated against in the hiring of defense workers in the Hampton Roads area. Of the 28,713 persons employed in 20 defense projects, it notes, 10,127 are Negroes. While Negroes constitute 32 per cent of the population of this section, Negro workers on the 20 defense projects reviewed constitute nearly 40 per cent of the total number of workers. This is the basis of the Regional Defense Council's finding that there is no discrimination against Negro workers in this area's defense projects.

If this is all that is pertinent to the question which the Council undertook to explore, it has uncovered a truly astounding fact. It has uncovered the fact that defense contractors instead of discriminating against Negro workers, are discriminating against white workers! On a proportional population basis, white workers should be getting 68 per cent of the defense jobs, but are getting only 60 per cent.

Obviously, the Council has proved too much and therefore proved too little. That the defense contractors practice no discrimination against *unskilled* Negro workers, needed no proving. What needed proof was that they practice no discrimination against *skilled* Negro workers. That is the heart of the controversy. The Defense Council skips lightly over the main point with the observation that Negro employment on defense projects in this area is not confined to unskilled labor but takes in both the skilled and semi-skilled groups. This is the point on which the Council should have cited facts and figures. If it did they have not been published.

47h-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

National Protest Forces Hillman to Ask Hiring of Negroes in 'Defense' Plants

APR 12 1941

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Nationwide protests have succeeded in making at least a limited breach in the hitherto virtually solid wall of discrimination against Negroes in "defense" industries.

As a result of a campaign by Negro, labor and progressive groups against the administration's policy of discrimination, Associate OPM Director Sidney Hillman announced this afternoon that he has written to all firms with government contracts "urging" them to employ Negroes.

Hillman revealed in his press conference that in the last week alone he had received 3,000 letters and telegrams from Negro organizations demanding that Negroes be given jobs in companies with arms contracts.

Just how much meaning Hillman's letters will actually have in breaking down discrimination remains to be seen.

APR 12 1941

"STATEMENT OF POLICY"

The Associate OPM Director admitted that it is simply a "statement of policy." A similar statement of policy advising firms with government contracts that they should obey all labor laws was ignored by Bethlehem Steel and other corporations with large contracts and was winked at by the administration when it came to awarding contracts.

Hillman said in his letter that the OPM "expects defense contractors to utilize all available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas."

"In many sections of the nation," he said, **"there are today available labor reserves of Negro workers. Plans for their training and employment capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes should be undertaken at once."**

APR 12 1941

A significant omission is the absence of any statement in the letter to the effect that employers should not impose discriminatory wages and working conditions on Negro workers.

APR 12 1941

Determination of "individual skills and aptitudes" of Negro workers is apparently left entirely to the employer.

While there is to be no enforcement machinery attached to the new statement of policy, Hillman told his press conference that he had transferred Robert C. Weaver from the staff of the OPM's labor supply and training section to direct a new section "dealing with the development of programs for the integration of Negroes into the defense effort."

Hillman also announced that he had named Will W. Alexander, former Farm Security Administrator, as a special consultant "concerned with the problems of employment of all minority groups in defense industries through the coordination of field contacts with employers."

In discussing his statement, Hillman said:

"We're leaving out right or wrong. We're interested in this simply as a production problem."

Asked to give specific cases of discrimination against Negroes in "defense" industries, Hillman refused to name any companies.

"We are not holding out any charges," he said. "We're just making a statement of policy to all people."

APR 12 1941

NO-STRIKE AGREEMENT

Hillman also announced at his press conference an ominous 2-year no-strike and wage-freezing agreement which had been reached for West Coast shipyards which now have $667,000,000 in government contracts.

This agreement was reached by representatives of the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, shipbuiling companies and CIO and AFL union officials as a series of conferences in San Francisco. Labor groups and corporations have until a further meeting on April 21 before giving final approval.

The agreement freezes "basic wage rates for standard skilled mechanics for the period of the defense emergency proclaimed by the President of the United States." There is also a 2-year no-strike clause.

APR 12 1941

Unions are permitted to ask for revision of the wage scale on "a cost-of-living basis" at the end of one year. But in the meantime they are stuck with the wage schedule regardless of price rises.

FREY PRESENT

Chief AFL representative at the West Coast conference was John P. Frey, reactionary head of the AFL Metal Trades Federation.

One of the important factors which permitted this wage-freezing agreement is the Hillman-controlled leadership of the CIO-International Union of Shipbuilding and Marine Workers of America.

Hillman is sponsoring a series of conferences to reach similar no-strike, wage freezing agreements for East Coast, Great Lakes and Gulf Coast shipyards.

The Associate OPM Director also made it plain that he is in favor of the same kind of wage-fixing, no-strike agreements in other industries.

APR 12 1941

He declared that the West Coast agreement "should serve as an inspiring stimulus for the formulation of similar agreements, not only in the other shipbuilding zones where stabilization conferences are at present scheduled, but in industries other than shipbuilding where maximum production is essential."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Knudson Told Janitor Jobs Will Not Hold Loyalty Of Negroes

APR 4 1941

New York, N. Y.—The employment policies in national defense industries which bar Negro workers, or limit them to janitor jobs, "cannot command their full loyalty and unstinted support" of the national defense program, it was declared in a letter today from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to William S. Knudsen, OPM director.

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The N. A. A. C. P. cited for Mr. Knudsen an interview given to The Kansas City Star on March 17 by J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation, Inc., of Inglewood, Cal., in which iKndelberger is quoted as saying, "under no circumstances" will Negroes be employed by his company except as janitors, "regardles of their training as aircraft workers."

The N. A. A. C. P. letter declared the Kindelberger pronouncement was the "most brazen" that had been made, and continued:

"We recall your statement that as director of OPM, you have no authority to force plants to employ Negro workers.

"But we believe that such policies as those announced publicly by Mr. Kindelberger and practiced throughout the aviation industry, and in scores of other plants, constitute a menace to the united effort demanded by President Roosevelt and yourself, and as such deserve the serious consideration of OPM.

APR 4 1941

"In his radio address to the world on March 15, Mr. Roosevelt stated: 'There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged.'

"We respectfully submit that if the stake of Negro Americans is the maintenance of a system in which they are to be denied employment and restricted in opportunity, then the effort is not one which can command their full loyalty and unstinted support."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

'Chute Inspector

HOWARD (SKIPPY) SMITH, of Los Angeles, Calif., who recently began work as drop-test inspector for the Standard Parachute Company of San Diego, Calif. Officials have stated he will be in charge of inspecting parachutes to be used by the army and navy in the near future.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

That Question of Jobs

APR 19 1941

If we assume that the war emergency will last at least two and maybe three years more, the shortage in labor will continue and grow acute.

For example, hospitals for the insane which pay employees $40-$50 a month, board and lodging, are losing workers to the army and higher-paying defense jobs.

Department store clerks are going the same way, and replacements are being made from school children.

Street cleaners, taxi and bus drivers, auto and garage mechanics are becoming harder to find. The new shipbuilding program will take in thousands of skilled and semi-skilled laborers in every city and draw in others from rural areas.

Industry will exhaust its supply of white men, will use white women on many jobs and still have room for colored workers.

* * *

Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, estimates that 1,500,000 new workers will be needed in industry by next January.

He called upon industry to abolish labor policies that bar colored people from defense work and appointed Dr. Robert C. Weaver to head a new section designed to put the pressure on those industries with government contracts.

APR 19 1941

Dr. Weaver has had some success doing the same thing with the federal housing program. He will get some help from the Senate committee investigating discrimination in defense industries.

* * * *

What this all adds up to, we think, is that during the next two years large numbers of colored workers are going to have opportunities which they have not had before, to work both in private employment and in defense plants.

The wise men are those who use their spare time today preparing for radio and electrical work, electric and gas welding, pattern making and power machine operation.

The man who can handle a tool skillfully will be king for the next two years, and those best qualified will get ahead faster.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 17, 1941

Defense Jobs Give Negroes Equal Chance

No Discrimination Shown in Employment, Council's Survey Reveals

Negroes are not being discriminated against in employment on defense projects in the Hampton Roads area, Maj. Raymond B. Bottom, chairman of the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council said yesterday.

Findings of a survey made by the council following a complaint of racial discrimination emanating from Fort Eustis show that 39.3 per cent of all persons employed on 20 defense projects in the Hampton Roads area are Negroes, as compared with a 32 per cent population of Negroes in this section, he pointed out.

Results of the survey were given to the council at its meeting in the Association of Commerce board room here yesterday afternoon. In 20 defense projects on both side of Hampton Roads there are in all 28,713 persons employed, of whom 10,127 are Negroes, according to the figures.

The percentage of Negro employes on any one project ran as high as 72.8 on the Fort Monroe defense housing job, and is nowhere lower than 30 per cent, the survey discloses.

At the Naval Air Station, where 2,800 persons are employed, 900, or 32.1 per cent are Negroes; on the Benmoreell Park Naval defense housing project the percentage is 48.7 Negroes, or 400 of 820 employes; general defense projects at Fort Monroe employ 850 persons, of whom 425, or 50 per cent, are Negroes.

The percentage of Negro employment is not confined to unskilled labor but also takes in both the skilled and semiskilled groups. During the making of the survey, Major Bottom said, Negroes were found to be working side by side with white men at bricklaying, plastering, lathing and in similar trades. Construction superintendents were unanimous in stating that there had been no discrimination, he added, asserting that all laborers were employed with regard to their ability and their capacities. In many projects, however, it was pointed out that there had been no applications for work from skilled Negro laborers.

At Fort Eustis, where the only complaint of discrimination originated, the survey found 5,800 men at work, 2,300 of whom were Negroes, or 39.6 per cent of the total.

In addition to the projects already mentioned others covered in the survey, with the respective percentage of Negroes employed at the time of the canvass, included:

Dale Homes, 60.9 per cent; Swanson Homes, 64.7; Fort Story barracks and hospital, 37.5; Newport News naval housing, 33.3; Yorktown Mine Depot, 50; Yorktown fuel oil station, 50; Marshall Courts, 33.2; Orcutt Homes, 39.6; Harbor Homes, 31.8; Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company 30; Langley Field defense housing 50, Langley Field wind tunnel, run ways, etc., 50.7; Simonsdale, 35 Navy housing facilities (near Gosport), 44.8; Merrimack Park, 30.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. MAX YERGAN SEES DANGER IN FIGHT FOR JOBS

Says Negroes Must Avoid Being Made Happy For War With Work In Industries

NEW YORK, May 21—Pointing out the real danger that faces the Negro people today from those who would have us barter the right of employment in exchange for supporting a war that is "the instrument of oppression of the people the world over," Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress called upon the 60 prominent Americans who signed a statement urging an investigation of discrimination against Negroes in defense industry to demonstrate their good faith "in the employment of Negroes in jobs these men control."

The statement to which Dr. Yergan referred, was released for publication May 7, and widely publicized in the nation's press. The New York newspaper, PM, devoted nine pages to an illustrated discussion of the statement. The statement was signed by such prominent men as Marshall Field, millionaire owner of PM and the Marshall Field department store in Chicago which refuses to employ Negroes.

Others who signed the statement which declared that discrimination against Negroes in defense industry should receive "thorough and impartial investigation," were Mayor La Guardia, Governor Herbert Lehman, Lessing Rosenwald, Harper Sibley, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and many others prominent in the civic, religious and industrial life of the country.

The complete text of Dr. Yergan's statement follows:

"It is significant that the statement of those 60 prominent Americans places all emphasis on taking the Negro into the so-called defense industries. We do not say that it is an incorrect emphasis, because the Negro people have a right to participate in the full job-life of the country. However, I should like to point out that the pattern, the basis, for excluding Negroes from jobs was laid long before the present so-called crisis; consequently, emphasis should be on that form of economic security which comes from regular, normal participation in the job-life of the country.

"We should like to have evidence of the good faith of these 60 persons in the form of immediate employment of Negroes in the jobs—or in some of the jobs—these men control.

"It would be a mistake, and it would do serious harm to the Negro people, if they demanded jobs in exchange for support of war-making plans and of war itself, since this war holds no good for the Negro but will usher in destruction of his democratic rights and further denial of the meager civil liberties he enjoys already.

"The Negro people must insist on jobs while at the same time opposing this imperialist war and our intervention in it. It is a war which cannot possibly serve to strengthen democracy or to liberate the people, for it is an instrument of oppression of the people the world over."

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Many Defense Contractors Will Sub-Contract To Negroes

Survey Reveals That Some Contractors Over Nation Will Not Discriminate Against Negroes

APR 4 - 1941

WASHINGTON, April 4 (ANP)—Making a survey of some of the larger construction companies handling huge contracts under the defense program of building and construction, Emmer Martin Lancaster, advisor on Negro affairs in the department of commerce, has just received a number of flattering replies to hs queries as to the use of Negro workers and the letting of sub-contracts to Negroes.

Selected from the large list of contractors in various parts of the country, the replies are both interesting and illuminating. Some 21 contractors out of 30 contacted sent in replies to Mr. Lancaster.

In his letter, the advisor on Negro affairs asked would the contractors be aggreeable to letting Negro sub-contractors have work in electrical, glazing, painting, cementing and carpenters' fields. The replies varied but were to the point.

From Alabama one contractor wrote that they used all Negro plasterers and cement finishers and hire qualified Negroes in general.

Chicago said; "Any responsible sub-contractor operating on a union basis is acceptable." Kansas said, "We would be glad to favor Negro sub-contractors with such work."

Over in Baltimore, it was said that the company will accept qualified Negroes on their defense projects. Boston reported, no hesitancy from the past experience with Negroes; Detroit says, qualified Negroes and union members are always considered; New York says all types are taken regardless of race, creed or color, depending upon qualifications. Another one in the same city said, "yet, provided they are qualified and stand right with the union."

Another company operating in Baltimore and New York and Newport News, Va., said they are using a large percentage of Negroes on a project they are constructing in Newport News, Va., but they have not come in contact with any Negro sub-contractors

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Down in North Carolina, two firms say they find the Negro very efficient and use any number of skilled Negro mechanics. "We do and will continue to accept qualified Negro sub-contractors and skilled mechanics."

In Philadelphia, it was reported that "we have and do hire qualified Negroes in all trades whenever they are available."

But in Norfolk, Va., the one sour not rises;

"If I were doing work in southern California; no objections to their use provided they were qualified. Another from the same section; "see no reason why they would be discriminated against, provided employees of respective unions our firm has agreement with. At present, we employ many Negroes."

Another from the same section, "We have no objections to the acceptance of qualified Negroes on defense projects."

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Washington, D. C. wrote, "willing to accept qualified Negroes suitable on defense projects." Another Washington contractor said; "As long as they carry cards we have not and do not intend to refuse hiring Negro laborers or mechanics on our projects."

From Jacksonville, Fla., it was stated that Negroes had been used very successfully in all of the crafts. They were highly satisfactory on the small contracts, but could not be used on large contracts as the company "did not feel it the best policy to have mixed white and colored workers."

Down in Georgia, a firm replied states where it is customary to use Negro sub-contractors, I would not hesitate to employ them. However, in Virginia, in which these trades are controlled by labor unions not affiliated with Negro unions, I do not employ them except as laborers, cement finishers, mortar mixers and hod carriers."

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Mr. Lancaster was highly pleased with the results of his survey and intends to follow through on it with others of a similar nature to present to the country, if possible, a picture of the attitudes of the bigger firms getting the bulk of the defense program contracts.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Draftees Are Being Taught To Read And Write In Camp

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANPA— A large number of Negro selectees at Fort Belvoir, Va., are learning to read and write under the supervision of WPA teachers. Twenty-five privates with teaching experience in civilian life have been selected to conduct the classes.

These men were trained in adult education methods by the WPA and will use a primer prepared by the WPA. Army officers at Fort Bragg. N. C., have requested copies of this primer to see of it will meet needs there.

MAY 11 1941

WPA teachers at Fort Jackson, S. C., are also rendering similar service in teaching reading and writing to some 600 men. No break down as to the number of Negroes has been made.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ministers Back Negro Job Fight In Aircraft Plant

APR 1 1941

Washington Religious Leaders Flay Giant Plant for Bias to Negroes; Cite Federal Negligence; Job Drive Rally to Be Held in Baltimore April 27

APR 1 1941 (Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Expressing "grave concern" over the mounting toll which job insecurity is taking among the Negro people, the District of Columbia Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, representing 100 ministers of all denominations, issued a statement here today giving full support to the National Negro Congress drive to open up 7,000 jobs for Negroes at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory outside Baltimore, Md.

APR 1 1941

Sponsored by the Baltimore and Washington Councils of the Congress, the job drive will be given active impetus at a conference to be held in Baltimore April 27th, at the Elks Auditorium, Madison Ave. and McMechen St.

PLEDGE SUPPORT

Characterizing the giant aircraft company as a **"symbol of the action of the Federal government and private industry to bar Negroes from the right to earn a living," the ministers declared, "that is why we support the job campaign now being conducted by the Baltimore and Washington Councils of the National Negro Congress to obtain 7,000 jobs in this airplane factory."**

The statement was signed by the following officials of the Alliance: F. W. Alstork, pastor of Union Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, president; Julius S. Carroll, Jones Memorial Methodist; J. E. Elliott, St. Luke Protestant Episcopal; Robert R. Brooks, Lincoln Temple Congregational; and William H. Jernagin, Mt. Carmel Baptist. The Rev. Mr. Jernagin is also president of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress and B.Y.P.U.

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Portions of the statement follows:

"As ministers of Washington, who, by virtue of our work in the religious life of the community, have an opportunity to observe at first hand the everyday life of our people, we are deeply concerned over the grave economic situation facing Negro citizens of the capital.

"In the midst of a rising cost of living that finds expression in high rents, poor housing conditions, high food prices, and insufficient health protection, our people suffer because thousands of them are without work. This job insecurity has reached alarming proportions.

"The Glenn L. Martin Company, at Middle River, Maryland, one of the largest aircraft plants in the country, employs 18,000 workers, but refuses to hire a single Negro. The company, which has $322,000,000 in government contracts, is engaged in an expansion program which will enable it to employ 40,000 workers during the coming months. And yet the Federal government has done nothing to force the officials of this company to hire Negroes."

APR 1 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Vote to Send Delegate To Washington, Raise $359 To Bear Expenses

Dr. A. Porter Davis and C. A. Franklin, Speak, Condemn Policy of North American Aviation Company

APR 4 - 1941

Vigorously stirred to action as a result of a statement that the North American Aviation bomber plant would hire no Negroes except as janitors, approximately 5,000 Negroes of the two Kansas Cities crowded the Memorial hall Sunday afternoon in the biggest protest defense meeting of its kind to be held in Kansas City, Kas.

The meeting, sponsored by the Kansas City, Kansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, resulted in the collection of $359.16 to be used to send a delegate or delegation to Washington, D. C., to put the problem of the proposed discrimination in national defense employment before federal authorities.

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The manifest unfairness and un-Americanism of the proposed discrimination as voiced by J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation corporation in a telephone conversation with a local daily was the keynote of addresses of all the speakers.

Principal speaker was Dr. A. Porter Davis, whose axiomatic and fire-branded statements were frequently applauded. Enthusiasm for the crusading physician's address ran so high that at the end he received a rousing ovation that lasted fully five minutes. At the end of that time, an enthusiastic young woman in the audience, Miss Cora Graves, led a yell, in which the crowd supported her: "What's the matter with Dr. Davis? He's all right! Who's all right? Dr. Davis!"

Militantly, Dr. Davis urged his listeners to "rise up and fight now, or hold your peace forever."

"They say Negroes can't think," he asserted in discussing some of the excuses offered by white employers who refuse to hire Negroes for technical work, "but what about Dr. George Washington Carver, who has done more with a peanut than Kindelberger could do with a bomb?"

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History-Making Premise

Kindelberger's statement which drew such a sharp protest from Kansas City Negroes "has been heard around the world," the principal speaker said, adding acrimoniously that "even Hitler rejoices." Fortunately for Kansas City Negroes, Dr. Davis pointed out that Kindelberger made his history-making premise before it was too late: "The devil urged him," stated the doctor, "but God timed him!"

Bringing the matter of discrimination in defense employment nearer home to his listeners, the speaker pointed out that a local manufacturing concern in the Argentine district which has a government contract to make gun stocks refuses to hire Negroes because the employer "could not afford to install new toilets and lockers."

Discrimination is practiced right here in Kansas City, Kas., the doctor declared, as he proceeded to point out wherein the alleged discriminatory practices existed—in the Kansas City, Kansas Power and Light company, where only 17 Negroes are employed out of an approximate 1,000 and the Kansas City, Kansas board of education which refuses Negro tradesmen the right to do repair and seasonal maintenance work on school buildings.

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Having urged the audience to boycott General Motors products, because North American Aviation Inc., is one of its subsidiaries, the bristling doctor turned his wrath on the local situation: "Let's make our dissatisfaction with the board of public utilities be felt," he urged, "let's burn some candles and some oil lamps. Let's have a few 'blackout' nights!"

Following Dr. Davis' address, a resolution was read by Myles Clay Stevens. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, recommended:

1) "That one or more delegates be sent to Washington, D. C., to attend the discrimination hearing by the senate committee, and represent us to the end that unless North American Aviation Inc., gives employment to Negroes in all departments of the Fairfax bomber plant, that our government cancel all contracts with that company for the purchase of planes and equipment;

2) "That Negro boys be given the same type of training in the public school system here as the white boys, in order that they will be prepared to work in all departments of the bomber plant;

3) "That upon the opening of the bomber plant, Negroes be given employment commensurate with their qualifications."

Afterward the collection to send a delegate or delegates was taken.

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Mayor Conrtibutes

Mayor Don C. McCombs who sent a $1 contribution to the collection table, was asked to come to the stage. As he walked to the front of the auditorium, the city government head was strenuously booed.

C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call prefaced his short talk with a reprimand to those who booed the mayor. "The mayor is here as our guest," the newspaperman stated "and to boo him is not good manners. Besides, you all know me well enough to know that if the mayor ever needs a cussin', I'll give it to him."

"Kindelberger must be made to change his policy," Franklin maintained, throwing away pages of his prepared speech as he warmed to his subject, "although, it is not Kindelberger, not one man, but that man as the text on which we are preaching this democracy sermon."

"Any objection that Kindelberger has to Negro workers on planes is only a claim," the newspaperman told his listeners. "Until we are given employment in numbers, such as we had a right to here in Kansas City, Kansas, where we have taxed ourselves in order that Kindelberger's company can make planes—and profits—there is no knowing what we can do, and neither he nor his engineers have the slightest ground for saying we cannot do precision or any other kind of work. When we came out of slavery they said of us that we would strave and die out. Our five million has become 13 million. We answer talk with deeds!"

"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strongest," Franklin asserted in advocating a follow-through policy of action, "but to him who endureth to the end."

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In conclusion he admonished the audience not to feel that "you have done everything because you are here, there is plenty yet to b done."

Others who spoke on the program included Bishop J. A. Gregg, presiding bishop of the fourth episcopal district of the A.M.E. church, who gave announcements; Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo. attorney and president of the Kansas City, Mo., branch of the N.A.A.C.P.; R. B. Brown, president of the Kansas City, Kas., branch N.A.A.C.P., who made remarks; James A. Hamlett, editor of the Plaindealer newspaper ,who outlined the purpose of the meeting; of God in Christ

Bishop Charles Pleas state overseer of the Church of God in Christ, who gave invocation and the Rev. D. W. Bass, pastor of St. Peter's C.M.E. church, invocation.

Dr. W. M. Blount, former representative of the eighth legislative district, presided as master of ceremonies. The audience was led in singing "Lift Every Voive and Sing," by T. H. Reynolds, music instructor at Sumner high school. Band numbers played by the Sumner high band before the meeting began were directed by P. H. McDavid, Sumner high school instructor of band and orchestra. Members of Argonne post No. 2217, of the American Legion participated in the color bearing ceremony, advancing and retiring the American flag and the Legion flag to and from the speakers platform.

Seated on the speaker's platform were members of the local ministry and a number of prominent persons in civic and social circles.

Bomber Plant--

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OPM Chief Accused Of Stalling On Jobs Issue

MAY 17 1941

WASHINGTON.—Charges that Sidney Hillman's job-survey tour is simply another stall to keep from facing the fact that thousands of colored skilled workers, denied jobs in defense industry, are standing at his official doorstep demanding action, were made by John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, in a letter to Dr. Robert Weaver urging that Office of Production Management officials follow Booker T. Washington's advice and "let down your buckets where you are."

Davis said in part:

"The press informs us that Mr. Hillman, associate OPM director, is now on tour seeking to unearth all possible sources of skilled labor to meet the grave shortage of skilled men in defense industry.

"Will you please inform him that Elmer Jones, Jr., seeking electrical engineering student at Howard university, is ready to go to work and is thoroughly trained for the job. Please advise us to whom Jones is to report for a job.

"We have hundreds of other qualified colored men and women thoroughly trained and qualified whom we will be glad to send to those industries having a shortage of skilled men. Indeed, we recommend to you and Mr. Hillman the sane advice of a great Negro leader, Booker T. Washington, who said, 'Let down your buckets where you are.' Please pass this word on to Mr. Hillman."

Following the picketing of Hillman's office here for the fourth time on Thursday, Congress officials announced that there will be no let-up in the campaign to win 7,000 jobs for colored persons at the Glenn Martin Aircraft company in Baltimore.

Delegations of skilled workers appeared at the plant on Friday and Saturday seeking jobs. These delegations will continue, Congress officials said, until jobs are obtained.

47h-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

BY P. L. PRATTIS

APR 26 1941

HISTORY BEING MADE AS RACE WINS, LOSES ON ECONOMIC FRONT

MISS McKENZIE last week defined and described the perplexity of the race when confronted by the normal facts of living in a land dominated, but not completely swayed, by racial prejudice. Picking the good from the bad is like searching for mushrooms where toadstools grow. Negroes never know where prejudice will rear its ugly head. They don't know which restaurants to enter, which theaters which hotels. They need a sixth sense to guard them against insult and humiliation.

Mr. Prattis

It is equally difficult in these times to determine with any degree of satisfaction whether the race, as a whole, is moving forward or backward. One certainly could not dismiss with a gesture the adversary who would contend that the race is further behind today than it was 20 years ago. There is evidence to support such a contention. Twenty-five years ago, Northern industrialists were offering so much a head for Negro workers; today we are waging a bitter fight to get into industry. In fact, we are tragically come to grips with the problem of charting and securing our economic future. Economists met at Atlanta last week to try to think into shape a program that would guarantee the Negro's economic survival.

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PAYING ATTENTION

ON some fronts we have lost ground; on others, we have gained. In each instance, history is being made. One of the signs of progress is the increased interest which official Washington is being forced to take in Negro affairs. Although the Federal departments in Washington still retain the original patents on inventive methods of excluding Negro citizens from work opportunities, it is doubtless safe to say that there has been no time in our history when so many able young colored men and women have been employed in these departments as there are now. It is also true that the total of those employed is also vastly greater. But the percentage and the quality is in the Negro's favor.

Many of us recall the old Black Cabinets not too pleasantly. They are gone. They had no power and, without special training, were of little service.

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NEW ERA ARRIVES

The future historian will doubtless date the new era with the employment of famed J. A. "Billboard" Jackson in the Department of Commerce. He was succeeded by Eugene Kinckle Jones as an adviser on Negro affairs. Into the picture also came Robert Weaver, in association with Clark Foreman, as an adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior. From that time on, during the last ten years, we have been placing trained men and women in various government departments. We surely haven't placed enough. Those in positions have suffered from restrictions. But we have been digging in more deeply and more broadly. Almost every day, a colored man or woman arrives in Washington to work in some department. They are coming in, not only as stenographers and secretaries, but as specialists in many fields and as minor executives.

THEY are not political stopgaps. They are educated men and women who know how to do something. After trying to unload all the problems of the race on the shoulders of Bob Weaver and the frail (physical) support of Ted Poston, the Office of Production Management has awakened and has created a bureau for Weaver. He is to have a staff. That means more jobs for Negroes, trained Negroes. Reginald Johnson of Pittsburgh, formerly of the Urban League, went into NYA last week as a personnel specialist, not as a Negro worker for Negroes, but as a specialist in dealing with problems of personnel, regardless of color. The Consumers Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission employed its first colored stenographer only two weeks ago. Colored stenographers, after a fight lasting months, have finally won positions in the War Depart-

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ment.

All this is progress. Not enough, to be sure. Such progress is simply a sign that we are getting somewhere and that if we continue to fight for what is our right, we'll get more of it. It does good to take stock now and then to see where we can move ahead.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CREATES NEW JOB BUREAU FOR RACE

Section To Integrate Negroes Into Defense Training and Employment Program — Names Weaver and Dr. Alexander To New Posts.

WASHINGTON, April 24—Creation of a new section in the Office of Production Management, devoted entirely to the integration of Negroes into the national defense program, was announced last Friday evening by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of OPM, in a speech to the First Annual Conference on the Negro in Business.

Addressing a mass meeting at the Mt. Carmel Baptist church here, Mr. Hillman revealed that the newly created Negro Training and Employment section will be headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, former administrative assistant in the Labor Supply and Training section of OPM. In his new capacity, Dr. Weaver will be directly responsible to Mr. Hillman.

NAMES COORDINATOR

At the same time, the Associate Director announced the appointment of Will W. Alexander, former Executive Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, as Special Consultant on employment and training problems relating to all minority groups. Dr. Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, will coordinate the work of all OPM agencies which now have field contacts with employers.

The expanded machinery for the integration of Negroes into defense training and employment was revealed by Mr. Hillman during the course of a report to the conference on the progress of similar work already instituted by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and more recently by the Office of Production Management.

Through the efforts of national defense agencies, Mr. Hillman declared, thousands of skilled Negro building trades workers have been given employment in the construction of army cantonments and powder plants.

"More than 2,500 Negro carpenters alone were employed on these various sites at wages ranging from $8 to $12 a day," he said, "and thousands of brickmasons, plasterers, cement finishers, plumbers, roofers, power-saw operators, and other skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers were and are being given employment."

STATES EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Increased employment opportunities for Negroes were seen in iron and steel works, shipyards, and in other industries in which Negro workers already enjoyed employment status, Mr. Hillman said, and defense training programs are being pushed to prepare colored artisans for all other branches of defense production.

Both training and employment opportunities for Negroes had been expedited by the National Defense Advisory Commission's labor policy stipulation that workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color, the Associate Director of OPM declared, and by an agreement with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations that Negroes should not be discriminated against in defense employment.

These measures were implemented later, Mr. Hillman said, by a letter to all defense contract holders asking them to remove training and employment bans against Negroes.

The First Annual Conference on Negro Business was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Dyersburg, Tenn. Gazette
April 28, 1941

RETURN TO WORK AT MILAN PLANT

Dyersburg Negroes Find Employment On Wolf Creek Defense Project

Dyersburg negroes who were prevented temporarily from accepting employment at the Wolf Creek defense project, near Milan, Friday night when they were harassed by a group outside the plant grounds, have gone to work there, it was understood today.

The men responded to a call issued here Friday by the Dyersburg office of the Tennessee Employment Service and were sent there to be employed in the laying of railroad tracks.

Approximately forty-seven left here in the initial group Friday afternoon and the majority of them are said to have returned that night after being harassed by a group of loiterers near the plant. They returned Saturady and went to work.

The slight temporary trouble was caused by disgruntled persons on the outside of the project grounds, it was said here Monday although some were inclined to charge the trouble to the fact that the negroes were sent from Dyersburg to Milan on a truck which had Missouri license plates.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Seek 7,000 Jobs For Negroes at Martin Air Plant

APR 30 1941

Negro Congress Opens Campaign Against Firm's Jim-Crow Policy—Delegates from Many Groups, CIO, AFL Attend Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, April 29.—A drive was opened here this week to compel the giant "liy-white" Glenn Martin Aircraft Co. to hire 7,000 Negro workers, with the backing of Elks lodges, the National Negro Congress and other groups, totaling a membership of a quarter million people.

The Glenn Martin company is is one of the largest in the country, employing at present 17,000 workers, not one of whom is a Negro. In addition, new plant expansion will employ another 20,000 workers. The additional construction funds are being supplied by the government.

The National Negro Congress instituted the campaign against the jim crow policies of the big plane company after a group of skilled Negro workers were refused employment after applying for jobs.

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Congress, addressing the 616 delegates who attended a conference here to fight the job ban, stressed the fact that Congress and its supporters in the campaign, is seeking to displace no white workers, but that we want our just share of these jobs which are being created by the millions in this country which nobody has yet."

APR 30 1941

UNION DELEGATES

Attending the conference were, in addition to 79 delegates from Negro Elks lodges, about 200 delegates from CIO and AFL unions.

Davis reported that a delegation, which had earlier called upon the plane company to cease discriminating against Negro job seekers, had been told by the company that it would continue barring Negroes "until the government does something about it first."

Meanwhile, the delegates were told, another delegation which called upon Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, was told by Hillman that his office "would not tolerate discrimination." Hillman told the delegation that he preferred to take up such matters of discrimination "individually." Meanwhile, Hillman sent a gentle letter to the Glenn Martin Company, requesting it to cease its Jim Crow policy.

Frank Bender, director of the aircraft division of the CIO United Automobile Workers of America, declared that the CIO would back the Negro Congress fight for jobs.

Paul Robeson, noted baritone sang.

APR 30 1941

Doxey Wilkerson, associate professor of Howard University also addressed the delegates.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Getting 'Em Back

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

APR 26 1941

NEW DEFENSE WORK FOR WHITES GIVES US BACK OLD JOBS

QUITE a flurry is going on among the colored people in America for as the white workers are getting the good-paying jobs on Defense contracts, the colored workers by force of necessity are being given the old jobs that the white workers are discarding. Employment Agencies throughout the nation are placing all the "colored help" that they can get and almost anybody of color who wants a job can get one now, that is if he is not particular about the "Wages and Hours and Conditions of Employment."

Mr. Bibb

Hard times in the past compelled white people to take away from the lowly and unfortunate Senegambian almost all of the menial, grovelling, repulsive, reprehensible jobs that he held. They even took away from him in parts of the South the jobs of driving the "sanitary wagons" and cleaning the "out houses." They say that "hard times will make a monkey eat red pepper," and the depression forced the white man to gett off his lofty and supercilious perch and claim the colored man's job. It became the custom all over the country to hire whites in all jobs wherever and whenever possible. They are now returning to these dusky Caesars the things that belong to Caesar.

WE ARE GETTING JOBS

APR 26 1941

Oh no, the scale of pay is not the same and hours are longer but that is to be expected for it has always been the rule and the custom for white employers, and colored too, if we care to go into that subject, to purchase man power the same as if it were "mule power." But the point of this discussion is that we are getting the jobs. Even though we are being ignored and discriminated against in the boom of war work still we are reeciving incidental benefits. Which clearly discloses the fact that it is impossible to figure us out of the American equation. That is the inevitable result in all of the ramifications of this "way of life." The Negro is in it somewhere and somehow. It is the thing that confounds and confuses the white man. He looks for us by water and we come by land.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of us are getting jobs as laborers, porters, dishwashers, garage workers, field and section hands. There is dignity in almost any kind of work and even though, there, perhaps will not be anymore money on hand at the end of the week still it is infinitely better than being on relief. This work comes as a blessing to us because it will restore to some extent our racial morale and will remove us from the state of being wards of the government. Then too, if we are smart and alert, we will, ere long, receive more money. Remember the Wages and Hour Law. Behold the Supreme Court and the Law of the Land.

APR 26 1941

PROFITS BY WAGE LAW

The Wages and Hour Law has created a minimum weekly wage that must be paid and also established a maximum of hours of work. This law includes all business engaged in "Interstate Commerce" and the Supreme Court has liberally construed almost everything under the sun to be Interstate Commerce. This writer has not the slighest doubt that in the light of recent decisions that garrage workers, porters and dishwashers are engaged in Interstate Commerce. Therefore, the Law of the Land steps in and regulates our scale of pay and hours. It is indeed a "strange wind that blows nobody any good." Thus the colored people of America will profit by the New Deal Legislation and the new defense contracts, in spite of the fact that such was never intended.

APR 26 1941

IT is well that we continue our contest to break down discrimination on Government Projects and Defense contracts. It is well that we contend to get into the unions and break down the diabolical barriers. It is still better to know that we are fortified, as we fight, by the old jobs that we once held coming back to us and back to us under the protection of the new laws enacted by Congress and upheld by the highest court of the land. Let us profit by our past experiences and hold fast to every gain that we make, for as sure as day follows night the present boom will end. Let us conserve our gains to the end that the "eight ball" will not again cast its ominous shadows upon us.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO

MAY 9 1941

Comments made on the statement issued this week by the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries bring out some disturbing facts. Discrimination against opportunities for the Negro to learn and practice skilled trades is not confined to the South, nor is it practiced only by employers. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant to Sidney Hillman in planning for Negro employment under the auspices of the Office of Production Management, finds some craft unions discriminating, either by refusing to admit Negroes or by admitting them only as "helpers in auxiliary unions." Assistant Director E. J. Hurley of the New York State Employment Service believes the responsibility to be about evenly divided between the employers and the unions. In either case the Negro is not getting his fair chance.

MAY 9 1941

Obviously this is a situation in which men and women are being held back not by lack of ability and trustworthiness but because of race. It will be argued that racial or other groups which do not get on well together should not be compelled to work together. Yet so far as industry is concerned the Negro, or any other recognizable minority, is more likely to be a cause of friction when denied equal opportunity than when granted it. Labor unions themselves have had bitter experience when Negro workers, otherwise unable to get jobs, have been used to break strikes. But the issue is more than factional. It involves simple justice and loyalty to the democratic ideal.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negroes Integrated Into National Defense Program By Office of Production

2,500 Carpenters Now Employed and Other Opportunities Loom For Skilled Artisans

St. Louis Women Break Through Barriers

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Reports made by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant in the Office of Production Management, reveal that his department has been instrumental in procuring openings for Negro workers in jobs formerly denied them. The report says:

"Since camp construction was the first big defense activity (and since the majority of Negro skilled workers are in the building trades filed the best work of this office, so far, has been in the construction field.

"More than 2,500 Negro carpenters alone have received employment in this field, and employment opportunities were opened for the majority of them through the intervention of OPM. The same applies in the case of thousands of bracklayers, cement finishers, plumbers, roofers, power-saw operators, gip-lap operators and other skilled and semi-skilled workers.

"Representatives of Dr. Weaver's office opened up jobs for Negroes with personal visits to at least a dozen of the camp construction jobs. More than 150 Negro carpenters were given employment at Fort Leonard Wood in Rolla, Mo., for instance, following a visit there in March. Similarly more than 100 carpenters were given employment on one trip through Georgia and neighboring camp sites. In Indiana Ordnance works at Charlestown, Inc., approximately 285 Negro bricklayers were given employment as well as a larger number of semi-skilled Negro workers.

"An even larger number of cases were handled through the labor office of Joseph Keenan, an A. F. of L. assistant to Mr. Hillman. Union bans against Negro building trades workers in Kansas City, Chattanooga, Newport News and in other southern cities were lifted so that Negroes could be employed on closed shop jobs. Employment bans were tackled similarly in a number of cases.

"While it is too soon to assemble figures on Negro employment in defense at this stage, the office has been able to render steady assistance to Negro workers in industrial employment.

"In Birmingham, for instance, representatives of Dr. Weaver's office assisted in opening the apprentice school, in obtaining a reclassification of workers and in obtaining a 12½ per cent wage increase for several hundred Negro employes of the Ingalls Iron Works there. These advances had been sought by an AFY union, which appealed to the office of OPM for aid.

"In St. Louis, representatives of Dr. Weaver's office helped facilitate establishment of an upgrading class for Negro workers in four of the largest iron and steel plants there, and secured a promise from one of the firms that it would accept the first several hundred graduates from this department defense training course. This manufacturer employs 200 Negro workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled capacities.

"In the same city, with the cooperation of the St. Louis Urban League, a rigid ban against Negrom women power machine operators was broken down. Thirty-seven women were put to work immediately and the total is scheduled to be increased to 45 this month. Similar openings in the same field have been made in the Chicago area.

"In the shipbuilding field, contacts have already been made to secure further integration of Negro workers, and specific shipyards are being contacted now to increase job and promotional opportunities.

"Since most of the increase in defense employment will come in skilled and semi-skilled categories, through the activities of this office, Negroes have been admitted to all defense training courses in Philadelphia, New York City, Detroit and in other northern areas. In St. Louis, through assistance given local groups, Negroes are now receiving similar training in all of the fields now open to whites. In addition Negro steel workers are being given the training already mentioned in arc and acetylene welding and in air-hammer chipping.

"In Kansas City, Kan., and Mo., Memphis and Chattanooga and in other southern cities visited by representatives of Dr. Weaver's office, defense training courses have been expanded for Negro enrollees and equipment secured for this expansion of work.

"The real effects of the activitie of the olice are just being felt in various fields of defense activity. This and other improvements will result from the policies established through this office during the past six months.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ALFRED E. SMITH, WPA ADVISER, SAYS WAR INDUSTRIES WILL USE FEMALE EMPLOYES EXTENSIVELY

47h

WPA Projects Give Women Training and Experience Needed for Defense Jobs; Have Placed Some Already

WASHINGTON. — The wide range of training and experience gained by a yearly average of 90,000 Negro women who have been benefitted by WPA projects argues well for their effective use in the National Defense Perogram, Alfrd Edgar Smith, staff adviser, Federal Work Projects Administration, said after checking on the immediate labor supply of competent women workers whose skills are in demand during the present emergency.

"It must be remembered that during the First World War the opportunity came for Negro women to join the growing and effective army of American women engaged in defense pursuits of all kinds," the Staff Adviser commented.

"In what is known as the war industries, Negro women were recruited in the making of shells, gas masks and airplane parts. The employment of these women in the manufacturing of mechanical industries alone increased by over fifty percent."

"While it is true that most war industries have undergone many technological changes since the First World War, it is also true that women as a whole have become more mechanical-minded. Many of them have studiously kept up with the many technological changes in most productive industries.

"In one instance, a young Negro woma holdng a commercial pilot s license won the confidence and admiration of a board of education and the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority sponsoring ground and flight instruction classes for out-of-school students as part of a WPA Adult Education Program. Thirty-one women have been enrolled at one time in vocational education classes under the WPA Emergency Education Program. Other women have become skilled operators of smaller types of power machines used principally on W. sewing projects.

"The results of this kind of training and experience show up in the recent jobs secured by ten Negro women in the manufacturing of electrical goods." Mr. Smith emphasized. "Current employment records also show that four Negro women have jobs in metal foundries, others are optical goods workers, sheet metal workers, and press and punch-press operators. In terms of the huge defense work ahead of us, these are but small beginnings in today's all-inclusive defense effort.

"They indicate, however, a virtually untouched labor supply that proved its worth during the world conflict of 25 years ago. It is a singular case, indeed, when one finds that the work training and work experience of the WPA has not directly or indirectly prepared Negro women to find an effective place in the civilian or industrial phases of the National Defense Program."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

STATES WARNED TO LIST NEGROES FOR WORK IN DEFENSE

Paul V. McNutt, FSA Head, Shows How One "Bottleneck" Has Been Made

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to State employment agencies made public by Federal Security Administrator McNutt, the Social Security Board's Bureau of Employment Security stated that "availability of Negroes, both for employment and training, must be made known to vocational education authorities and to employers."

"A number of defense industries," Mr. McNutt stated, "are threatened with labor shortage which might be prevented if Negro skills were more widely used. National defense must not be permitted to lag for want of workers."

Emphasizing the need for using all America's resources as effectively as possible, the Bureau's communication is to affiliated State Employment Services called attention to a recent letter sent by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the office of Production Management, to holders of defense contracts. Mr. Hillman said that a serious shortage of skilled labor threatens within the next three months, and that this is aggravated by the fact tha tmany good workers who are available "are not being hired solely because of their racial identity."

"The Office of Production Management," according to Mr. Hillman's letter, "expects defense contractors to utilize ALL available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas."

To implement this policy of the Office of Production Management, the Bureau of Employment Security has asked the State employment offices not to recruit workers outside their localities so long as "a supply of qualified workers, locally resident, is available; and this is interpreted to include qualified Negro workers."

The policy of the Office of Production Management as stated by Mr. Hillman also recognized the need of providing training for Negro workers and recommended "that plans for the training and employment in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes should be undertaken at once."

Mr. Hill mancaducmfwypvbmgfk

Mr. Hillman called the attention of defense contract holders to the waste of human resources, the unnecessary migration of labor and the high rates of labor turn-over which result when workers are recruited from other areas while qualified Negro workers in the locality are "restricted to unskilled jobs or barred from defense employment entirely." In line with this policy the State employment offices, making up the Nation-wide States Employment Service system, have been requested to call the attention of employers to the availability of qualified Negro workers.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

White Leaders Wire Knudsen On Defense Jobs

NEW YORK, May 15—(ANP)—Supporting the stand taken Tuesday by a group of 60 prominent Americans, including Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia, in their demand through an issued statement that Negroes be given a larger share of employment in defense industries, the Fight for Freedom committee took action of its own Wednesday. This new organization sent a telegram directly to William S. Knudsen, administrator of the Office of Production Management in Washington, expressing the same feeling.

The telegram, dispatched from national headquarters of the committee at 1270 Sixth avenue, read as follows:

Uphold Democracy

"As a committee of American citizens devoted to the cause of insuring an Axis defeat and believing that to do so the American effort must be on the broadest and most democratic lines, we heartily endorse the statement published yesterday signed by Gov. Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and others protesting discrimination against Negroes in defense industries."

The message was signed for the Fight for Freedom Committee by its chairman, the Right Rev. Henry W. Hobson, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Southern Ohio, and it also carried the personal expression of such national figures as Col. William J. Donovan, Maxwell Anderson, the playwright; Wallace Morgan, former president of the Society of Illustrators, and Freda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation. Other prominent members of the committee who had already signed the original statement were Dr. John Stewart Bryan, president of the College of William and Mary and publisher of the Richmond News-Leader; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Barry Bingham, Louisville publisher, and Herbert Agar, editor Louisville Courier-Journal.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Unshackle the Negro Skilled Worker

There is an old adage, "Figures can't lie, but liars can figure." This is what is happening in national defense work projects. Figures have been compiled by the hypocrites desirous of preventing Negroes from being integrated into defense work, showing three per cent of the Negroes are skilled as against sixteen per cent of the whites. Whenever the case of the Negro comes up these false figures are presented. The liars are figuring.

These figures used to deny the skilled Negro opportunity to work on defense projects were compiled by WPA. Thousands of Negroes over the nation when first certified, classified themselves as skilled workers. If he was a carpenter, brick mason, plumber or whatnot, the Negro worker said so. But as time rolled on these skilled workers saw Negroes employed by the thousands as common laborers while they were refused employment, and so to squelch his hunger and barely feed his family he submitted to reclassification as a common laborer at his first opportunity.

Thus one finds all over the country thousands of skilled Negro workers classified on WPA records as common laborers. Hunger forced them to accept this sort of classification. In their destitution they were told that white skilled workers would not work with them. We do not charge that this advice originated among the higher-ups, but it certainly was an admonition that flourished down in the lower brackets of administration.

Just at this time when there is a great flurry and disturbance regarding Negro skilled labor, the Black Dispatch suggests that a new certification test be instituted by WPA. It is unfair to skilled Negroes to force them into common labor brackets during the worst of the depression and hold them there during this period when opportunity to work at inspiring wage scales are present on government projects.

If the Black Cabinet in Washington wants to do an honest-to-God day's work, demand recertification and reclassification of Negro workers; get the news around. Let the Negro newspapers in on what the plans are and Negro newspapers will get the information to the Negro worker that a great wrong is going to be righted. There's no way to do a good job by scattering a few government bulletins. In many sections of America, recertification would not mean anything to the Negro worker unless Negro workers were notified through Negro newspapers and other Negro controlled instrumentalities. Government bulletins would be purposely kept away from the Negro worker and the Negro skilled worker should be advised by those he trusts that recertification has been secured so that he can liberate himself from common labor classification.

47h-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Comment Supports Democratic Move

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Daily newspapers in all sections of the country have given unanimous editorial support to the drive for the integration of Negro workers into the national defense program, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, reported this week.

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Dr. Weaver's report was based on a survey of newspaper comment on the subject within recent weeks. Many of the editorials listed followed Mr. Hillman's action on April 11 in urging defense contract holders to utilize available Negro skilled and unskilled labor.

"Since an enlightened public opinion is of great aid in attacking a problem of this nature," the report said, "this widespread support of the daily press should be of much assistance in expediting the integration of qualified Negro workers into defense production."

Typical comments from daily newspapers in various states follow:

VERMONT FREE PRESS—"While we in America stoutly declare the equality of all races under this government of ours and teach our children the principle of Christian brotherhood, yet there persists a strong current of race prejudice which is a very tender subject in many areas of the United States. Negroes have a real contribution to make to national defense and they should be given every encouragement along this line."

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD TIMES—"Certainly a nation that is arming to defend its democracy against forces that assert the superiority of one particular race above all others, should not display a similar attitude by denying any group of its citizens the privilege of contributing to that defense. If the OPM can impress that view on employers and white workers, and overcome the prejudice that now exists, it will have accomplished a just and a worthwhile thing."

INDIANA COURIER—"Our Negroes are hundred-percent Americans. But also their efficiency is probably much higher, when they are given opportunity to develop it, than has been realized . . . As these facts are accepted, there may be many more Negroes taken off the charity rolls and the WPA and given useful jobs helping industry and Uncle Sam."

JUN 14 1941

NEW YORK POST—"It is up to America to end discrimination against Negro participation in our national effort. We can prove to the Negro that his faith in the United States is well placed."

KANSAS CITY KANSAN — "No controversial 'social' issue is involved here. It is strictly the economic issue of giving all of equal skill equal chance at employment opportunities, regardless of any other consideration."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—"A clear test of the quality of democracy in the United States will be its ability to use more fully the resource which exists in the services of an important minority."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—"It is particularly necessary that Negro youths be afforded equal opportunities for training in defense work. There are employers and labor leaders who should take a more enlightened view of this question, both for their country's sake and that of common justice."

WASHINGTON (D.C.) POST—"The fact that skilled Negro craftsmen are being denied employment in industries handicapped by labor shortages has been frequently mentioned in official reports in the United States Employment Service. From the standpoint of those concerned only with speeding up the defense program, such exclusion must seem indefensible."

GREAT FALLS (MONT.) TRIBUNE—"Our leaders are telling us that the need is at hand to mobolize all our manpower, not only for military defense, but also for industrial production so essential to defense. The leaders of the Negro Americans are asking what their place is in that effort."

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TRIBUNE—"If we are going to bring the blessings of democracy, in our time and generation, to all the people of the globe, we might as well begin to do a little homework, if only to get our hand in."

OREGON JOURNAL — "The United States, which fought a bloody civil war in order that the Negro might be free, and which is now engaged upon its greatest of all rearmament drives, in order that racial discrimination and oppression of minorities shall be ended forever, should be the last country on earth to draw the line against its own Negro citizens . . . They are ready and willing and

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OXLEY GETS RESULTS AT JOB CONFERENCE

Aircraft Subsidiary Hires 22 Immediately—102-Year-Old Firm Uses Negroes for First Time.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 29.—Upon receipt of a telegram from the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, Martin F. Carpenter, chief, the United States Employment Service Division, Social Security Board, Washington, dispatched Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief, Racial Relations Unit, to attend what was probably the most important conference on the Negro worker ever held in New England.

JUN 3 1941

Over two thousand Connecticut manufacturers were represented at this meeting where the agenda provided for a frank and open discussion of the use of available skilled Negro workers in national defense industries.

TALKS GET RESULTS

As an initial result of the skillful presentation by Lieutenant Oxley in behalf of the Negro worker the Pratt and Whitney Corporation, a subsidiary of the United Aircraft Corporation, requested the referral by the Connecticut State Employment Service of twenty Negro semi-skilled workers for employment in their Hartford plant.

Another immediate outcome of the Hartford conference was the change announced in the employment policy of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers of Manchester, Connecticut in the matter of employing Negro workers. The Cheney Company has been in existence for one hundred and two years and prior to the conference had never employed a Negro in any capacity. This concern has a defense contract amounting to three million dollars for the production of parachute silk.

MAY 31 1941

THREE SILK INSPECTORS

Announcement was made at the Hartford meeting by J. W. Nickerson, General Superintendent, that the first Negro workers were being employed this week in the silk inspection and chemical processing departments, and that this group of Negro workers was chosen on the basis of physical fitness, intelligence and aptitude.

These new openings of job opportunities to Negro workers in essential national defense industries, following closely upon the decision of the Curtis-Wright and Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, to open the doors to skilled Negro workers, is positive evidence that industrial leaders in the nation are alive to the present emergency and are aware of the contributions which qualified Negroes throughout the country stand ready to contribute through their skills to the successful culmination of one hundred percent all-out defense.

PLANS OTHER CONFERENCE

Other employment managers and personnel officers present at the Hartford conference, expressed an active interest in the possibilities of using qualified Negroes in their plants and gave assurance that increasingly, opportunities will be afforded for the full integration of skilled Negro workers in all phases of defense production.

MAY 31 1941

During the coming week, Lieutenant Oxley is to have further conferences with representatives of the Curtis-Wright Aircraft Corporation with reference to opening skilled and semi-skiled opportunities in their Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, plants.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
June 16, 1941

Negroes in Defence Work

Mr. ROOSEVELT has made the right, and not merely the politically wise move in directing that OPM stop the discrimination in some defence industries against "much-needed workers . . . because of race" or religion. The President is not on ground equally safe when he puts "national origin" in the same category with race and religion. Industry should not discriminate against a man who has a Russian, a German or an Italian name, but where sabotage is possible, industry acts wisely in taking no chances. America wants no "witch-hunting." She must avoid "spy-mania." At the same time, she cannot overlook the presence of the "enemy within the gates." Any labor policy that opens the factories to spies and wreckers would be recklessly and stupidly dangerous.

Discrimination against Negro workers exists chiefly through tacit understanding between some of the unions and some of the contractors. Many professions are made of willingness to hire Negroes, but usually, when the show-down comes in a skilled trade, there is evasion. If pressed, contractors of this stamp will say that the white men will not work on the same job with Negroes, but that if a complete Negro crew is provided and is competent, it will be employed. The imposed conditions often are impossible of fulfillment.

In the actual outworking, few competent Negro mechanics have lost anything. If they have not found jobs in constructing camps and factories, they have taken the place of white men who have gone to the big jobs. Pay has been equalized, in the main, by differences in the cost of living. This fact does not remove the basic issue of discrimination. Even if no Negro wanted a defence job as carpenter or plasterer or any other capacity, the nation should veto any industrial policy that would deny him the right to work on even terms with other men whose ability and skill he equalled. In the words of the old American saw, "It's the principle of the thing." The principle must be set right and kept right.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

U. S. Arsenals In Ten States To Hire Negroes

JUN 24 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANS)—Negro workers, several thousand of whom will receive employment shortly in ordnance and powder plants throughout the country, are scheduled to play an important role in making America an arsenal for the democracies."

This fact became evident this week as operators of newly-erected munition plants revealed their plans for the employment of Negroes in arsenals in Alabama, Colorado, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa Missouri, Tennessee, Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia.

This development was made public by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the Labor Division. OPM, following the completion of a preliminary survey of the proposed policies of the plant.

According to the findings of the survey, at least 1,000 Negroes will be employed by the Altas Powder Company at a plant now being erected near Ravenna, Ohio. These employees, to be recruited from the Akron, Canton, and Youngstown areas, will be employed in various capacities in the plant.

Another 1,000 Negro workers will be hired for the operations staff of the Radford Ordnance Plant, which will be managed at Radford, Virginia, by the Hercules Powder Company. These Negro workers will average approximately $25 a week in their various tasks at the plant.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company informed OPM representatives that at least 670 Negroes would be employed in the Indiana Ordnance Works at Charlestown, Ind. J. F. Daley, Manager of the plant, stated that these workers are to average $28.43 a week. Further employment for Negro workers is expected in the same area at a similar plant which will be operated by the Good Year Corporation.

JUN 24 1941

At least 400 Negroes are scheduled to get jobs at the Iowa Ordnance Plant at Burlington, Iowa, at wages ranging from $25 to $30 a week, according to information furnished OPM by George B. Yard, Personnel Director for Day and Zimmermann, Inc.

Approximately 200 Negro workers will receive from 50 cents to 60 cents an hour at the Ohio River Ordnance Works which is being constructed at Henderson, Kentucky, information furnished by the War Department indicated.

Although the operation plans of other plants have not progressed to the point where accurate estimates can be made of the number of Negroes to be employed, Dr. Weaver declared, personnel directors of these plants are preparing to integrate colored workers into their operating staffs.

The Remington Arms Co., for instance, will draw Negro workers from neighboring communities for employment in the Lake City Ordnance Plant in Missouri. Estimates of Negro workers to be employed are now being made at the St. Louis Ordnance Plant in the same State. Most of these workers will be drawn from St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis and outlying districts will be recruiting centers for Negro workers to be employed in the Weldon Springs Ordnance Works near that city also.

The Proctor and Gamble Defense Corporation has announced that it will hire Negro workers from surrounding areas for operation of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant which is being constructed in Tennessee, between Nashville and Memphis.

Mr. Joseph O. Brown, President of Todd and Brown, Inc., has informed OPM that Negroes will be included among the 8,000 employees in the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant at LaPorte, Indiana. "In the general vicinity of the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant," he wrote, "there now exists a number of Negro communities and we believe that the large number of workers required by the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant would justify the construction at this time of housing for Negro families in such sections."

JUN 24 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Firms Complying Asserts Hillman

JUN 24 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—At Sidney Hillman's press conference Friday afternoon, the associate director of the OPM outlined for the 60 or more white newsmen attending. the purpose and conditions of the President's recent executive order, affecting the working conditions of Negroes in defense industries.

After Mr. Hillman had outlined the progress of the OPM in this direction, calling attention to the fact that the OPM had been successful in securing employment for Negroes in camp construction in some 30 camps; airplane plants; iron and steel industries; and ordnance plants he then went into a discussion of the executive order, which got very little space in the white papers when it was released here.

JUL 3 1941

Mr. Hillman was asked regarding the punitive measures of the order and he replied that thus far, there had been no occasion to use such measures.

Again he was asked if any of the plants had refused to heed the first order of the President and Mr. Hillman stated that no plant the had been to in the past had been guilty of refusing the presidential order and had been highly cooperative in carrying out the principles of work involved.

Asked about the number of trade unions which discriminated against Negroes, Mr. Hillman declared he had no idea as to the number, although he was cognizant of the fact that many of them carried such clauses in their constitutions.

When informed that recent surveys show that industries are not living up to the policies as outlined in a previous order from OPM the associate director stated that no such instances had been reported to him and that the OPM had in its possession, commitments signed by the firms approached declaring that former conditions would be changed and many had already changed them in compliance with the request.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

To Use 1,000 Race Workers at Radford

JUL 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aides of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of Negro employment and training in the Office of Production Manabement, said Saturday that the War Department's quartermaster division had advised that about 1,000 colored workers would be employed in the powder plant at Radford, Va. Details of the plan had not been worked out, however, a spokesman said.

The War Department advised the OPM group, this official said, that the colored workers would be chosen as nearly as possible from the plant locality and that the average wage probably would be around $25 a week.

47h-1941

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

WORK PICKS UP

Following a conference of the President of the United States with a committee of Negro leaders, which laid before the chief executive some of the obstacles in the way of Negroes in obtaining employment, work among our group has taken a sharp upward turn according to latest reports.

Industries whose management heretofore had declared that there was no place in their business for Negroes except that of janitors, have changed their way of thinking to the extent that they now are giving the Negroes a chance to show what they can do and in many instances have opened their training departments in order that they may qualify for further integration into the defense program.

Happily, evidence of the force of the United States government is felt by the opening of these doors of work opportunity for Negroes.

Then, too, it must be remembered, and full credit given to the fact that the President of the United States promised the committee above referred to that this thing would be done, suggesting however, that it would take a little time.

Another interesting feature in connection with the discrimination against Negroes in defense jobs and in the army and navy is the fact that it has been brought out that these things could not be done overnight, but that because of long standing traditions it was necessary to study the proper course to pursue in order to get the thing done at all. Fortunately for the committee representing the Negroes, it was able to see the wisdom of giving serious study to the best course for him to pursue.

We understand that Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York City is to head a committee to make a study of the ills from which Negroes suffer and that he is to be assisted by able and thinking men and women of our group. This all reminds us of the fact that a few years ago Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell introduced a bill in the Congress of the United States calling for the President to appoint a commission on Negro affairs to study our problems and present the same to the President of the United States. The duties of the commission as proposed by the Congressman at the time were similar to the duties of the committee recently appointed by the President. Therefore, some of us are thinking that it may be that had time been taken by the forelock, as the Congressman saw conditions then, we would not find ourselves in the position we are in today. However, while it is true that the editor of this paper takes no particular credit for having contributed to the plan which resulted in the calling off of the March on Washington, yet we might mention a paragraph here which was a part of a letter we wrote to A. Philip Randolph, director of the Negro March on Washington Committee, June 18th, which was one week before the President issued his executive order:

"Then, too, as you know, it is still problematical as to whether the march will get what we want. Such a dramatic move looks like our 'trump' card. If it fails to win a signal victory our cause will be hurt and our efforts will suffer a great setback. Just as the situation now stands a nice victory has already been won. Surely wisdom would suggest that we hold this and take a little time to build up our forces for the next big step. This can be done by postponing the march until a future date pending negotiations for the word from the President which we all want to hear".

The thing for us to do now is to hold what we have but keep on fighting. Since the President has issued one executive order the way may be opened for him to issue another. So again, we congratulate the committee, headed by A. Philip Randolph, for its wisdom in postponing the March on Washington.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Shipyard Boosts Total Of Negro Employees 100%

Another Yard On West Coast To Employ Building Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa., Wednesday told the OPM that it was going to increase by 100 percent Negro employment in its yards, where 750 colored skilled and unskilled workers are already employed.

Other developments in this field, revealed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, in a report to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General, included:

1. The admittance of Negro trainees in pipefitting, welding, sheet metal and electrical defense courses at Philadelphia for anticipated employment at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company yards.

2. The conclusion of an agreement with West Coast unions and shipbuilders for the transfer of Negro building trades workers to the shipbuilding yards for immediate construction employment.

Plans for the doubling of the Negro personnel at the Sun Shipbuilding Company were outlined to a field representative of Dr. Weaver's office by C. R. Burke, Vice President of the shipbuilding firm.

Earlier, John G. [illegible], President, had informed OPM that Negroes already constituted 10 percent of Sun's employees, and that they were integrated into the forge and blacksmith shops, foundry, pipefitting department, bolting and reaming, riveting, storeroom, yard maintenance, bending shop, garage and janitor service.

Mr. Burke revealed that an additional 750 Negro workers would be hired in these departments when the employment peak is reached, and that many of the present workers would be promoted to foreman and supervisory positions.

At the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Dr. C. R. Pendleton, Director of Training, accepted a suggestion of the OPM representative that 100 Negroes be referred immediately from the Pennsylvania State Employment Service for examination and defense training in shipbuilding operations at the Mastbaum Vocational School Annex.

Dr. Pendleton has already referred four Negro trainees to Mastbaum for training in pipefitting, welding, sheet metal and electrical work. Since peak employment is not expected at Cramp's before 1942, a sizeable number of Negro workers will have an opportunity to secure the necessary training.

The West Coast agreement for the transfer of Negro building construction workers to shipbuilding construction work in Pacific Coast yards was instituted by Dr. Weaver on a recent field trip to that area. The agreement resulted from conferences between union and shipbuilding officials and Dr. Weaver, Dr. Will Alexander, and Leonard Outhwaite of OPM.

Guardian

Boston, Mass.

DEFENSE JOBS AGAIN

Jobs are daily being multiplied in many defense industries, and the next problem is to find workers to fill them. Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the OPM who is in a position to know the shortage of workers says that 75 per cent of the new jobs call for skilled and semi-skilled workers and that the developing employment opportunities may be lost to colored workers through their failure to take advantage of defense training courses established in their own communities.

"All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin" reads the President's recent executive order. It thus revealed an understanding of the training difficulties which face certain groups. "The opportunities are opening up daily," Dr. Weaver asserts, "but the President's order may prove ineffective in many areas unless workers prepare themselves for the new opportunities by completing defense training courses."

Dr. Weaver's statement but reiterates a warning that is passed along frequently as defense projects expand. In anticipation of industry's rapidly growing demand for labor the big item is "preparedness."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

2 More Airplane Plants Open Shops To Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Following so closely upon the heels of the executive order issued by President Roosevelt Wednesday, that local observers were inclined to relate the two, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser of the Negro employment and training branch of the Office of Production Management Thursday listed several more aviation concerns which are now offering employment to Negroes.

The developments in the employment situation as reported by Dr. Weaver follows:

1. The Grumman Aeronautical Engineering corporation of Bethpage, L. I., and the Republic Aviation company of Farmingdale, L. I., have joined the list of aircraft manufacturers now training and hiring Negro workers.

2. The Curtiss-Wright company continued its leadership in this field by expanding job and training opportunities in its Buffalo, N. Y., plant, and by formulating plans for similar work in its new plant in St. Louis, Mo.

3. Negro enrollees are now receiving training in defense classes operated in Detroit for the aircraft division of the Briggs Manufacturing company.

After representatives of Dr. Weaver's staff had conferred with Grumman and Republic officials at the Long Island plants, the chief of the Negro employment and training branch revealed that all aviation defense training courses in Suffolk and Nassau counties have been opened to Negroes.

Paul S. Gilbert, personnel director at Grumman, informed the OPM representatives that Leroy Grumman, president of the firm, had given instructions that every qualified Negro resident of the two counties be given an opportunity for training and employment in the company's two Long Island plants.

Two Negro production workers are now completing their training for employment at Grumman, and on last Monday, Gilbert hired William (Dolly) King, former basketball star of Long Island university, in a clerical capacity at the new plant. King, who became the ninth Negro employee at Grumman, will also play on the company's basketball team.

S. E. McMurtie, employment manager at Republic, revealed that his firm has paid the tuition and training expenses of two Negro youths now enrolled in the Faust Aviation school at Jericho, L. I. Two others are expected to be referred there soon.

A Negro riveter who recently finished a defense course at one of the 11 local high schools is scheduled to be hired soon at Republic and other Negroes have been urged to register for defense classes.

At Buffalo, N. Y., officials of the Curtiss-Wright company informed the New York State Employment Service that it had decided to exhaust completely all available and competent Negro workers in the Buffalo area by offering them employment in the Buffalo Curtiss-Wright plant before importing a single white worker from any other area.

Putting the decision into practice, Curtiss-Wright representatives gave preliminary tests last week to 100 Negro workers. Thirty of these workers passed the physical test and are now being tested for aptitude prior to enrollment in the defense classes.

The corporation, which has already instituted Negro training and employment at branches in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, extended its policies this week when employment officials at a new plant in St. Louis, Mo., announced that Negroes would be trained and employed in that branch also.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AVIATION PLANTS SET PACE HIRING COLORED WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the Office of Production Management, reported the following developments this week in the training and employment of Negro production workers for the aviation industry:

1. The Grumman Aeronautical Engineering Corporation of Bethpage, L. I., and the Republic Aviation Company of Farmingdale, L. I., have joined the list of aircraft manufacturers now training and hiring Negro workers.

2. The Curtiss-Wright Company continued its leadership in this field by expanding job and training opportunities in its Buffalo, N. Y., plant, and by formulating plans for similar work in its new plant in St. Louis, Mo.

3. Negro enrollees are now receiving training in defense classes operated in Detroit for the aircraft division of the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

ALL COURSES OPEN

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Washington, D. C. Post
June 19, 1941

Defense Chiefs Discuss More Jobs for Negro

Meet at White House; LaGuardia Predicts Solution of Problem

A committee of top defense officials drafted a program yesterday to put into force President Roosevelt's recent edict that discrimination against Negroes in defense industries must be stopped.

Meeting with the President at the White House, the group of top defense directors heard the Negro case presented by two spokesmen for their race—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

LaGuardia Predicts Solution

Attending the seminar on the problem with President Roosevelt were, in addition to Randolph and White, Secretary of War Stimson, Navy Secretary Knox, Production Directors Knudsen and Hillman and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, director of civilian defense.

LaGuardia, spokesman for the Government chiefs, said there "has been some discrimination in the employment of Negroes" on defense jobs and he said that the official group that discussed the situation yesterday would be able to find a solution.

Civil Defense Aides Named

He did not indicate what steps would be taken to instrument the President's order of last Sunday that more defense jobs be opened to members of the colored race.

A fine example of the kind of democracy the President is trying to achieve, said La Guardia, was the fact that the representatives of large groups of Negroes sat down to discuss their problems in the White House yesterday around a table with the Chief Executive. and received what LaGuardia termed a "patient, careful hearing."

Impetus of yesterday's action was Mr. Roosevelt's memorandum June 12 to Knudsen and Hillman saying that "our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production."

He ordered the OPM to take "immediate" steps to remedy the situation, citing the fact that he had 'repeatedly" received complaints of discrimination.

LaGuardia also announced yesterday the appointment of three divisional heads of the civilian defense program

Dean James M. Landis, of Harvard Law School, was named director for the First Corps Area, with headquarters at Boston. Frank D'Olier, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., was named director for the Second Corps Area, comprising New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Raymond J. Kelly, of Detroit, past national commander of the American Legion, was selected as directed for the Sixth Corps Area, with headquarters at Chicago.

Six other regional directors, including the director for the Washington area, remain to be named.

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Representative Southern and Northern Figures Call for End to Racial Policies

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

That the time has come for the lasting repudiation of race prejudice as an influence in determining the policies of the United States was the significant theme of a statement signed by more than 60 representatives of citizens of North and South released this week.

The statement, urging more employment of competent Negro Americans in defense industries and the opening to them more generally of opportunities for special industrial training, was released by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation and chairman of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries.

"This is no time for Americans to compromise with race prejudice and its attendant discriminations in industrial defense programs, whether public or private," the statement emphasized. "It is destructive of those basic essentials of civilization—political, economic, culutral, educational, religious—which the ages have built upon the concept of the dignity and destiny of the human person."

The signers, in addition to Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and former Governor Cross of Connecticut, include university presidents, heads of great industrial companies, leaders in labor and public relations, educators, recognized spokesmen of the three faiths and others.

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The complete text follows:

Justice for Negro Americans in the program for National Defense is a searching test of American democracy. Our concern for democracy in Europe or elsewhere lacks reality and sincerity if our plans and policies disregard the rights of minorities in our own country. The guarantee of such rights is established by our historic national charters of freedom and constitutional government as applicable to all our people without regard to race, color or creed.

Must Observe

It seems especially important to observe these in letter and spirit in our national industrial defense program in a year when we have voted with overwhelming public support to make our country a great "arsenal" for the democracies and when we celebrate the Sesquicentennial of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. We can urge this with the more assurance because there are notable cases, both North and South, where Negro mechanics and artisans have been long employed in certain industries and projects with satisfaction to all concerned.

Negro Americans favor all suitable tests of fitness for any given job, but naturally and rightly oppose those based merely on race. Evidences are increasing of the exclusion of their skilled workers from certain defense industries and of the frequent refusal to admit qualified Negro students into training and apprenticeship programs. Among the many illustrations of such discrimination are the following:

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That some corporations of national importance receiving large government contracts have shown themselves unwilling to employ skilled Negro workers or have taken on so few as scarcely to affect the general situation.

That in spite of a few creditable exceptions, companies manufacturing aircraft, automobiles, and gasoline motors are among those where such conditions prevail.

That, despite the excellent record of colored men in shipbuilding during the last World War and the encouraging experience in some Navy Yards and private shipbuilding plants today, there are companies with defense shipping contracts which either restrict Negro workers, other than common laborers, to semi-skilled jobs or refuse their employment altogether.

That some of the leading industrial plants in different parts of the country do not approve the training of Negroes in defense classes even when these are financed by the Federal Government.

The "Vicious Circle"

That there are cities in widely separated states where Negroes are scarcely receiving any opportunities to obtain the special training needed to supplement the existing group of skilled mechanics. The fact that they are not being employed in certain industries except as common laborers is used as a basis for restriction in training opportunities for them, while lack of such training will probably be used to justify failure to employ more Negroes.

No thinking person can fail to realize the loss to the cause of national defense through such conditions involving the Negro tenth of our population, and their harmful effect upon the character and attitude of Negro Americans who are eager to give concrete expression to their patriotism. Frustration destruction of morale and the opening of the doors for subversive agitators opposed to the American way of life, will be almost inevitable consequences.

The extent of these discriminations; their basic causes; the relative degree of responsibility for them of management, labor and the public; and the best way of meeting them deserve prompt, thorough and impartial investigation.

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Cites Dangers

In so far as ignorance and race prejudice are responsible for determining our attitude toward any American citizen in the present emergency, that degree do we uproot the moral bases of our American civilization and make way for the totalitarian scheme of life. Dictatorship aims to dominate the world by force, and to condemn certain racial groups permanently to subvervient and inferior status. If we oppose Axis doctrines we must, to be consistent, oppose all race prejudice at home.

Nor is it a question of the injury to the Negro alone; it is also a question of the harm done to the nation's unity and morale and its reputation abroad by an unjust attitude toward any group in our population. There has been some progress in recent years but if race prejudice is given a new foothold under existing world conditions it is bound to spread and poison the entire body politic.

The country's immediate needs demand the cooperation of all willing, loyal and competent workers. Similar cooperation will be needed in the work of reconstruction. Those, therefore, who raise unjust barriers at this critical period are responsible for obstructing the national defense and welfare.

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No Compromise

This is no time for Americans to compromise with race prejudice and its attendant discriminations in industrial defense programs, whether public or private. It is destructive of those basic essentials of civilization—political, economic, cultural, educational, religious—which the ages have built upon the concept of the dignity and destiny of the human person. We maintain, therefore, that the time has come for the lasting repudiation of race prejudice as an influence in determining the policies of the nation. The Brotherhood of Man—based on the Fatherhood of God—is no mere adornment of a democratic society. It is accepted by religious and patriotic groups as fundamental. It should involve an impartial and inflexible justice practiced and experienced by all.

We command this statement to the thoughtful consideration of the American people, and more particularly of leaders in government, industry, labor and the organs of public opinion.

Signers of the statement were:

Carl Ackerman—dean, school of journalism, Columbia University, N. Y. City.

Barry Bingham—proprietor, Louisville Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Algernon Blair—contractor, Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. William Adams Brown—Chairman American Section Universal Christian Council, N. Y. City.

John Stewart Bryan—Publisher, Richmond News-Leader, Richmond, Va.; president of William and Mary College.

James Byrne—New York City.

James B. Carey—Secretary Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C.

Elmer A. Carter—Member Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, Dept. of Labor, N. Y.

Harry Woodburn Chase—Chancellor New York University, New York, New York City.

Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin—Chairman Interfaith Committee for Aid to the Democracies, and President, Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.'s City.

James McDonald Comer—President, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Howard Coonley—Manufacturer, Chairman of the Walworth Company, N. Y. City.

Jackson Davis—President, N. Y. State Colonization Society; N. Y. City and Richmond, Va.

Stephen P. Duggan—Director, Institute of International Education, N. Y. City.

Edwin R. Embree—President, Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago, Ill.

Marshall Field—Director, Marshall Field Co., Chairman, United States Committee for the Care of European Children, N. Y. City.

Lloyd K. Garrison—Dean, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mrs. Charles W. Gilkey—Former President, National Convention, Y.W.C.A., Chicago.

John M. Glenn, Director, Russell Sage Foundation, N. Y. City.

Bishop John A. Gregg—Co-Chairman, Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, Kansas City, Kansas.

Frank P. Graham—President of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

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N. Penrose Hallowell—Chairman, Board of Directors, Lee Higginson Corp, Boston.

James G. Hanes—Chairman, Hanes Hosiery Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Harold P. Herman—Former Chairman Governor Lehman's Committee on Urbar Negro, Valley Stream, L. I.

Robert L. Hoguet—President, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, N. Y. City.

Edward L. Israel—Chairman, Social Justice Commission of Central Conference of American Rabbis, Baltimore, Md.

Stephen S. Jackson, Chief Justice, Domestic Relations Court, N. Y. City.

Mordecai Johnson—President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

M. Ashby Jones—Honorary Chairman, Interracial Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

Paul U. Kellogg—Editor The Survey Graphic, New York City.

Father John LaFarge—Associate Editor America, N. Y. City.

F. H. LaGuardia—Mayor of New York City.

Morris Lararon—Rabbi of Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, Baltimore, Md.

Herbert H. Lehman—Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.

Father Raymond McGowan—Assistant Director, Social Action Development, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

Malcolm McLean—President, Hampton Institue, Hampton, Va.

Spencer W. Miller—Director, Workers' Education Bureau of America, N. Y. City.

Newbold Morris—President, City Council, N. Y. City.

Harold G. Moulton—President, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Howard W. Odum—Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

F. D. Patterson—President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Charles Poletti—Lieutenant Governor of New York State, Albany, N. Y.

Homer P. Rainey—President, University of Texas, and former director, American Youth Commission, Austin, Texas.

A. Phillip Randolph—International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, N. Y. City.

Lessing Rosenwald—Former Chairman, Sears Roebuck Co., Jenkintown, Pa., and Chicago.

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Monsignor John A. Ryan—Director, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

Dean Sage—President, Board of Trustees, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; resident—New York City.

J. Henry Scattergood—Philadelphio, Pa., President, Board of Trustees, Hampton Institute.

William Jay Schieffelin—President, Citizens Union of New York City and Trustees of Hampton Institute.

Charles Seymour—President, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Harper Sibley—Former President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y., and Templeton, Cal.

C. C. Spaulding—President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C.

Anson Pheleps Stokes—President, Phelps-Stokes Fund, N. Y. City.

Morton S. Webster—Member of Stern, Lauer Company, Brokers, N. Y. City.

Luther Weigle—President, Federal Council of Churches of Christ and Dean of Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn

William Allen White—Editor, Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kansas.

Matthew Woll—New York City.

L. Hollingsworth Wood—Chairman, Executive Board, National Urban League, N. Y. City.

Mary E. Wooley—Westport, N. Y.; Ex-President, Mount Holyoke College.

Arthur D. Wright—President, Southern Education Foundation, Washington, D. C.

MAY 10 1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

Illinois Plants Agree To Use 15 Per Cent Negro Labor

JOLIET, Ill.—As the result of a labor conference held Monday morning in Joliet, an agreement has been reached whereby 15 per cent of all the men to be hired by the Kankakee Power Works and the Elwood Ordnance Works near Joliet are to be Negroes.

They must be union men. Personnel managers of the above companies, representatives of the Joliet Building Trades Union, Ted Poston of Dr. Robert C. Weaver's office, Washington, D. C., Joseph Keenan, white Labor Relations Assistant to Sidney Hillman and Mark Hurley, newly appointed OPM official in the Chicago area made up the conference. According to an announcement coming from Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of Negro Training and Employment Section of the Office of Production Management.

Every Negro carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, cement finisher, building tradesman in Chicagoland is urged to report to his own Union Hall and from there he will be sent immediately to the Joliet Building Trades Council. This Building Trades Union in Joliet will clear any Negro worker referred to it by the Chicago Union.

T. W. Piper, Personnel Manager of the Kankakee Plant said his company will hire any qualified Negro with a union card.

It was pointed out that Hurley will handle any and all labor complaints 130 N. Wells Street, Suite 1214, phone number Franklin 2050 which is the office of Paddy Sullivan, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

American Public Sentiment Opposed Employment Of Negro Skilled Workers

Importation of Whites Reported In Many Communities Where Black Labor Is Available

Defense Work To Be Permanent

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The distrust which Negroes are manifesting in the programs of the defense projects in the United States is not without foundation, if an objective view of the situation is taken without regard to personalities involved.

While the national defense is created for an "emergency" there is every indication that there will be some degree of permanency in some of the positions now being created.

The erection of the huge factories and the long range planning for their continued use when the "emergency" no longer exists, is one of the questions which have occupied not only Negroes' attention but that of whites as well.

And in all of the training programs, refresher courses and preparations for the emergency hundreds of papers have been written and hundreds of resolutions adopted seeking to create, through legislation, some consideration for the Negro population.

To many this is a joke, for no legislation in the world can change the attitudes which exist, they claim, and these proponents are partially right in their beliefs.

But when they point out the defects of the system which has created this situation, they take their spite on those who are trying to adjust or make adjustments which will do a little to better the entire thing.

Contending that the work of many of the government workers is superficial and nothing has been accomplished, they declare, many discouraging factors have arisen.

Twenty-five per cent of Negro trainees on WPA vocational training projects found it necessary to return to their former employment on WPA, it is said. Industrial plants with defense contracts continue for the most part to maintain their bans against the employment of skilled Negro workers. The greatest number of workers securing defense employment are in unskilled categories.

Further, they point out that the United States Employment service records indicate Negro workers are being placed in jobs recently vacated by white workers who have been called to defense industries, where the latter are the best paid and the former the least desirable jobs.

It is also said that the bureau of labor statistics frankly admits that employers generally continue to show reluctance in hiring Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled capacities. Records indicate industrial plants employing Negro workers in any occupations other than those of laborers or janitors are exceptions.

Employment records indicate that in the face of a shortage of skilled workers in all sections, local industrialists, import white skilled workers rather than employ available Negro skilled workers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Evans Takes Over Duties Of Late C.H. Waller

COLLEGE STATION, Tex. — (ANP)—Succeeding the late C. H. Waller who died April 18, Dr. E. B. Evans has been appointed acting state leader in extension service work wth degrees at the Prairie View Normal and Industrial college; it was announced Thursday by Director H. H. Williamson of the Texas Extension service at A. and M. college.

Dr. Evans will serve as state leader in addition to the position he already holds as professor of veterinary medicine at Prairie View. In his state job he will supervise over 85 Negro county extension workers who are carrying on a program with about 50,000 Negro farm population.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 19, 1941

Memo on Negro Defense Labor

The President's memorandum to Messrs Knudsen and Hillman on the turning away of workers from the gates of defense industries "on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity," touches a form of discrimination that has received a full airing in connection with our own Eastern Virginia defense projects, and in connection with defense projects in many other sections of the country. Tidewater Virginia's ventilation of the discrimination practiced against skilled Negro workmen seems to have resulted in a measure of improvement. But equality of opportunity in defense projects for Negro and white workers of the same skills, remains still an unachieved goal.

"Immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively," says the President. He expects the OPM to take these steps. Well, the OPM did take steps on April 11 in a letter addressed to all holders of defense contracts urging them to examine their employment and training policies at once "to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency." Other orders of the OPM were even more explicit and mandatory.

The value of the President's present memorandum lies not in its matter but in its timing and in the moral force that it draws from the hardening national emergency. Neither the holders of defense contracts nor the unions through which workers are filtered into their defense plants, paid more than lip service to the non-discrimination orders issued by OPM agencies early this year. If better compliance follows the President's present backing of these orders, it will be because an increasing scarcity of skilled labor is developing and along with it a much greater national impatience with employment and union practices directed to carrying over into defense production the labor caste system that served the beneficiaries of this system so well in the piping times of peace.

47h-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

JOBS OPENED IN U. S. ARMY FOR 830 MEN

MAY 30 1941

Uncle Sam Wants Colored Specialists In Mechanical Trades And Business To Make Applications

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Colonel F. A. Prince, Field Artillery, Recruiting Officer for Alabama and Tennessee, announced today that 830 vacancies for specialists trades as: STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS, TELEPHONE DISPATCHERS, AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, CARPENTERS, WINCH OPERATORS, DRAFTSMAN, ELECTRICIAN, PIPE FITTERS, MECHANICS, PAINTERS, PRINTERS, AND NUMEROUS OTHER TRADES IN REGULAR ARMY UNITS ARE OPEN FOR COLORED APPLICANTS.

MAY 30 1941

Colored men with high school and college educations should investigate, as the positions open are such that will offer one real security and life employment at good pay and retirement, if one completes thirty years service.

Colonel Prince stressed the fact that these Army assignments offer excellent opportunities for additional training and schooling with immediate advancement in pay to men who can meet these requirements and encourages all colored young men to investigate at the nearest Army Recruiting Office.

Recruiting offices are located in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Decatur, Alabama; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Johnson City, Tennessee.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OXLEY GETS RESULTS AT JOB CONFERENCE

Aircraft Subsidiary Hires 22 Immediately—102-Year-Old Firm Uses Negroes for First Time.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 29.—Upon receipt of a telegram from the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, Martin F. Carpenter, chief, the United States Employment Service Division, Social Security Board, Washington, dispatched Lieutenant Lawrence A Oxley, chief, Racial Relations Unit, to attend what was probably the most important conference on the Negro worker ever held in New England.

MAY 31 1941

Over two thousand Connecticut manufacturers were represented at this meeting where the agenda provided for a frank and open discussion of the use of available skilled Negro workers in national defense industries.

TALKS GET RESULTS

As an initial result of the skillful presentation by Lieutenant Oxley in behalf of the Negro worker the Pratt and Whitney Corporation, a subsidiary of the United Aircraft Corporation, requested the referral by the Connecticut State Employment Service of twenty Negro semi-skilled workers for employment in their Hartford plant.

Another immediate outcome of the Hartford conference was the change announced in the employment policy of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers of Manchester, Connecticut in the matter of employing Negro workers. The Cheney Company has been in existence for one hundred and two years and prior to the conference had never employed a Negro in any capacity. This concern has a defense contract amounting to three million dollars for the production of parachute silk.

THREE SILK INSPECTORS

Announcement was made at the Hartford meeting by J. W. Nickerson, General Superintendent, that the first Negro workers were being employed this week in the silk inspection and chemical processing departments, and that this group of Negro workers was chosen on the basis of physical fitness, intelligence and aptitude.

These new openings of job opportunities to Negro workers in essential national defense industries, following closely upon the decision of the Curtis-Wright and Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, to open the doors to skilled Negro workers, is positive evidence that industrial leaders in the nation are alive to the present emergency and are aware of the contributions which qualified Negroes throughout the country stand ready to contribute through their skills to the successful culmination of one hundred percent all-out defense.

MAY 31 1941

PLANS OTHER CONFERENCE

Other employment managers and personnel officers present at the Hartford conference, expressed an active interest in the possibilities of using qualified Negroes in their plants and gave assurance that increasingly, opportunities will be afforded for the full integration of skilled Negro workers in all phases of defense production.

During the coming week, Lieutenant Oxley is to have further conferences with representatives of the Curtis-Wright Aircraft Corporation with reference to opening skilled and semi-skiled opportunities in their Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, plants.

REPORTS MORE JOBS OPENING FOR NEGROES

St Louis Argus

O.P.M. Official Says Gain Is Being Made In Fight

St Louis, Mo

MAY 30 1941

Washington, May 10 (Special)—Sidney Hilman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, reported progress Saturday in his drive to persuade defense contractors to employ Negroes to relieve skilled labor shortages.

The Curtis-Wright Corporation, which makes military aircraft, notified Mr. Hillman that it would employ Negro skilled workers and that "several Negro trainees have been enrolled in the Curtiss-Wright training school and are now receiving instructions which will lead to employment in skilled positions in the Buffalo plant."

The notification was in response to a general letter sent by Mr. Hillman to defense contractors asking them to train and employ Negroes.

Other responses to Mr. Hillman's letter include one from John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. at Chester, Pa.

Reports Ratio of 10 Per Cent

"At the present time, 10 per cent of our employes are colored men," Mr. Pew wrote. "They are employed in the following departments: Forge and blacksmith shops, foundry, pipe fitting department, bolting and reaming, riveting, store room, yard maintenance, bending shop, garage and janitor service."

G. K. Throckmorton, president of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., wrote:

MAY 30 1941

"We were mindful of the matter (Negro employment) before the receipt of your letter and under our policy we had already engaged a substantial number of Negro workers in various lines of endeavor from factory workers to salesmen."

From Montgomery, Ala., A. C. Greeson, president of the Greeson Mfg. Corp., wrote:

"At the present time we are used local labor entirely and our crew is about equally divided between white and Negroes. We have several positions held by skilled Negro workers and they are given every opportunity to occupy any job they are capable of handling."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, cited a recent report from the Michigan State Employment Service to show that expanded activity on the part of the Bureau of Employment Security Agencies was facilitating the integration of Negroes into defense production.

MAY 30 1941

Michigan Placements

The report declared that "2360 Negro placements were made during the first quarter of this year as compared with 940 for the corresponding period last year."

"Placements of Negroes during this first quarter constitute 7.5 per cent of total placements while during that period last year they constituted only 4 per cent of all placements," it added.

"Every week placements are being made of Negroes in occupations in which we have never before been able to place them. Screw-machine operators, lathe operators, electricians, gear hobbers (machine shop), welders and skilled foundry workers, such as bench, floor and hand molders as well as coremakers of all kinds.

"In two instances increased hiring of Negroes has been report-

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Race Relations Chief Opens Jobs For Negroes In Defense Industries

HART, Conn.—Upon receipt of a telegram from the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, Martin F. Carpenter, chief, United States Employment Service Division, Social Security Board, Washington, dispatched Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of Race Relations Unit, to attend what was probably the most important conference on the Negro worker ever held in New England.

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MAY 2 9 1941

Silk Concern Changes

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These new openings of job opportunities to Negro workers in essential national defense industries follow closely upon the decision of the Curtiss-Wright and Bell Aircraft Corporations of Buffalo.

——A Colored Judge

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLANTS IN ILLINOIS AGREE TO USE 15% NEGRO LABOR

Labor Conference At Joliet Assures Plenty of Skilled Jobs for Colored Workmen — Ted Poston Present As Agreement Is Reached.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8—As the result of a labor conference held Monday morning in Joliet, an agreement has been reached whereby 15 per cent of all the men to be hired by the Kankakee Power Works and the Elwood Ordnance Works near Joliet are to be Negroes.

MAY 10 1941

They must be union men. Personnel managers of the above companies, representatives of the Joliet Building Trades Union, Ted Poston of Dr. Robert C. Weaver's office, Washington, D. C., Joseph Keenan, white Labor Relations Assistant to Sidney Hillman and Mark Hurley newly appointed OPM official in the Chicago area made up the conference. According to an announcement coming from Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of Negro Training and Employment Section of the Office of Production Management.

Every Negro carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, cement finisher, building tradesman in Chicagoland is urged to report to his own Union Hall and from there he will be sent immediately to the Joliet Building Trades Council. This Building Trades Union in Joliet will clear any Negro worker referred to it by the Chicago Union.

T. W. Piper, Personnel Manager of the Kankakee Plant said his company will hire any qualified Negro with a union card.

MAY 10 1941

It was pointed out that Sidney will handle any and all labor complaints at 130 N Wells street, suite 1214, phone number Franklin 2050 which is the office of Paddy Sullivan, president of Chicago Federation of Labor.

Hurtsboro, Ala. Press
May 23; 1941

Putting Youn;

Young men and women on the National Youth Administration resident project at Jacksonville are setting an employment pace that's hard to beat. And, incidentally, they're aiding the army.

In the past three months a total of 48 youth who received work experince on the project found jobs for themselves—at considerably increased salaries.

Twenty-four of them are now working at nearby Ft. McClellan as clerks, hospital aids, librarians switchboard operators, landscape laborers and one is an army hostess.

Some of them are earning salaries of $120 or more, putting them on a secure footing of economic independence. As NYA workers they made $30 a month from which $18 was deducted for their subsistence.

A great many of these now working at Fort McClellan received their work experience at the army camp, and were then accepted for regular employment. Girls from the project do a variety of clerical, lunchroom and hospital work at Fort MClellan in order that they may gain the necessary experience.

Boys on the project get experience in the machine shop, at woodworking, as assistant bakers, laborers, drivers, painters and clerks—also predominately at Fort McClellan.

National Youth Administration officials have given approval for construction of three projects at Camden ,Elba and Gilbertown.

They are a community building for Negroes at Camden, $3,500; a workshop addition to the Elba High School, $500, and a standard workshop at Gilbertown, $5,000 for construction and $5,000 for equipment.

* * *

NYA canning projects will be operated in Fayette, Lamar, Cherokee and Talladega Counties this Summer, final approval having been given by National Youth Administration officials.

White girls employed as NYA youth workers will can fruits, meats and vegetables on equipment set up by the NYA in Fayette, Lincoln, Winterboro, Vernon and Centre.

Foods they can will be turned over to the boards of education in the various counties to be used in feeding indigent children during the next school year.

* * *

NYA youth at the Deatesville High School near Holtville, have been hard at work these sunny Spring days beautifying the school grounds and the building itself.

They've completed a tennis court, have filled in several washes in the grounds, and have planted grass behind the building. They have also cleaned and painted all school woodwork.

47h-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SUGGEST PARLEY TO IRON OUT DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING EMPLOYMENT FOR NEGRO MEN

APR 1 1 1941

Office of Production Management Considers Proposal; Does Not Say That Conference Will Be Called

APR 1 1 1941

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—A proposal for a conference on means of lessening discrimination against colored workmen on army and navy construction and in national defense industries is being considered by the labor division of the Office of Production Management.

The personnel of such a conference would include representatives of government, industry, organized labor and colored people.

The proposal was made at a conference last Tuesday between representatives of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program and of the labor division of OPM.

Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools, and Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard university, represented the committee. The office of Sidney Hillman, co-administrator of OPM, was represented by Eric Nicol, J. W. Dietz, Floyd Reeves, Robert C. Weaver and Eli Oliver.

Explains Evasion

Dr. Logan explained the evasion by government, industry and organized labor of the question of integrating colored workmen into the national defense program.

Spokesman for Mr. Hillman assured Dr. Long and Dr. Logan of their goodwill but freely admitted their lack of power to coerce industry. They said they realize there is room for improvement, that there is some evidence of improvement, and that the time is coming when colored workmen will have to be hired whether they are wanted or not. In the meanwhile, they said they would seek the means by which improvement can be hastened. APR 1 1 1941

Dr. Long suggested that something should be done in the meanwhile to allay the wide-spread fear among colored workmen that the present national emergency may not last long enough for them to get jobs. He emphasized the fact that labor unions have become a quasi-governmental agency and suggested that the government should control its activities.

Wants Another Conference

Dr. Logan suggested another conference that would include representatives also of the office of education, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Committee on Industrial Organization, and the American Federation of Labor.

APR 1 1 1941

The proposal met with some favor. Mr. Nicol was not sure that OPM could call such a conference but asked that a memorandum be submitted on the question.

OPM Given Six Point Negro Work Program

Savannah Journal
APR 1 2 1941 Savannah, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—A six point program for giving Negroes a larger part in the industrial phases of the national defense program has been proposed to the office of Production Management by the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

The plan, submitted by Dr. Rayford Logan, professor at Howard university, and Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia, as representatives of the committee urges:

Assignment of more colored persons from the WPA rolls for national defense vocational training; offering of the same vocational training courses (to prepare workers for defense jobs) in states having separate schools for white and colored, regardless of the opportunities for jobs that might be open on completion of the course, appointment of a colored adviser to assist in the training-within-industry program; proper classification and registration of colored persons in the United States Employment service; provision in cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts to assure against race discrimination in employment and witholding of certificates of necessity for plant expansion from those industries which refuse employ colored persons.

APR 1 2 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Labor Shortage May Be Benefit To Negro

APR 30 1941

NEW YORK.—Acting on reports that Negroes are not taking full advantage of free training courses offered by the government to prepare for national defense work, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is urging all men to register with their local National Youth Administration or State Employment Service offices for classes in skilled occupations.

APR 30 1941

The NAACP emphasized the importance of the group's being prepared to take advantage of work opportunities should the predicted labor shortage become acute. It states that the reluctance of many men to spend time training for jobs in defense industries where flagrant discrimination is practiced, is understandable.

Even though there seems scant hope at present that color bars will be let down, NAACP said, Negroes in this country must be ready to make good use of any change in the courseo of events.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Employment of Negroes In National Defense Industries

Complementing his memorandum of a few days earlier, President Roosevelt, early last week, issued an executive order banning discrimination in defense industries, the order calling upon all labor unions having in their constitution and by-laws prohibition against the membership of Negro workers to set such constitution and by-laws aside during the period of the emergency, so as to permit fairness in the matter of employment in the nation's defense industries.

JUL 9 1941

The millions of Negroes who looked longingly for such definite help from the administration can not help but feel grateful to President Roosevelt for his stand upon this matter, and we are of the opinion that the President is fully justified by the overwhelming weight of public opinion.

That the president's actions will affect in any appreciable manner the increased employment of Negro workers in the defense industries, now rest largely with the Negro workers and leaders in every community, whose responsibility it is to see that the President's executive order will not be turned into mere empty words and ignored by those labor organizations coming within its meaning.

We believe that the conditions of Negro workers in the South, not only affects our National morale, but it can be easily seen that lack of employment among the Negroes who represent nearly one-third of Southern labor, has a most serious affect upon Southern economic life.

JUL 9 1941

With respect to Mississippi, where half the population are Negroes, this lack of employment, in the face of present agricultural markets and conditions, has long been a growing serious matter, and somehow we feel that now the President of the United States has spoken in such unmistable terms, those white people who have long recognized the impending evils of the situation, will welcome the opportunity to see that greater equity is done in the matter of employing Negroes in the defense industries in the State.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 24, 1941

Lindley Praises Hil

Says Negroes Merit More Consideration

Greater Injustice Is Said Apparent in North Than in South, Though Few Training Courses In Skilled Lines Have Been Set Up Here

By Ernest Lindley

WASHINGTON, April 23—Sidney Hillman brought into the open last week one of the most ticklish problems in defense production: the employment of Negroes.

The over-all fact is that relatively few Negroes are getting jobs in defense industries. In some localities employers are importing white workers—intensifying housing and health problems and adding to the post-war problem of population readjustment — while able-bodied Negroes who have had training or experience in in skilled work are idle, and the employment experts of the government say that a higher percentage who could be trained quickly are being left out while time is devoted to training less promising white material.

Hillman

So Hillman is urging employers to take on Negro workers, especially those in their own localities. In some respects the Negro seems to be getting less of a break in the North than in the South; and, in the South, less of a break from Northern employers than from Southerners. Excepting Ford, all the major automobile plants exclude Negroes from skilled and assembly-line jobs; and the same rigid line is drawn by many other Northern industries. It is held in the rapidly-growing aircraft industry—except for a small breach just made in one California plant.

TRAINED, NO JOBS

In Northern industrial centers Negroes are admitted to the special training courses for prospective defense workers. At first many Negroes eagerly sought this training. Then they found, in many cases, that they could not get jobs. So in most lines the number of new applicants is falling.

In the South, few training courses in skilled lines have been set up for Negroes. This is not surprising, in view of the perennial labor surplus in many parts of the South, the dual educational system, and the shortage of equipment for training in Negro schools. Moreover, the bulk of defense orders has gone to the Northeast, the Central States, and the Pacific Coast.

The Negro has an old history as an artisan in the South. Even in more recent times he has found a place in industrial work in many localities. Negro leaders complain that Negroes get lower pay than white workers for skilled work; craft union policy generally has kept Negroes in the status of helpers. Nevertheless, in shipbuilding, construction work, and many other lines, Negroes are employed in skilled and semi-skilled capacities.

MANAGERS' FEAR

OPM labor supply experts say that on the employer side one of the chief obstacles in the South is the reluctance of managers from the North to touch the race question in any way. They are afraid that if they get into it they will do something which violates local custom and bring all kinds of trouble on their heads. Therefore they often make it a rule not to employ Negroes at all in production jobs. Southern employers, knowing what custom sanctions and what it does not—and being Southern—are said to be more flexible.

When labor is scarce the Negroes usually get a chance. During World War I they won a permanent foothold in a few industries in the North, notably the packing industry. This time Negro leaders are driving with special vigor to capture a place in aircraft production. This is the most rapidly expanding of all industries, and by late 1942 or early 1943 it will employ at least as many men as the automobile industry.

ESTABLISHED POLICIES

Here Negroes have run into established policies of exclusion. Among companies adhering to this policy is the North American Aviation Company, a subsidiary of General Motors. To complicate matters, the new assembly plants for bombers in the Middle West and South are built with government money, although they are being operated by the established aircraft companies. Negro leaders and their supporters are especially hot under the collar over the announcement of an official of North American Aviation that Negroes would not be employed except for custodial duties in a new government-built assembly plant. Representations were made to William S. Knudsen by labor supply people in OPM, and it was reported that he would join Hillman in the appeal to employers to find places for Negroes. He did not do so, however.

The only breach in the color line of the aircraft industry occurred recently in California, where one company, faced with an acute labor shortage, set up a Negro unit.

EXPERIENCE CITED

Labor supply experts say that in many localities the pick of the unemployed, for industrial purposes, are to be found among Negroes. Many of them have decided aptitudes for handling machinery and tools. The better white workers with similar aptitudes have long since been employed, and a percentage of them have advanced to engineering, managerial, and other important jobs. One expert cites an earlier experience of an important Southern company making iron products. It found that it could train a selected group of Negroes in less than half the time it took to train white labor seeking the same kind of work.

Recently, in another Southern locality, contractors were arranging to import large numbers of carpenters and other skilled construction workers from the North. Government officials pointed out that experienced workers were available locally. Civic leaders in the locality promptly and energetically protested against the importation of unneeded outside labor. The local Negroes were employed instead, with benefits all around.

The defense boom and sharpening labor shortage in many sections presents an opportunity ich leaders of the Negro race erstandingly are quick to . As a matter of justice and policy, the government is obligated to make some provision for Negroes on projects built with government money. As a matter of defense, it is important that the labor resources of the nation be used in the most effective way. Despite the difficulties involved, there must be some way—or many ways—of getting the maximum value for the nation from the more capable of the Negro unemployed.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.
MAY 24 1941

McNUTT URGES USE OF SKILLED NEGRO WORKERS

Says Defense Effort Must Not Lag for Want of Employees

"A number of defense industries are threatened with labor shortages which might be prevented if Negro skilled workers were more widely used." declared Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt in a letter sent out to State employment agencies last week.

"Availability of Negroes, both for employment and training, must be made known to vocational education authorities and to employers," he asserted. "National defense must not be permitted to lag for want of workers."

Emphasizing the need for using all America's resources as effectively as possibe, the communication called attention to the recent letter sent by Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management.

Implements OPM Policy

"The Office of Production Management," according to Mr. Hillman's letter, "expects defense contractors to utilize all available local labor resources before resorting to the recruiting of additional labor from outside their local areas."

To implement this policy of OPM, the Security agency asked the state employment offices not to recruit workers outside their localities so long as "a supply of qualified workers, locally resident, is available; and this is interpreted to include qualified Negro wokers."

In line with this policy the State employment offices, making up the nation-wide U. S. Employment Service System, have been requested to call the attention of employers to the availability of qualified colored workers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
MAY 24 1941

Aircraft Co. Relaxes Jim Crow Policy

NEW YORK.—Bell Aircraft corporation has joined the ranks of those American aircraft companies who are relaxing their discriminatory hiring policies, the National Urban League announced this week on the basis of a report received from its Buffalo affiliate.

A conference held last week between officials of the Buffalo Urban League and of the Bell Aircraft corporation produced immediate jobs for 30 workers to be used in maintenance work and similar capacities in the Niagara Falls plant, with prospect of further placements in the near future in other plants and in better paid categories.

Spokesmen for the Buffalo Urban League were William L. Evans, executive secretary and Franklin O. Nichols, who was visiting Buffalo as part of a special field assignment in which he represented the National Urban League.

These spokesmen made it clear that the Negro community would not be satisfied with maintenance and unskilled jobs but will expect that the applications of Negro workers would be considered on the basis of their training and experience and that places would be made for them in skilled capacities.

47h-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Place For Colored Women Is Forecast In Defense Program

MAY 8 - 1941

Experience 90,000 Have Gained In WPA Will Make Them Useful

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S.NS)—The wide range of training and experience gained by a yearly average of 90,000 Negro women who have been benefited by WPA projects argues well for their effective use in the National Defense Program, Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Adviser, Federal Work Projects Administration, said today after checking on the immediate labor supply of competent women whose skills are in demand during the present emergency.

MAY 8 - 1941

"It must be remembered that during the First World War the opportunity came for Negro women to join the growing and effective army of American women engaged in defense pursuits of all kinds," the Staff Adviser commented. "In what is known as the war industries, Negro women were recruited in the making of shells, gas masks and airplane parts. The employment of these women in the manufacturing of mechanical industries alone increased by over fifty percent."

"While it is true that most war industries have undergone many technological changes since the First World War, it is also true that women as a whole have become more mechanical-minded. Many of them have studiously kept up with the many technological changes in most productive industries. In one instance, a young Negro woman holding a commercial pilot's license won the confidence and admiration of a board of education and the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority sponsoring ground and flight instruction classs for out-of-school students as part of a WPA Adult Education Program. Thirty-one women have been enrolled at one time in vocational education classes under the WPA Emergency Education Program. Other women have become skilled operators of smaller types of power machines used principally on WPA sewing projects.

MAY 8 - 1941

"The results of this kind of training and experience show up in the recent jobs secured by ten Negro women in the manufacturing of electrical goods." Mr. Smith emphasized. "Current employment records also show that four Negro women have jobs in metal foundries, others are optical goods workers, sheet metal workers, and press and punch-press operators. In term of the huge defense work ahead of us, these are but small beginnings in today's all-inclusive defense effort.

They indicate however, a virtually untouched labor supply that proved its worth during the world conflict of twenty-five years ago. It is a singular case, indeed, when one finds that the work training and work experience of the WPA has not directly or indirectly prepared Negro women to find an effective place in the civilian or industrial phases of the National Defense Program."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

"U. S. Can't Make Us Hire Skilled Negroes" Says Consolidated Aircraft

MAY 9 - 1941

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Sworn evidence of discrimination in the Consolidated Aircraft corporation here will be read into the Congressional Record by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, one of the backers of Senate Resolution 75, which proposes investigation of discrimination in the national defense program.

An affidavit revealing that Edgar N. Gott, publicity director and vice president of the corporation, told officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the company "would not employ Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled jobs; that he did not believe that white skilled workers would work with Negroes in his plant, and that, as a private corporation, they hired whom they pleased, and the United States government could not make them do otherwise", was sent to Senator Capper Wednesday, April 30, by the NAACP after Gott protested an article from the New York POST by Walter White, NAACP secretary. quoting the statements was read into the record.

MAY 9 - 1941

Gott complained it was untrue that he had made the statements which show his company's racially biased policy.

He said, "We have in the past employed Negroes in positions which they, as individuals, were capable of filling and will continue to do so."

The NAACP learned last week what positions the aircraft company considers Negroes capable of filling. There are nine Negroes employed there as lavatory janitors while the total of all employees is about 16,000.

Additional evidence of the company's anti Negro attitule is the experience of William A. Dickerson, Jr., Bakersfield, Calif. Employment was offered by Consolidated to all graduates of the Bakersfield junior college who had completed a course in aircraft metal work. Mr. Dickinson completed his course with a straight 'B' average. Six of his fellow students were given employment by Consolidated. Dickinson was curtly informed by Consolidated that "No Negroes accepted".

MAY 9 - 1941

Portsmouth, Va. Star
May 7, 1941

JOBS FOR NEGROES

It begins to dawn on some Americans, as they survey the work to be done and the dwindling surplus of skilled labor, that there are human resources here not yet fully appreciated. Negro labor may be capable of rising to greater demands than have yet been made on it. The handicap of color, like the handicap of age, may have been overestimated.

A business expert points out that, for one thing, here is a great reservoir of labor whose loyalty cannot be questioned. Our Negroes are hundred-percent Americans. But also their efficiency is probably much higher, when they are given opportunity to develop it, than has been realized. In mills and foundries and around blast furnaces they are said to stand the heat and strain as well as white men, or better. They are often surprisingly capable of operating precision machinery, because they have good muscle-coordination and sense of rhythm.

As these facts are accepted, there may be many more Negroes taken off the charity rolls and the WPA and given useful jobs helping industry and Uncle Sam, and this is what should happen.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

If at First—

The employment of Negro bricklayers on the Lake City defense project is the new gain which marks the trend of events. This middle section of the United States has been opposed to Negroes working.

MAY 2 1941

Now carpenters have found work, bricklayers are starting, and the agitation by our painters is sustained, giving hope that they too will be admitted to industry. To these efforts by Negroes, defense housing will be added soon, a federal activity that already has written into it the requirement that Negroes in skilled and unskilled crafts shall be employed in proportion.

Altogether the labor outlook is brighter than at any time in years, and as the tempo of defense production steps up, employment for us will get even better. Since work will be our desire in the future the same as it is now, we should treasure for future use the steps we take, the friends we call on, and the laws that help. Speaking generally it is useless to look back. But we should see that our gains are coincident with our struggles to help ourselves. We ourselves by letting ourselves be barred from work contributed to our unemployment. We have been too ready to say that it is natural for white employers to hire white men when there was not work enough for all. That is not true. Employers hire the best men, which black men could be as well as white.

MAY 2 1941

We have depended too much on our needs arousing sympathy. Skill and more skill is the worker's bid for a job. Business has its human side. Maybe employers do prefer whites, but that preference is a weak thing compared to their desire for profits. Let's hold the gains we have made and bore in until we are admitted to industry generally. Our recent experiences have shown us the way. Let's hold what we have gained and keep trying.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

Negroes in Defense

Dear Sirs: No fair-minded man can object to Jonathan Daniels's complaint published in your issue of April 26 that the South is not getting its fair share of defense contracts. But the same complaint applies with even greater force to the utter failure of defense industries to provide jobs for Negroes in anything approaching their proportion of the total population. In one vitally important line of defense production, aircraft manufacturing, the companies absolutely refuse to hire Negroes. As a result of this discrimination, joblessness persists in Negro communities just as before the defense program started, and the country is deprived of the use for defense purposes of an important section of its labor force.

MAY 11 1941

This situation has another terribly serious aspect. As a trade unionist I am fully aware that the life or death of organized labor on the continent of Europe depends on the outcome of the war. As a Negro I know that our struggle for genuine justice and full democratic rights irrespective of race, creed, or color will be set back a generation or more if Hitler, with his vile racial ideas of a master race and slave races, wins the war. But the failure of colored Americans to gain any jobs from the defense program has left them a prey to the propaganda of supporters of totalitarianism of all kinds—Nazism, communism, anti-Semitism.

It should be plain that the defense of democracy must be in the hands of those who truly believe in and live up to democracy. Those who practice or lightheartedly ignore race discrimination are not genuine believers in democracy. The continued presence of such people in high government positions—Mr. Knudsen, for example, who refused to see a delegation of representative Negroes protesting against job discrimination—affords a basis for the propaganda of fifth columnists among Negroes.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH,
Editor, Negro Labor News Service
New York, May 5

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"Sensative Areas of Social Policy"

THERE is a well-grounded doctrine in America, especially noticeable at this time in the ranks of industrial management, labor leaders, army and navy leaders and an influential group of those in governmental control that it is better to let Negroes suffer economic disabilities and their serious consequences than to touch certain "sensitive areas of social policy." The doctrine rules in important phases of government employment, apprenticeships in industry and in defense employment whether it is controlled by private contractors or directly by the government.

It amounts to the setting up of barriers which exclude Negroes from gainful occupations. When W. D. Siemon, Personnel Manager of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company was asked by officials of the National Negro Congress why his company continued to refuse to give employment to skilled Negro workers he gave the following reasons.

"The government discriminates against Negro workers.

"It might disrupt defense production.

"White workers might not want to work with Negro workers.

"Employment of Negroes would go against the traditional policy of industrial firms in Maryland.

"The Martin Company does not wish to pioneer in this field."

The aircraft company, then, does not exclude skilled Negro workers because it does not believe they can qualify from a technical point of view. The company believes that to employ them would be to invade "sensitive areas of social policy."

Where did this doctrine originate? It is inherent in human nature, but it became more conscious and assertive and more certain of application in the American economic system when the first Jim Crow laws were enacted.

The statutes enacted to separate the races on public carriers and in certain public places gave moral sanction to an unwritten law which denies the Negro an opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If a man cannot earn a living by the sweat of his brow he cannot enjoy a satisfactory existence under the American way of life.

Sanction of Doctrine

From whence does the polite and elegant language which defines this doctrine come? The elegant phrase "sensitive areas of social policy" was used by an attorney for the railroads in arguing his side of the Mitchell case before the Supreme Court. The language had been put into the records by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, in rendering an opinion in the recent case of "Railroad Commission of Texas vs The Polk Company, Guy Thompson, etc." An order had been issued by the Texas Commission which forbade pullman porters from running in charge of sleeping cars in that state. In rendering the decision Mr. Justice Frankfurter said:

> The complaint of the pullman porters undoubtedly tendered a substantial constitutional issue. It is more than substantial. It touches a sensitive area of social policy which Federal Courts ought not to enter unless no alternative to its adjudication is open.

It is that deference on the part of lawmakers and the law interpreters to what is defined as "sensitive areas of social policy" that gives self-assurance in the exclusion of Negroes from employment to firms like the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company and many others now engaged in the execution of defense contracts.

MAY 9 1941

It is almost idle now to speak of American democracy. Security is a better word. America needs to be secure. But if that security rests upon national unity and the employment of our total human and natural resources in one great defense effort, less consideration must be given to the doctrine which excludes from the essential parts of the American way of life one-tenth of the population; less deference to a racial dogma which creates a national social policy that goes outside of the home, the school, the church, the theatre, to rule the workshop, to determine who shall learn a trade and work at it, to determine who shall be employed on a construction job, and to close the doors of gainful occupation in all branches of industry to all non-white people.

47h-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Employment of Negroes In Defense Industry Our Best Insurance Against Sabotage

JAN 17 1941

By Call Staff Writer

Now that we are going to send England planes, guns and munitions as fast as we can make them, sabotage in our defense industries is a probability we will have to reckon with.

Fifth-columnists and Nazi agents are going to infest our industrial plants. We had an example of what they can do when they blew up the munitions plant in New Jersey a few months ago.

We are more actively engaged in the war now than we were then. We are in it now in every way except making a formal declaration of war and sending man power abroad. We are already sending everything else—from warm jumpers for children to wear in bomb shelters to sight bombs.

We need not think that Hitler is going to sit idly by doing nothing while we build factories to make war supplies for England to use against Germany. Whoever thinks that the Nazis are going to limit their sabotaging to the ships that carry the munitions across the seas is not giving Hitler full credit for the use of that fiendish mind of his.

Will Strike at Industries

Hitler is not going to wait until we have completed production of war supplies before he strikes! The Nazis, through their agents in this country, will aim their fury upon our defense industries and try to prevent them from completing their orders. They will blow up the factories as they blew up the New Jersey plant and others in the east.

JAN 17 1941

Knowing the danger that lies before us as our defense program gets under way, America should take every precaution to prevent fifth columnists and Nazi agents from getting a foothold in our industries.

What can America do? She can employ in her defense industries the most loyal workers she can find.

And among the most loyal workers as well as fighters that this country has ever known are the black citizens who have never had a traitor among them.

Now, if ever, Negroes should be put to work in key spots in all of our industries. Wherever they are qualified, their services should be employed because with black or brown hands on the job, the employers can concentrate on production without having to devote a thought as to whether they are harboring a Nazi disciple.

It will be hard for employers to distinguish between John Muehler, white, who is a loyal 100 per cent American, and John Muehler, white, an immigrant with leanings toward Berlin. Of Black John Muehler there would be no doubt. Negroes have no foreign ties, no old-country allegiance. All of their interests, their hopes, their ambitions have their foundations laid in America.

This is the only country that we know. While black Americans are not satisfied with the way that our country has treated us, our dissatisfaction over injustices does not lead us to thoughts of going elsewhere.

We have no place else to go. This country is our home, the only one we have ever known. Even if we wanted to go elsewhere, we would not find another place on the face of the globe where there is greater hope for the practice of real Democracy.

America is unjust to the Negro, but not because of the basic laws and principles of this country. In countries like Germany it is with government sanction and direction that the Jews are persecuted. In this country, Negroes are mistreated in violation of our constitution. There lies a basic difference.

No, we are in America to stay and help defend America against Nazism.

We offer our services not only to the armed forces of the country but also to industry—a major part of defense.

America would do well to insure herself against sabotage by employing Negro workers. Employing black workmen is Uncle Sam's best insurance against treason.

The Negro must be given an opportunity to do everything that needs to be done in this country. Now is the time to stop measuring a man by his color and start counting him by the size of job he can do.

In the early stages of defense, Negro skilled workmen are being kept out of jobs—not because they can't qualify, but because their skins are black. That system must not prevail.

Soon two defense plants will be erected in Kansas City—one at Lake City and the other near the Fairfax airport. The airplane plant at Fairfax will create 10,000 jobs. If the plan in operation at the plane factory at Dallas, Texas, is followed here, the graduates of Aircraft schools will be given the preference of employment. This will eliminate Negroes unless something is done to lower the color bars raised at the aviation schools in this area. Unless we get this training, our lack of it will be the excuse of employers in denying us employment.

America must stop making excuses for not treating Negroes as citizens. The time has come when she must capitalize upon the Negro's loyalty for her own protection.

The employment of Negro workers is a sound investment and an insurance policy which will bring dividends.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES GET DEFENSE JOBS AT ARK. CAMP

JAN 12 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 9—Negroes are now employed on various national defense jobs at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, near here. Previous to the energetic work of the Little Rock Urban League, skilled Negro workers were overlooked in favor of an entire crew of white carpenters who were being employed in large numbers by the local contractors.

Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary of the Urban League, got in touch with the St. Louis Urban League and the National Urban League and through pressure were immediately given promises by the St. Louis company and Arkansas State Employment officials to hire Negroes.

Now 50 Negro carpenters, 15 Negro concrete finishers, whose earnings are $1.25 per hour, Negro bricklayers, and a plumber are employed.

JAN 12 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

25 Men to Earn $1,306 A Week At Fort Riley

JAN 17 1941

Skilled Workmen to Be Paid at Rate of $9.50 a Day; Remove Last Obstacle In Fight for Jobs

WE DID NOT PROTEST IN VAIN!

The thousands who went to the Municipal auditorium December 8 did not protest in vain. The many conferences held and letters written since also served their purpose. Some effort of the many touched the vital key which opened up defense work to Negroes. Twenty-five men employed, something like $237.50 a day not before in Negroes' hands is the result so far, with much more hoped for.

The lesson is there plain to see—it is possible to make a way if one is not already open. With this precedent set, Negroes can look forward to getting their share of all defense work—if they do what they can to get it.

JAN 17 1941

Ten Negro union carpenters left Kansas City Tuesday morning, January 14, to begin work at noon on the cantonments at Fort Riley, Kas.

Fifteen others were to report to work on Wednesday morning, January 15, to make a total of 25 skilled workmen on the job.

The employment of Negro carpenters at long last comes as the result of a fight begun in Kansas City many weeks ago. First one barrier and then another arose along the way to delay the progress of the group working to secure defense jobs for Negroes. Each obstacle was met in turn and each was overcome.

The carpenters are earning $9.50 a day and work five and a half days a week. Each of the 25 men will earn $52.25 a week. Together the men will earn $237.50 a day, or $1,306.25 a week.

The first handicap the carpenters had to overcome was the labor union bar. The carpenters union had always barred Negro workmen and the work at Fort Riley was being given only to union carpenters.

A series of conferences with officials of the Carpenters union resulted in the formation last Sunday, January 5, of a Negro local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

That bar hurdled, the carpenters went to Fort Riley, expecting to be put to work, but the contractor in charge of personnel refused to employ them despite their union qualifications.

The National Defense committee and the Carpenters union officials then appealed to Washington for assistance. The defense committee wrote to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, the Negro assistant to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the labor supply division of the National Defense Commission.

Early in the stages of national defense, the National Defense Commission adopted a labor policy which said that no worker should be denied work in defense industry because of race, color or sex.

Washington intended to keep this policy. JAN 17 1941

As a direct result of the work of the Kansas City Defense Committee, Joseph D. Keenan, assistant to Sidney Hillman, wrote Edgar Rogers, personnel director at Fort Riley, on January 8, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Rogers:

"A number of complaints have been referred to me by Dr. Robert C. Weaver who represents the Urban League on the National Defense Commission regarding conditions of the Negroes at Fort Riley.

"This office has contacted the Business Agent of the carpenters in Kansas City, and we have been notified that a local union has been set up for Negroes and that they have been denied employment by the contractors.

JAN 17 1941

"As you know, it is the purpose of the National Defense Commission to employ everyone who is qualified on this construction work, regardless of race, color or creed. We realize that this question has been a serious matte rin many sections of the country, but we are endeavoring to work out some kind of satisfactory arrangement for the purpose of employing Negroes as tradesmen on these jobs.

"I would suggest that you get in touch with the business agent of the carpenters in Kansas City to determine whether or not some satisfactory plan can be effected so that these men can be employed.

"Would you favor this office with an early reply in this matter?

Sincerely,
Joseph D. Keenan,
Assistant to Mr. Hillman,
National Defense Commission"

It was this letter, written in smooth but meaningful language that brought the order to Kansas City to send 25 carpenters down to Fort Riley at once.

The nucleus of the carpenters union was the Colored Builders Association of Kansas, composed of Negro building tradesmen of many skills.

The local union takes in carpenters from both Kansas Cities. J. L. Whitaker is the president.

Negro painters are being organized now by the Kansas City district council of painters.

Larry S. Braten, international representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and J. O. Mack, carpenters' business agent, organized the carpenters local.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'MAKING DEFENSE WORK FOR ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS' THEME OF MASS MEETING

JAN 24 1941

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) —"Making National Defense Work for All American Citizens" is the theme of the national defense meeting was held Sunday, January 24, at 4 p.m. at First A.M.E. church, Eighth street and Nebraska avenue, of which the Rev. S. H. Lewis is pastor. This program was in line with the plan of the national office of the N.A.A.C.P., designating January 26 as National Defense Day.

The purpose of the committee in arranging this program is that it be not merely a mass meeting at which there will be a lot of talk and nothing else. Getting a definite line on securing definite results for Negro workers on national defense projects is the aim.

The principal speaker was the Right Reverend John A. Gregg, presiding bishop of the fourth district, a vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, national office, also a world traveller, author and educator.

The WPA band furnished a concert beginning at 3:30 p. m.

R. B. Brown was re-elected president of the Kansas City, Kansas, branch of the N.A.A.C.P., at a meeting Sunday at First Christian church, the Rev. W. M. Martin, pastor. Other officers are: S. E. McClendon, vice-president; Mrs. Lizzie Buckner, secretary; Miss May McClelland, assistant; Mrs. V. H. Middlebrooks, treasurer, and the Rev. M. S. Trotter, chaplain.

Members of the executive committee will be appointed by the president.

Mr. Brown is beginning his fourth term as head of the local N.A.A.C.P. The local organization has grown by leaps and bounds under the leadership of Mr. Brown. The membership has increased steadily. This branch, under his leadership and with the co-operation of the Wyandotte County Council of Clubs, pushed the case against Lester McGrady, white, charged with attacking a 15-year-old girl.

McCrady, who took his case to the Kansas supreme court, lost out and began serving last week a 5-to-21-year stretch in the Kansas state penitentiary.

The N.A.A.C.P. also nipped in the bud the movement taken by whites in Parkwood to restrict its use to white people only.

The branch took up the local draft board fight and is active in helping to form a Citizens' Advisory council, composed of representatives from various clubs and organizations.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

THE NEGRO and DEFENSE

THIS COLUMN could be filled with nothing better than the first-hand account of his experiences at Fort Riley by one of the carpenters who recently began work on the cantonments there.

Through the strenuous efforts of the Kansas City National Defense Committee, 25 Negro carpenters began work at Fort Riley last Wednesday, January 15.

One of them, writing home, said:

"We arrived here Wednesday at 6 o'clock and were on the job at 10 a. m. after clearing the Carpenters hall at Ogden, Kas.

"We have not met with obstacles of any kind since being here. Our white fellow workers have been very courteous and pleasant to us. We do not work entirely to ourselves. Whites and blacks, both carpenters and laborers, work side by side.

JAN 24 1941

"We have lost only one man (meaning that only one of the carpenters has been dropped from the job) and that was because he was too fat to do much of the getting about that is required of a carpenter. He weighed 274 pounds and was about 5 feet, 7 inches in height.

"The work is progressing nicely except for the mud. Water is from three to eight inches deep. Saturday morning it was eight degrees above zero but we worked right on.

"Now, this is quite a busy little city and when we are at work it is like a beehive on a very hot day. Saw hammers, trucks, tractors, small mills and plumbers hum a constant tune like a great army on the battlefield.

"We are about three miles from Junction City. We are working on the section called the Republican Flats."

47h-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EMPLOYMENT JUMPS .47 IN DEFENSE BOOM

United Effort By Race Against Job Jim Crow Causes Sharp Upturn

WASHINGTON — Unrelenting campaigning which established a precedent for united militancy among the Negro and which resulted in the issuance of an executive order by President Roosevelt banning discrimination in the employment of workers by government defense contract holders has borne fruit, a report made Monday by Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, indicated.

Placement of Negro workers in private industry by state employment offices throughout the country showed a gain of 47 per cent for the January-May period of 1941 over the same period of 1940.

Though part of the gain would have come about as a part of the general employment upturn, a greater portion is directly attributed to openings created through militant campaigns conducted in almost every community by Race organizations of various types ranging from conservative church congregations to extreme leftist groups.

If the present trend continues, Negro employment will probably reach an all-time high within the next few months.

Reports to the administrator by the Social Security Board indicate that placements of Negroes now appear to be increasing somewhat faster than that of other workers, in contrast with the trend heretofore. From April to May, placements of Negroes increased 15 percent, whereas placements of other persons increased 12 percent.

McNutt said that he was highly gratified by this evidence of increased hiring of qualified Negro workers by employers. "Use of this important group of American workers," he said, "will do much to reduce labor stringencies and will speed the defense program."

Although placements of colored workers increased in all industries except agriculture, forestry, and fishery, the sharp rise over 1940 was due principally to placements in construction and service industries.

Placements of colored workers in construction jobs during the first five months of 1941 more than doubled such placements during the corresponding period of 1940. In the current year, they comprised 22 percent of all placements of colored workers as contrasted with 13 percent one year ago. While jobs filled in service occupations still represented the bulk of placements of colored workers, they nevertheless comprised a smaller share than during the first five months of 1940.

In 16 states, the relative gain in placements during January-May 1941, over the same period last year, was greater for Negro workers than for white workers. These included such important defense states as Connecticut, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

In Connecticut, for example, placements of white workers increased 77 percent, whereas placements of Negro workers almost doubled. In New York, placements of white workers increased 79 percent, placements of Negro workers 111 percent. In Pennsylvania, placements of white workers increased only 46 percent, whereas placements of Negroes more than doubled.

In all, 414,595 placements of Negroes were made from January-May 1941, 20 percent of all placements made by the state employment offices during these five months. In eight states—Georgia, South Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia—and in Haiwaii and the District of Columbia, approximately 50 percent or more of all placements were of Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Trend Toward Jobs For Negroes Still Upwards, Is Report

Weaver Reveals Hopeful Picture

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Continuing the breaking down of jim-crowism in industry, the Office of Production Management adds to the report submitted two weeks ago, listing some additional organizations which have taken on Negroes and at the same time pointing out that the previously listed firms have greatly increased their Negro personnel.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver said the Curtiss Wright company at Beaver, Pa., just about ready to open will employ Negroes in all capacities. Trainees are now being taught in the schools and the same policy will be followed as is in effect in the plants at Buffalo, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

The Union Switch and Signal company of Pittsburgh, has 90 Negroes, employed as moulders helpers, assistants, firemen, truckers and generally. The company plans to "up-grade" these men and hire additional Negroes. There is a definite need here for skilled men for foundry work.

TRAINED IN SHOPS

The Hartscok Machine company in Cleveland, has employed two Negroes as machine shop trainees, and the Taylor Chemical company of the same city has also two Negro machine shop trainees. Both of these are rather small companies.

The Ford Instrument company of Brooklyn, has increased its Negro employes from 7 to 17. They are engaged in skilled and semi-skilled labor.

The Republican Aviation company, Long Island, has a Negro electrician who is also a tool and die maker. Negro trainees are in the Republic school, training for aircraft work.

The Remington Arms company at Bridgeport, Conn., has 40 Negroes as machine operators and semi-skilled workers. They formerly had two Negroes employed as janitors.

250 GIVEN JOBS

At the Seneca Ammunition depot, New York, 250 Negroes, or about 20 percent of the whole staff, are engaged in construction work and many will be hired upon completion of the plant.

The Curtiss Wright plant at Columbus, Ohio, has 120 Negroes as machine tool operators fabricators, sheet metal workers and 20 more are being trained to go into the factory immediately upon completion of their courses.

It is interesting to note that in connection with this the local Urban league mantains a revolving fund, allowing each trainee to borrow $10 for tool purchase. This is returned to the league when the trainee starts work.

The Otis Elevator company at Harrison, N.J., has taken on six Negro crane operators. More are scheduled to begin work this week and the company is calling for all the skilled and sem-skilled workers it can find.

BREWSTER HIRES 22

The Brewster Aeronautic company of Newark has increased its Negro personnel from 6 to 22 of which three are machine operators and five paint sprayers. Ten Negroes are enrolled as sheet metal workers and being trained in the Bloomfield school for immediate employment in the Newark plant.

The Kelco Chemical company of Plainfield, N.J., employs 150 Negroes as process workers and more are being added to the group.

The Crucible Steel company of Harrison, N.J., has 300 Negro workers skilled and unskilled laborers. They have asked the state employment office for as many skilled Negro workers as appear on the lists of that office.

The Western Electric company of Kearney, N.J., has employed six Negroes and is asking for Negro machinists.

The Wright Aeronautical company at Cincinnati, has 23 Negroes out of 300 bench hands and plans to increase the Negro personnel to a total of 1,500.

125 WILL BE HIRED

The Kankakee Power plant at Joliet, Ill., has 17 Negroes and will increase this to 125. One of these is in training as a "laundry operator" (a highly specialized department). Upon completion of

his training, his salary will be $250 per month. Other workers are receiving from 65 to 72 cents per hour.

The Carbide and Carbon Chemical company at Texas City, Texas, is constructing a new plant with less than 200 men on the payroll. Of this number 12 are Negroes, and it is hoped that the same percentage will be maintained after the plant is in operation.

On the other hand, Dr. Weaver deplores the condition in Detroit where some 900 Negro trainees will be affected by the mass layoffs in the automobile industry. The same predicament was expected in Buffalo when the Chevrolet plant closed down, but the Negro trainees were so superior to the average worker they were retained, while the older workers were let out.

Once again, Dr. Weaver pointed out the absolute necessity for Negroes to obtain the training necessary to compete with modern labor and industry and then wait for the opportunity, which according to the head of the OPM is just about to break for Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Colored Carpenters Work At Camp Lee

OCT 13 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —Sixteen Negro carpenters, members of the newly organized A. F of L. "Colored" Union, went to work at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Tuesday. This marks the first time that Negro carpenters have been employed in this area on such work.

Two locals were organized, on in Richmond and one in the Tidewater section around Newpo News, Va.

They are operated the same a the white unions, which refused t admit Negroes previously. Not onl did the unions refuse to admit Ne groes, they refused Negroes pe mits to work on the huge construc tion jobs underway in that sectio

While these Negroes are take on, some 200 white carpenters a being released daily. Governme officials see in this a good mar for future employment of Negro in defense construction work.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Engineer Named Delegate Of FAECT

OCT 4 1941

Employment of Negro technicians and engineers in defense industries and on Government jobs and the abolition of jim crow laws from American life as the only way of defeating Hitlerism and maintaining American democracy—this is a major note to be struck at the 6th National Convention of the Federation of Engineers, Architects, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, opening in October 10 at Hotel Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich.

Resolutions reaching the International office fully endorse President Roosevelt's Executive Order banning all forms of discrimination and urge "that it be implemented by such measures as imprisonment and fine and withdrawal of defense contracts from employers who discriminate against Negroes, refusal of educational facilties to various defense training course unless they are open to Negroes and graduates therefrom are hired without any discrimination."

The New York Industrial Chapter No. 31, whose resolutions we quoted, elected as one of its six delegates Fitzgerald Bramwell, a Negro chemical engineer, who successfully passed some ten civil service examinations to be always rejected when it came to the filling of the position. Despite the small number of Negro engineers in industry, the Federation has a substantial colored membership, and several of them will participate in the Convention.

The FAECT from its very existence has been active in every section of industrial America to break down jim crow barriers.

were present.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

1000 Now in Skilled Jobs, OPM Says

OCT 18 1941

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

As a result of the continued breaking down of discrimination in industry and the increased employment in many plants, the Office of Production Management reported this week that approximately 1000 colored men are now employed in skilled jobs.

Of this number, approximately 242 have been given jobs in the past two weeks.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of colored employment and training, Labor Division of OPM, said the Curtiss Wright Company at Beaver, Pa., just about ready to open, will employ colored men in all capacities.

Trainees are now being taught in the schools and the same policy will be followed as is in effect in the plants at Buffalo, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

Pa. Plant Wants Workers

The Union Switch and Signal Company of Pittsburgh has 90 colored men employed as moulders, helpers, assistants, firemen, truckers and generally. The company plans to "up-grade" these men and hire more. Skilled men for foundry work are wanted.

The Hartsbok Machine Company in Cleveland has employed two machine shop trainees, and the Taylor Chemical Company of the same city has also two colored machine shop trainees. Both are small companies.

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Republic Training Men

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OCT 18 1941

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Wright Hires 120

The Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus, Ohio, has 120 men as machine tool operators, fabricators, sheet metal workers and twenty more are being trained to go into the factory.

The Columbus Urban League maintains a revolving fund, allowing each trainee to borrow $10 for tool purchase. This is returned to the league when the trainee begins work.

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Machinists Sought

The Western Electric Company at Kearney, N.J., has employed six colored men and is seeking colored machinists.

The Wright Aeronautical Company at Cincinnati has twenty-three colored out of 300 bench hands and plans to increase the colored personnel to a total of 1500.

The Kankakee Powder Plant at Joliet, Ill., has seventeen colored employees and will increase this to 125. One of these is in training as a laundry operator (a highly specialized department). Upon completion of his training, his salary will be $250 per month. Other workers are receiving from 65 to 72 cents per hour.

The Carbide and Carbon Chemical Company at Texas City, Texas, is constructing a new plant with less than 200 men on the payroll. Of this number, twelve are colored.

Chevrolet Keeps Trainees

On the other hand, Dr. Weaver deplores the condition in Detroit, where some 900 colored trainees will be affected by the mass layoffs in the automobile industry.

OCT 18 1941

The same predicament was expected in Buffalo when the Chevrolet plant closed down, but the colored trainees were so superior to the average worker they were retained, while the older workers were let out.

Dr. Weaver again pointed out the absolute necessity for colored men to obtain the training necessary to compete in modern labor and industry and then wait for the opportunities, which, according to the head of the OPM, are continually appearing.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

For All Concerned

OCT 21 1941

John L. Lewis has, in our opinion, made other serious mistakes in his public career but he now is making the gravest one of all in holding out against the plea of the President of the United States that the coal strike in the captive mines be ended. Any public confidence that Lewis still commands may very quickly be destroyed, we believe, if he persists in his course.

We should think that responsible leaders in Mr. Lewis' own organization would see how its own best interests are menaced by the attitude he has taken and would be doing their utmost to bring about a prompt and favorable response to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal.

The United Mine Workers' demand for a union shop is said to be the sole issue in the strike. Whatever the merits in this demand, they certainly do not justify the stoppage of important defense work now at this critical moment in the nation's history. Whether or not this rule is to be established in the captive mines immediately obviously is a question that is secondary to whether urgent defense production shall go on without interruption.

As President Roosevelt told the UMW chieftain, "Whatever may be the issues between you and Mr. Taylor or you and Mr. Morgan, the large question of adequate fuel supply is of greater interest and import to the national welfare."

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It is inconceivable that a serious interruption of defense production should go on indefinitely as the result of the prosecution of this issue at this time, without bringing on a growing reaction against organized labor. This newspaper earnestly and profoundly hopes that no such calamity will come. It could only bring increasing internal trouble and weakness for all the country, and not the interest of all the country, and not the interest of the strikers try when unity and strength are our declaration of Benjamin F. Fairless, It stands obviously to reason, we least in the interest of the strikers urgent need. that continuance of this strike themselves. It is prompt and favor- Mr. Lewis has contended that the present strike in the coal mines of United States Steel president, that the think, that ably will curtail defense produc- strike could go on for an indefinite corporation subsidiaries "makes neces- inevitably able response to the president's ap- time without impairing defense pro- sary substantial reductions in our steel tion. peal, which points to the nation's over- One course is clearly imperative in shadowing need and voices, we believe,

OCT 21 1941

his training, his salary will be $250 per month. Other workers are receiving from 65 to 72 cents per hour.

The Carbide and Carbon Chemical company at Texas City, Texas, is constructing a new plant with less than 200 men on the payroll. Of this number 12 are Negroes, and it is hoped that the same percentage will be maintained after the plant is in operation.

On the other hand, Dr. Weaver deplores the condition in Detroit where some 900 Negro trainees will be affected by the mass layoffs in the automobile industry. The same predicament was expected in Buffalo when the Chevrolet plant closed down, but the Negro trainees were so superior to the average worker they were retained, while the older workers were let out.

Once again, Dr. Weaver pointed out the absolute necessity for Negroes to obtain the training necessary to compete with modern labor and industry and then wait for the opportunity, which according to the head of the OPM is just about to break for Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Colored Carpenters Work At Camp Lee

OCT 3 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —Sixteen Negro carpenters, members of the newly organized A. F of L. "Colored" Union, went to work at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Tuesday. This marks the first time that Negro carpenters have been employed in this area on such work.

Two locals were organized, on in Richmond and one in the Tidewater section around Newpo News, Va.

They are operated the same a the white unions, which refused t admit Negroes previously. Not onl did the unions refuse to admit Ne groes, they refused Negroes pe mits to work on the huge construc tion jobs underway in that sectio

While these Negroes are take on, some 200 white carpenters a being released daily. Governme officials see in this a good mar for future employment of Negro in defense construction work.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Engineer Named Delegate Of FAECT

OCT 4 1941

Employment of Negro technicians and engineers in defense industries and on Government jobs and the abolition of jim crow laws from American life as the only way of defeating Hitlerism and maintaining American democracy—this is a major note to be struck at the 6th National Convention of the Federation of Engineers, Architects, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, opening in October 10 at Hotel Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich.

Resolutions reaching the International office fully endorse President Roosevelt's Executive Order banning all forms of discrimination and urge "that it be implemented by such measures as imprisonment and fine and withdrawal of defense contracts from employers who discriminate against Negroes, refusal of educational facilties to various defense taining course unless they are open to Negroes and graduates therefrom are hired without any discrimination."

The New York Industrial Chapter No. 31, whose resolutions we quoted, elected as one of its six delegates Fitzgerald Bramwell, a Negro chemical engineer, who successfully passed some ten civil service examinations to be always rejected when it came to the filling of the position. Despite the small number of Negro engineers in industry, the Federation has a substantial colored membership, and several of them will participate in the Convention.

The FAECT from its very existence has been active in every section of industrial America to break down jim crow barriers.

were present.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

1000 Now in Skilled Jobs, OPM Says

OCT 18 1941

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

As a result of the continued breaking down of discrimination in industry and the increased employment in many plants, the Office of Production Management reported this week that approximately 1000 colored men are now employed in skilled jobs.

Of this number, approximately 242 have been given jobs in the past two weeks.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of colored employment and training, Labor Division of OPM, said the Curtiss Wright Company at Beaver, Pa., just about ready to open, will employ colored men in all capacities.

Trainees are now being taught in the schools and the same policy will be followed as is in effect in the plants at Buffalo, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

Pa. Plant Wants Workers

The Union Switch and Signal Company of Pittsburgh has 90 colored men employed as moulders, helpers, assistants, firemen, truckers and generally. The company plans to "up-grade" these men and hire more. Skilled men for foundry work are wanted.

The Hartsook Machine Company in Cleveland has employed two machine shop trainees, and the Taylor Chemical Company of the same city has also two colored machine shop trainees. Both are small companies.

The Ford Instrument Company of Brooklyn has increased its colored skilled and semi-skilled employees from seven to seventeen.

Republic Training Men

The Republic Aviation Company, Long Island, has a colored electrician who is also a tool and die maker. Colored trainees are in the Republic school, training in aircraft work.

OCT 18 1941

The Remington Arms Company at Bridgeport, Conn., has forty colored men as machine operators and semi-skilled workers. They formerly had two.

At the Seneca Ammunition Depot, New York, 250 men, or about 20 per cent of the whole staff, are engaged in construction work and many will be hired upon completion of the plant.

Wright Hires 120

The Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus, Ohio, has 120 men as machine tool operators, fabricators, sheet metal workers and twenty more are being trained to go into the factory.

The Columbus Urban League maintains a revolving fund, allowing each trainee to borrow $10 for tool purchase. This is returned to the league when the trainee begins work.

The Otis Elevator Company at Harrison, N.J., has taken on six colored crane operators. More are scheduled to begin work this week and the company is calling for all the skilled and semi-skilled workers it can find.

Brewster Adds 16

The Brewster Aeronautic Company of Newark has increased its colored personnel from six to twenty-two of which three are machine operators and five paint sprayers. Ten are enrolled as sheet metal workers and being trained in the Bloomfield school for immediate employment in the Newark plant.

The Kelco Chemical Company of Plainfield, N.J., employs 150 men as process workers and more are being added to the group.

The Crucible Steel Company of Harrison, N.J., has 300 colored skilled and unskilled workers.

It has asked the State employment office for as many skilled colored workers as appear on the lists of that office.

Machinists Sought

The Western Electric Company at Kearney, N.J., has employed six colored men and is seeking colored machinists.

The Wright Aeronautical Company at Cincinnati has twenty-three colored out of 300 bench hands and plans to increase the colored personnel to a total of 1500.

The Kankakee Powder Plant at Joliet, Ill., has seventeen colored employees and will increase this to 125. One of these is in training as a laundry operator (a highly specialized department). Upon completion of his training, his salary will be $250 per month. Other workers are receiving from 65 to 72 cents per hour.

The Carbide and Carbon Chemical Company at Texas City, Texas, is constructing a new plant with less than 200 men on the payroll. Of this number, twelve are colored.

Chevrolet Keeps Trainees

On the other hand, Dr. Weaver deplores the condition in Detroit, where some 900 colored trainees will be affected by the mass layoffs in the automobile industry.

OCT 18 1941

The same predicament was expected in Buffalo when the Chevrolet plant closed down, but the colored trainees were so superior to the average worker they were retained, while the older workers were let out.

Dr. Weaver again pointed out the absolute necessity for colored men to obtain the training necessary to compete in modern labor and industry and then wait for the opportunities, which, according to the head of the OPM, are continually appearing.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

For All Concerned

John L. Lewis has, in our opinion, made other serious mistakes in his public career but he now is making the gravest one of all in holding out against the plea of the President of the United States that the coal strike in the captive mines be ended. Any public confidence that Lewis still commands may very quickly be destroyed, we believe, if he persists in his course.

We should think that responsible leaders in Mr. Lewis' own organization would see how its own best interests are menaced by the attitude he has taken and would be doing their utmost to bring about a prompt and favorable response to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal.

The United Mine Workers' demand for a union shop is said to be the sole issue in the strike. Whatever the merits in this demand, they certainly do not justify the stoppage of important defense work now at this critical moment in the nation's history. Whether or not this rule is to be established in the captive mines immediately obviously is a question that is secondary to whether urgent defense production shall go on without interruption.

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Public opinion overwhelmingly supports the appeal of President Roosevelt. It seems apparent that sentiment in Congress is developing in the direction of some kind of action that, if it comes, surely will not be in the interest of organized labor. Yesterday The Associated Press reported: "In Congress many tempers were growing short. In the restive atmosphere talk already was heard of quick legislative action to remedy the situation unless the work stoppage was ended hastily."

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OCT 2 9 1941

Mr. Lewis has contended that the present strike in the coal mines of

47h-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn

'DEMOCRACY' GLORIFIED LAST SUNDAY

MAY 9 1941

But Did You Hear Who Did The Talking And Check Their Faith Against Their Works? Some Fraud, Wasn't It?

Nashville's colored citizens, and likewise a host of liberal-minded white citizens of the Athens of the South, were able to observe with pardonable derision the pharisaical pretenses of government and big industrialists that they are interested in "preserving democracy everywhere in the world" as Nashville put on a big show last Sunday when the Vultee Airplane factory was opened here.

It happens that this war industry, which virtually is subsidized by the Federal Government with a juicy contract for manufacturing airplanes and bombers, not only does not employ any Negroes in its work but has a management which has boldly stated that it does not intend to employ any Negroes except in some sort of porter work, if and when they can get around to that item.

Thousands of people were gathered here last Sunday at the "dedication" of the plant which was "dedicated" to the manufacture of instruments of death and the output of the factory virtually to be given away yto Great Britain.

There was a Britisher here for the ceremonies and he sounded off eloquently about the war aims of Great Britain, and how that nation was fighting for democracy. Britain is an imperialist nation, holding what amounts to Fascist control over millions of people in all parts of the world, most of them black people, many of whom work for only a few cents a day in factories and mines.

The chief orator of the occasion was Wendell L. Willkie, once a Socialist, next a Democrat, then a Republican, and now a Democrat, again. Mr. Willkie stirred his audience with a frantic plea for the United States to hurry, hurry, hurry manufacturing planes and bombers and send them to Britain. He left the impression that these bombers would de dropped on the head of Hitler, however he knew that the bombers will be used to kill men, women and children of his own Germany, the nation from which his ancestors came many years ago to give their children a chance to live in a better land. Mr. Willkie's idealogy is that of the other big industralists of the Eastern seaboard, who see in this war a big chance to make big money, if it can be continued by flim-flamming the plain people into believing it is a war for democracy, Christianity and other such noble purposes.

Present also at the dedication was the Hon. J. Percy Priest. No man ever went to Congress from this district whose election was more largely the result of getting a preponderance of the votes of colored citizens than did Mr. Priest. Not a word was said by Mr. Priest in favor of demonstrating that really and truly we were building here a unit of the "arsenal of democracy" and are proving that we really believe in democracy by giving employment to the black workers of this town and district at the factory being "dedicated."

MAY 9 1941

Supt. W. A. Bass of the Nashville public schools may or may not have been in the great throng at the dedication. At any rate he is a fine, living example of the "democracy" black boys are being called upon to defend. Mr. Bass, unfortunately, has been given charge of $170,000 with which to conduct a school to train workers for defense industries. Not one cent of that money has been employed to train any Negro workers, and still worse is the fact that Mr. Bass, reportedly, has given Government authorities in Washington to understand that he does not intend to use any of the money to train Negro workers.

MAY 9 1941

A colored representative of the Government was here a few weeks ago and reported that he got very gruff treatment from Mr. Bass for trying to get the superintendent to make provision for training colored boys so they could be prepared for defense jobs.

And so they talked about "democracy" in shrill sentences here last Sunday. They believe in their "democracy"—these orators and their crony Mr. W. A. Bass But it is not the kind of democracy which America was founded to usher in and preserve. It is a "democracy" just like that which Great Britain has always maintained. "Democracy" that is built on a caste system, on race prejudice, for the glory of specially privileged classes and for the exploitation of those who are weak and unable to defend themselves. "Democracy" like the one Hitler runs.

O Democracy, the crimes that are committed in thy name!

New York Times
New York, N. Y

JOBS FOR NEGROES IN DEFENSE SPREAD

MAY 11 1941

Hillman Reveals Responses From Industry in His Drive for Widened Opportunity

TRAINING IN SKILL OFFERED

Curtiss-Wright, Sun Shipyards and R. C. A. Plant Report on Employment Policies

MAY 11 1941

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 10—Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, reported progress today in his drive to persuade defense contractors to employ Negroes to relieve skilled labor shortages.

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation, whic makes military aircraft, notified Mr. Hillman that it would employ Negro skilled workers and that "several Negro trainees have been enrolled in the Curtiss-Wright training school and are now receiving instructions which will lead to employment in skilled positions in the Buffalo plant."

The notification was in response to a general letter sent by Mr. Hillman to defense contractors asking them to train and employ Negroes.

Other responses to Mr. Hillman's letter include one from John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa.

MAY 11 1941

Reports Ratio of 10 Per Cent

"At the present time, 10 per cent of our employes are colored men," Mr. Pew wrote. "They are employed in the following departments: Forge and blacksmith shops, foundry, pipe fitting department, bolting and reaming, riveting, store room, yard maintenance, bending shop, garage and janitor service."

G. K. Throckmorton, president of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., wrote:

"We were mindful of the matter (Negro employment) before the receipt of your letter, and under our policy we had already engaged a substantial number of Negro workers in various lines of endeavor from factory workers to salesmen."

From Montgomery, Ala., A. C. Gresson, president of the Greeson Manufacturing Corporation, wrote:

"At the present time we are using local labor entirely and our crew is about equally divided between white and Negroes. We have several positions held by skilled Negro workers and they are given every opportunity to occupy any job they are capable of handling."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, cited a recent report from the Michigan State Employment Service to show that expanded activity on the part of the Bureau of Employment Security Agencies was facilitating the integration of Negroes into defense production.

Michigan Placements

The report declared that "2,360 Negro placements were made during the first quarter of this year as compared with 940 for the corresponding period last year."

"Placements of Negroes during this first quarter constitute 7.5 per cent of total placements while during that period last year they constituted only 4 per cent of all placements," it added.

"Every week placements are being

made of Negroes in occupations in which we have never before been able to place them. Screw-machine operators, lathe operators, electricians, gear hobbers (machine shop), welders and skilled foundry workers such as bench, floor and hand molders as well as coremakers of all kinds. MAY 1 1 1941

"In two instances, increased hiring of Negroes has been reported. In Muskegon, a foundry and machine company is now placing colored men on some skilled jobs, although formerly they have been used only as unskilled labor. Similarly, under the stimulus of increased orders, two establishments in the Port Huron area are now hiring both colored and Mexican foundry workers."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Negro-Baiters Still Get the Contracts

MAY 5 - 1941

• When Sidney Hillman wrote a mild letter to "defense" employers noting job discrimination against Negro workers, this newspaper warned that it was a hypocritical gesture.

MAY 5 - 1941

Now Hillman proves the charge himself.

A prominent delegation of Negro leaders, among them John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, recently called at Hillman's offices in Washington to inform him of the persistent refusal of the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant in Baltimore to employ Negro workers, and to urge concrete action.

At first refusing to see them altogether, Hillman finally received the delegation, only to treat them with insulting contempt and to attack them as not speaking for the Negro people (although the entire Negro population is profoundly stirred against discrimination by the "defense" program). When Hillman had finished his lecture, he refused to hear the delegation. MAY 5 - 1941

Hillman's original letter to the "defense" manufacturers, as empty and deliberately ineffectual as it was, was written only because of protests from the Negro people, labor and progressive white citizens. Previously, he admitted receiving 3,000 such protest letters.

But as can be seen from his treatment of the delegation, the letter was only a stall to prevent any real action against the Hitlerism enforced by the "defense" employers. **Fat contracts from the government are still going to the big corporations which deny jobs to Negroes in the name of "democracy."**

The Negro people and their progressive supporters can rely solely upon their own organized strength to secure jobs and to break down the fascist practices of the President's war program.

Where this has been done, as in New York against the bus companies and in California at the Vultee plant, victories have been won. Hillman's job is to sell out the rights of the Negro people to his war masters, as he has attempted to do in the case of organized labor. That is the role of Social-Demcoracy.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Baltimore Negro Job Parley Mobilizes Widespread Fight on Glenn Martin; to Picket Hillman Offices

MAY 7 - 1941

MAY 7 - 1941

MAY 7 - 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The conference held under the sponsorship of the National Negro Congress here last week to force "7,000 Negro jobs in the Glenn Martin Aircraft factory" in this city, has stimulated a widespread organizational drive against the Jim-Crow policy of this giant "defense" corporation.

Six hundred and sixteen delegates representing 236 organizations, including 124 CIO unions, five AFL unions, two independent unions, 79 Elk organizations, 28 youth groups, and many peace, fraternal, and church groups, from all sections of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey, adopted a militant program for cracking the anti-Negro citadel in Baltimore wide open.

The resolutions passed unanimously at the conference linked the struggle for Negro jobs in defense industries with the whole character of the imperialist war and called for Negro-white unity in defense of peace, civil rights and trade union progress. MAY 7 - 1941

The conference acted to send a delegation to present to the President, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of War Knox and the OPM, a demand that Glenn Martin immediately hire 7,000 Negroes. The plant now employs 18,000 workers and is engaged on government contracts approximating $350,000,000.

MILITANT PROGRAM

The conference adopted a move to mobilize a strenuous protest campaign against Sidney Hillman's reneging of his pledge that he would move to open up defense jobs for Negroes. Hillman, an associate of OPM, not only has thus far failed to carry out his promise, but has failed even to give any promise of improvement when a delegation of Negro leaders called on his office last week. The conference called for picket lines in front of his Washington office to register their protest.

MAY 7 - 1941

Despite red-baiting attacks on the conference and the National Negro Congress by the Afro-American, Negro newspaper published here, the unity of the delegates and the militancy of the conference forced the newspaper to publish a weak apology after the conference to the effect that perhaps their references to the Congress "was not true."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had been for weeks making an empty threat to picket the defense industries not only did not do any picketing here but were conspicuous by their absence from this conference. The news release from the national office of that organization dated April 25th clearly shows why. Under the heading of "Labor Shortage May Benefit Race" they say "the increasing seriousness of the European situation and the absorption of more and more men in the army make it possible that the industrialist may be forced to seek Negro labor in the near future." MAY 7 - 1941

The able leadership of John P. Davis, national secretary of the NNC, clearly contrasts the weak policy of Walter White of the NAACP. White prefers to make backdoor negotiations with the industrialists and wait because they "may" hire Negro labor. He spends his time in the national Capitol at the jim-crow $8 per day Hays Adams house trying to buttonhole Congressmen for his bill to investigate discrimination in the defense industries and getting the good old runaround by his Congressional friends. MAY 7 - 1941

The demands and discussion of the delegates countered the empty demagogic boasts of a "march of ten thousand Negroes on Washington" by the Social Democrat Randolph, while doing his best to sabotage the demands of the Negro and white workers for unity and jobs in local communities.

The activities following this conference will more clearly expose to the Negro and white masses the role of Robert (Uncle Tom) Weaver, the Negro assistant to Sidney Hillman. This will especially be true as the mass support from both Washington and Baltimore will grow in the picketing of Sidney Hillman's office in Washington and the sending of increasing numbers of Negro job seekers to the Glenn L. Martin plant.

47h-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

J.H. Kindelberger May Be Called To Testify Before U. S. Senators

Committee May Subpoena President of Aviation Company Which Says It Will Not Hire Negroes

MAR 28 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A senate sub-committee will begin its investigation of discrimination in National Defense on April 1 and J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation Company, may be one of the witnesses summoned to testify.

Mr. Kindelberger, from his office in Inglewood, Cal., announced last week that under no circumstances will Negroes be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics in the bomber plant being erected by the government for his company to operate in Kansas City, Kas.

For such a brazen display of prejudice, Mr. Kindelberger may be subpoenaed if he refuses to appear before the committee voluntarily.

The N. A. A. C. P., which is sponsoring Senate Resolution 75 which provides for an exhaustive investigation of discrimination in defense, has suggested to the committee that Kindelberger be called.

MAR 28 1941

"We are suggesting," said Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., "that Mr. Kindelberger be invited, or if he does not accept the invitation, that he be subpoenaed to appear before the committee to explain his aping of Hitler in telling taxpayers and citizens that they cannot be employed because of race and color."

"We are convinced," continued Mr. White, "that if the American people only knew what is going on in the national defense program and fully understood how vicious is the discrimination the Negro is encountering, there would be country-wide indignation against those who are holding up defense because of their anti-Negro prejudices.

MAR 28 1941

"The arrogance of such persons as J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation Inc., in stating 'that under no circumstances will Negroes be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics' in the North American Aviation company's plants is insufferable. When Negroes pay income, defense, or other taxes, they are paying Mr. Kindelberger's salary and building up profits for North American Aviation company's stockholders. Negro Americans and decent white Americans have got to let Mr. Kindelberger and his kind know that they cannot get away with such brazen tactics."

The hearings will be held before a sub-committee of the senate committee on education and labor.

Chairman of the sub-committee is Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming. The other members of the sub-committee of five are Senators Claude Pepper of Florida, James M. Mead of New York, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. It will be remembered that Senator Schwartz introduced the amendment to the National Defense Act to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed or color

According to present plans, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, will be the first witness to testify. Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the senate committee on Education and Labor, named the sub-committee Friday.

MAR 28 1941

The senate sponsors of the resolution—Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York, W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, Arthur Capper of Kansas, and Prentiss Brown of Michigan—will urge speedy adoption of the resolution and will emphasize the nature and extent of the discrimination the Negro is encountering which makes such senate action necessary.

It is hoped that the sub-committee will make a speedy report after the factual material has established the need of an exhaustive senate probe of discrimination. Senator Thomas has pledged speedy action by the full senate committee on Education and Labor as soon as the sub-committee has acted.

MAR 28 1941

This will bring S. R. 75 to the floor of the senate very shortly for a vote, provided it is not held up by the Senate Audit and Control committee of which Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina is chairman. Under the senate rules, all measures which provide for expenditure from the senate contingent fund must be passed on by the Audit and Control committee.

Mr. White, N.A.A.C.P secretary, who has been here most of the week working on the above steps, again urged that authentic information regarding discrimination, particularly in industrial plants filling contracts from the federal government for the defense program, be sent to the national office of the N.A A.C.P. 69 Fifth avenue, New York.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

HOT POT SHOTS

By Milton H. Bledsoe

Editor's Note: This column represents the author's opinions and is not to be construed as reflecting the editorial policy of The Call.

MAR 28 1941

THE entire Negro group in the middle West was startled into action on Monday, March 17, when a news story in a daily paper announced the statement of policy of the North American Aviation, Inc., by J. H. Kindelberger, president, that regardless of training Negroes would not be employed as mechanics and aircraft workers in the $10,000,000 government owned bomber assembly plant that it will operate in Fairfax in Kansas City, Kansas.

Kindelberger is no quartermaster in the army, no general or high government official. He is just a private citizen with an unusual amount of gall and, we might add, a degree of frankness that brings a fight out into the open instead of letting it linger in subterfuge and indefiniteness which we might at least thank the gentleman for.

And despite the cries of un-Americanism that went up both from Negroes and liberal-minded whites because of the statement of policy Kindelberger's announcement is only a "rule of thumb" action that permeates almost every phase of American life today, especially where employment with decent pay and chances for advancement is concerned.

Howl Against Kindelgerger

Certainly there's a howl to be made when a president of a private concern using government funds in a government building flatly says American citizens, if they be black, will be barred from skilled work.

But are not G-Men paid from government funds and we certainly have no great deal of representation in this arm of the country's machine of law enforcement.

And out of the entire system of the federal judiciary we have one lone judge and he's stuck way down behind the sun in good old Virgin Islands despite the fact that there are certainly eminent Negro lawyers who could hold down federal judgeships in these United States without causing a revolution.

When even the Supreme court can have on its roster a justice with the limited legal training of Justice Hugo Black (despite the fact that he has shown at least more than a passing amount of fair play toward minority of fair play haven of jurisprudence could be greatly enhanced by a justice of the legal ability of a Charles Houston or William Hastie.

MAR 28 1941

No Negro at Any Price

This no-Negro-at-any-price attitude is evident all the way down the line. It has been more implied than stated and probably the sting has not been as great but the policy is just about the same.

We would be shocked into insensibility if our own Franklin D. Roosevelt was to state that regardless of training no Negro would ever be named to the United States Supreme court bench and yet to date, we question if the name of any Negro mentioned for this post has even gotten past the front door of the White House.

Negro diplomatic posts in government service are rare and few between. We haven't as yet heard of any career men being trained for foreign service save for a few who happen to be sent to such outposts of civilization as some of the southern islands of Liberia.

Proscription of Negroes in the United States navy is not only condoned but publicly announced and supported by the U. S. government. Unless one is interested in peeling potatoes or being a personal flunky for his white fellow-men the U. S. Navy will have none of its black citizens around.

In the entire United States armed forces at present there are only two Negro commissioned officers, both being tied up in the family of Benjamin Davis Sr., withal however, a man whose attitude through his statement reflected: "Yes, I'll take black men's money, use it as I D——n please, bar them from working and what vote out of office those who can they do about it."

For after all, those few minutes in an election booth mean the difference between the ballot and what-not. Through the ballot all U. S. citizens, regardless of race, creed or color can be made to account for their stewardship even to the black voter. One way to dispose of the men of Kindelberger's ilk in public life is to make possible the participation of this type of man in public affairs.

Negroes which to "cut state- can cre- steam ss meet- en made national e an not ject the n what- er the

Must Change Votes Into Power

Certainly the hands of those in high places should be particularly but behind this aviation a policy that government

a long time condemn porting a white man he is good to me" and not supplanted by this man because votes can be changed formidable power. porting a half-dozen regiments of Negro militia in the entire United States military ability. There aren't a half-dozen Negroes who have distinguished combination of

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

J.H. Kindelberger May Be Called To Testify Before U. S. Senators

Committee May Subpoena President of Aviation Company Which Says It Will Not Hire Negroes

MAR 28 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A senate sub-committee will begin its investigation of discrimination in National Defense on April 1 and J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation Company, may be one of the witnesses summoned to testify.

Mr. Kindelberger, from his office in Inglewood, Cal., announced last week that under no circumstances will Negroes be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics in the bomber plant being erected by the government for his company to operate in Kansas City, Kas.

For such a brazen display of prejudice, Mr. Kindelberger may be subpoenaed if he refuses to appear before the committee voluntarily.

The N. A. A. C. P., which is sponsoring Senate Resolution 75 which provides for an exhaustive investigation of discrimination in defense, has suggested to the committee that Kindelberger be called.

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"We are suggesting," said Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., "that Mr. Kindelberger be invited, or if he does not accept the invitation, that he be subpoenaed to appear before the committee to explain his aping of Hitler in telling taxpayers and citizens that they cannot be employed because of race and color."

"We are convinced," continued Mr. White, "that if the American people only knew what is going on in the national defense program and fully understood how vicious is the discrimination the Negro is encountering, there would be country-wide indignation against those who are holding up defense because of their anti-Negro prejudices.

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"The arrogance of such persons as J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation Inc., in stating 'that under no circumstances will Negroes be employed as aircraft workers or mechanics' in the North American Aviation company's plants is insufferable. When Negroes pay income, defense, or other taxes, they are paying Mr. Kindelberger's salary and building up profits for North American Aviation company's stockholders. Negro Americans and decent white Americans have got to let Mr. Kindelberger and his kind know that they cannot get away with such brazen tactics."

The hearings will be held before a sub-committee of the senate committee on education and labor.

Chairman of the sub-committee is Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming. The other members of the sub-committee of five are Senators Claude Pepper of Florida, James M. Mead of New York, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. It will be remembered that Senator Schwartz introduced the amendment to the National Defense Act to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed or color

According to present plans, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, will be the first witness to testify. Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the senate committee on Education and Labor, named the sub-committee Friday.

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The senate sponsors of the resolution—Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York, W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, Arthur Capper of Kansas, and Prentiss Brown of Michigan—will urge speedy adoption of the resolution and will emphasize the nature and extent of the discrimination the Negro is encountering which makes such senate action necessary.

It is hoped that the sub-committee will make a speedy report after the factual material has established the need of an exhaustive senate probe of discrimination. Senator Thomas has pledged speedy action by the full senate committee on Education and Labor as soon as the sub-committee has acted.

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This will bring S. R. 75 to the floor of the senate very shortly for a vote, provided it is not held up by the Senate Audit and Control committee of which Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina is chairman. Under the senate rules, all measures which provide for expenditure from the senate contingent fund must be passed on by the Audit and Control committee.

Mr. White, N.A.A.C.P secretary, who has been here most of the week working on the above steps, again urged that authentic information regarding discrimination, particularly in industrial plants filling contracts from the federal government for the defense program, be sent to the national office of the N.A A.C.P. 69 Fifth avenue, New York.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

HOT POT SHOTS

By Milton H. Bledsoe

Editor's Note: This column represents the author's opinions and is not to be construed as reflecting the editorial policy of The Call.

MAR 28 1941

THE entire Negro group in the middle West was startled into action on Monday, March 17, when a news story in a daily paper announced the statement of policy of the North American Aviation, Inc., by J. H. Kindelberger, president, that regardless of training Negroes would not be employed as mechanics and aircraft workers in the $10,000,000 government owned bomber assembly plant that it will operate in Fairfax in Kansas City, Kansas.

Kindelberger is no quartermaster in the army, no general or high government official. He is just a private citizen with an unusual amount of gall and, we might add, a degree of frankness that brings a fight out into the open instead of letting it linger in subterfuge and indefiniteness which we might at least thank the gentleman for.

And despite the cries of un-Americanism that went up both from Negroes and liberal-minded whites because of the statement of policy Kindelberger's announcement is only a "rule of thumb" action that permeates almost every phase of American life today, especially where employment with decent pay and chances for advancement is concerned.

Howl Against Kindelgerger

Certainly there's a howl to be made when a president of a private concern using government funds in a government building flatly says American citizens, if they be black, will be barred from skilled work.

But are not G-Men paid from government funds and we certainly have no great deal of representation in this arm of the country's machine of law enforcement.

And out of the entire system of the federal judiciary we have one lone judge and he's stuck way down behind the sun in good old Virgin Islands despite the fact that there are certainly eminent Negro lawyers who could hold down federal judgeships in these United States without causing a revolution.

When even the Supreme court can have on its roster a justice with the limited legal training of Justice Hugo Black (despite the fact that he has shown at least more than a passing amount of fair play toward minority of fair play haven of jurisprudence could be greatly enhanced by a justice of the legal ability of a Charles Houston or William Hastie.

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No Negro at Any Price

This no-Negro-at-any-price attitude is evident all the way down the line. It has been more implied than stated and probably the sting has not been as great but the policy is just about the same.

We would be shocked into insensibility if our own Franklin D. Roosevelt was to state that regardless of training no Negro would ever be named to the United States Supreme court bench and yet to date, we question if the name of any Negro mentioned for this post has even gotten past the front door of the White House.

Negro diplomatic posts in government service are rare and few between. We haven't as yet heard of any career men being trained for foreign service save for a few who happen to be sent to such outposts of civilization as some of the southern islands of Liberia.

Proscription of Negroes in the United States navy is not only condoned but publicly announced and supported by the U. S. government. Unless one is interested in peeling potatoes or being a personal flunky for his white fellow-men the U. S. Navy will have none of its black citizens around.

In the entire United States armed forces at present there are only two Negro commissioned officers, both being tied up in the family of Benjamin Davis Sr., withal however, a

man whose attitude through his statement reflected: "Yes, for their stewardship even to use it as I D——n please, bar the black voter. One way to berger's ilk in public life is to them from working and what vote out of office those who re than cre- can they do about it." make possible the participa- orical steam For after all, those few min- tion of this type of man in mass meet- utes in an election booth mean ve been made more than all the time spent fter national in abusing a man when he's d to be an not even around to hear it. project the Through the ballot all U. S. can what- officers from the President on member the down can be made to account

Negroes Must Change Votes Into Power

a long time condemn Negroes for a few minor jobs continue to "cut ats." I'll take black men's money, berger state- dispose of the men of Kindel- re than cre- can Negroes as a whole have Negroes will continue orical steam fundamentally how each other's throats." mass meet- votes can be changed into If the Kindelberger ve been made more than all the time spent fter national in abusing a man when he's d to be an not even around to hear it. project the Through the ballot all U. S. can what- officers from the President on member the down can be made to account

MAR 28 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Kindelberger Must Not Have His Way, Say Kansas Citians

MAR 28 1941

Kindelberger must not have his way!

This is what Kansas Citians have been saying by telegram, letter, resolution and word of mouth ever since J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation company, announced Monday that Negro mechanics and aircraft workers will not be used in his bomber plant at Fairfax field. MAR 28 1941

Telegrams by the hundreds were sent to President Roosevelt at the White House in Washington by individuals and organizations stirred to action by Kindelberger's statement published in The Kansas City Star Monday afternoon.

"Regardless of their training as aircraft workers, we will not employ Negroes in the North American plant," said Kindelberger and the words fell like a bombshell in the Negro community where for weeks leaders have been working with the board of education to train Nergoes for the North American jobs. MAR 28 1941

The Call's reporters picked up comments from every corner of the city this week. Some of them are printed below. The comments were so numerous that because of lack of space we cannot print them all this week. Those not appearing today will be in the next issue:

N.A.A.C.P. BRANCH

Carl R. Johnson, president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch, made this statement: MAR 28 1941

"The local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. vigorously condemns the announced policy of the North American Aviation as stated by J. H. Kindelberger, its president, in an afternoon edition of The Kansas City Star for Monday, March 17.

"We urge every well-meaning citizen to communicate his objection directly to the President of the United States and to senators and congressmen as well as to the office of production management at once.

"We doubt that there has ever been a more brazen announcement of policy during a similar period when unity is the cry of all forward thinking people.

"In the light of some suggestions locally made there is good reason to believe that this announced policy as well as the publicity given have local inspiration. If it is a challenge it should not go unheeded.

"If this announcement is a symbol of a United Democratic American maybe we should ask ourselves should the Negro love America?

"The local branch was so moved by the news announcement that it had clippings in New York and Washington Tuesday morning for the information of President Roosevelt and our national office."

DR. S. S. HILL, dentist: "We don't want to feel that we Negroes lost our best friends when Harriette Beecher Stowe died and John Brown was hung, but Mr. Kindelberger, from his statement, would have us believe that."

E. R. McFARLAND, barber: "Even if this has been the policy of the company, in this emergency, they should do away with the policy. These statements seem to be un-American for a man in his position."

DR. J. HUSTON LEWIS, dentist: "Just a little more "encouragement" from Hitler and Kindelberger and all his kind will change their minds."

MAURICE HOWARD, letter carrier: "Such a statement could be expected from a man so similar to Mr. Hitler and his subordinates."

DARWIN JONES, musician: "Regardless of what goes on in other cities, in Kansas City, where training is available, Negroes should be given a chance in industry. After Mr. Kindelberger's statement, I wonder: "Is every man created equal?'" MAR 28 1941

REV. D. A. HOLMES, minister: "It was the most outrageous and un-American act, in the light of the present emergency in this community. It should arouse united action by Negroes. Negroes should not be called up to defend the flag of this country under these circumstances."

G. L. BLANKINSHIP, drug clerk: "I can't think of anything that would adequately describe my aversion for such an un-democratic statement."

DR. P. C. TURNER, hospital superintendent: "In the presence of impending dangers and as we fight against so-called sabotage, it is quite unfair to eliminate Negroes from higher scientific jobs when they are prepared."

GUY DAVIS, hospital personnel and business manager: "It was a most undemocratic statement from the president of a company sponsored by taxpayers' money. It was a "black eye" against the individuals who voted for bonds which enabled them to build the plant.

EMMETT WALLS, police sergeant: "I'm sure Mr. Kindelberger was not thinking in terms of true Americanism in time of world strife."

BURDETTE HOCKADAY, sanitary inspector: "It is my firm conviction that Mr. Kindelberger must have been misunderstood. A company of the magnitude of North American Aviation, Inc., surely could not hope to serve America and American ideals with prejudice seemingly as a fundamental principle."

JAMES D. POUNCEY, attorney: "We pay the same taxes, the same price for food, clothing and shelter and suffer the same punishment for crime that the white man does. In times of national stress we must make the same sacrifices of home and family. Therefore, the Negro should be allowed the same training and should work in all national defense work on the same basis as the white man works—according to his ability."

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EVERETT O'NEAL, tire salesman: "I think it's a——shame."

C. H. CALLOWAY, lawyer: 'It is hard to imagine that any true American would make such a bold statement as made by James H. Kindelberger, president and genreal manager of the North American Aviation company would have the audacity to make the statement attributed in the daily press to James H. Kindelberger, president of the North American Aviation company. We are all striving for unity and working towards one common goal, i. e., to preserve democracy for all people. We must have employment to sustain the inner man which will give us strength for the fight. We want a man's chance to work and aid in the defense of our country. Why not purge the list of aliens and those of subversive tendencies and permit the Negroes who are 100 per cent Americans to have the chance of showing their loyalty in preparing, fighting, and dying if need be for America and for democracy."

HAROLD F. RIDING, W P A worker: "It is much too important for me to pass over the article in the daily press in which J. H. Kindelberger is quoted as saying that Negroes will not be employed as mechanics in the North American Aviation plant in Kansas City, Kansas. And the United States is supposed to be a democracy. The Negroes are being drafted into the army to defend this great democracy. What a laugh, but also what tears Kindelberger's statement brings—tears of anger and disappointment. We Negroes are refused an equal chance of earning a living in this country, but we are expected to die in defense of it—and for what?" MAR 28 1941

ROY J. BARKER, groceryman and president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce: "Wake up, Negroes! Wake up and fight for your rights! I think Mr. Kindelberger's statement ridiculous. Negroes are not naturalized citizens, but real American citizens and the most patriotic of them all. If we are not good enough to work on the defense program, why should we be compelled to shed blood if necessary?"

J. OLIVER MORRISON, high school teacher: "Such a policy is un-American and undemocratic and should be challenged by every right-thinking citizen." Mr. Morrison has sent a telegram of protest to President Roosevelt.

THOMAS A. WEBSTER, executive secretary of the Urban league: "The policy of the North American Aviation company merely aggravates the vicious circle in which Negroes find themselves in an attempt to aid in the preparation for national defense. They cannot get training, we are told, because they have no assurance of work.

portunity to serve their country in every capacity in which they are qualified.

"R. J. JORDAN,
"Chairman, Civic Committee."

ROY DORSEY: "I think it is un-American knowing that the first American soldier who died for this country was a Negro and they tell us that we cannot work gardless of color or other extraneous circumstances."

ed to the program of defense re- They cannot get work because employers say they are not trained. I believe Negro workers with the necessary skills should be given training to the extent of their ability even though they are not being used in certain capacities in industry at present. We do not know what the picture is going to be six months from now. If stoppage of work because of strikes, sabotage and other reasons is not corrected the whole defense program will be delayed seriously. Our full work capacity should be gear-

DR. CHARLES R. HUMBERT, physician: "I wonder how many Italians and Germans are employed in Mr. Kindelberger's plants. If Kindelberger is a true American patriot, I wish he would state why he refuses to hire the most patriotic citizens in the country—Negroes—while he has no objection to possible fifth columnists. I have information that he has many foreigners working his plants. Taxpayers, both black and white, are paying for the land for the bomber plant testing field and Negroes should share in the jobs."

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The Tau Gamma Rho fraternity sent the following telegram to the President of the United States:

"Be advised discrimination of Negroes by the North American Aviation Corporation, Inc., gives ample cause for protest." Edwin Frazier is president.

SYLVESTER ALLEN, 2444 Wabash: "Every Negro should feel it a duty to make a protest."

MRS. LETTIE JORDAN, Democratic committeewoman from the Fourth ward: "This is the worse thing that could have happened."

MRS. ZENOBIA H. WILSON, president of the Kansas City Association of Colored Women's clubs: "Since they are using taxpayers' money, we should be given a jo in any capacity for which we c qualify."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Protests Protect Negro Contract

APR 4 1941

Birmingham, Ala.—Prompt protest to the office of Sidney Hillman, OPM co-director, in Washington, secured the signing of a contract between the Ingalls iron works in this city and local 529 American Federation of Labor, after the management has balked at signing the contract because it guaranteed the same wages and security for Negro labor workers and whites. APR 4 1941

The dificulty was reported to the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. by Dr. E. W. Taggart, prominent dentist here and member of the national N. A. A. C. P. board of directors. The national office wired Mr. Hillman, and two representatives were sent to Birmingham. The union stood pat and the company finally signed.

In the judgment of the local negotiators, the "most far-reaching gains" for Negro labor were made in the approved contract, and its terms are expected to affect Negro workers elsewhere.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

500 JOBS FOR NEGROES IF OPM ACTS ON PLAN

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., July 31—The National Urban League, in a communication addressed to Sidney Hillman this week, placed its support behind the request of the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company of Cleveland for a special allotment of scrap aluminum with which the company intends to train 500 Negro workers for skilled production work in the aluminum industry.

National Bronze has employed a large number of Negro workers for the past 20 years, but in conference with officials of the Urban League of Cleveland, the company has worked out plans for training this large additional number, provided 700,000 pounds of scrap aluminum can be obtained for training purposes.

It is estimated that the company must wait from four to six months before equipment will be delivered for use in the production of castings for tanks, gun turrets, airplanes, etc. National Bronze plans to use that waiting period for training Negroes for the kind of precision castings required in the defense orders held by the company.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

8,000 Copies Distributed To Employers

Workers Found Trained In Skilled Jobs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Approximately 8,000 employers of industrial labor throughout the country, a large number of whom hold national defense contracts, have been supplied with copies of "I Can Run Your Machines," a pictorial pamphlet published by the National Urban League, which states the case for the Negro workers to employers who have never made use of their services.

Already favorable results have developed from the use of this pamphlet which has been distributed directly from the national office of the League to employers holding national defense contracts, and from the forty-five local affiliates among employers in both defense and non-defense industrial fields.

The pamphlet is a 16-page publication of convenient size, profusely illustrated and with concise narrative in bold type. It sets forth the situation of the unemployed Negro worker who is refused job opportunity because of various misconceptions held by a large number of American employers. The cover page shows a skilled Negro machinist engaged in a delicate operation. Other pictures present Negroes at work in a variety of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled jobs.

TYPES OF JOBS

These jobs include such occupations as fire battalion chief, foundry worker, power-machine operator, multilith and drill press operators carpenters, brick mason, sandhog, grocery clerk and stenographer.

The narrative states emphatically that Negroes are trained and available for all types of skilled work, that they have worked successfully on jobs with their white fellows, that they are included in the memberships of nearly 200 major unions throughout the country, and that they have in the past made tremendous contribution to the great industries of America.

EMPLOYERS CHALLENGED

The pamphlet ends with a pointed statement referring to this nation as the "arsenal of democracy" and challenging American employers to help this country muster the man power it so obviously

The League, in announcing successful use of this pamphlet points out that the President's executive order to end discrimination in defense industry is only one of many steps that must be taken to protect industrial opportunity for Negroes. There are many non-defense employers not reached by the provisions of this order, and even in defense industry there remains a need for persistent education for employers who are inclined to balk at what they consider an "impractical administrative step."

The League considers the present defense emergency as an opportunity to make democracy effective by raising the occupational status of Negroes and insuring for them the American citizen's inalienable right to work.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Negro Women in Defense Jobs As Skilled Workers

IOWA WOMEN SEEK DEFENSE TRAINING

In response to many inquiries regarding necessary training for women as skilled workers in the national defense program, a Bystander reporter interviewed this Alma Teuchert, one of the women secretaries at the Iowa State Employment Service, who revealed that "nothing definite" had been released as yet regarding these training programs for women.

Many of the women seeking training comment that they want to be prepared to get jobs in the new plant when the rush starts and if they do not get the training early enough they will be "left out in the cold."

NEGRO WOMEN IN DEFENSE JOBS AS SKILLED WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—Negro women are playing an increasingly important part as skilled workers in the national defense program, Thelma McKelvey, Special Assistant in the Labor Supply Branch of the Office of Production Management, told the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., Tuesday evening, July 29.

Addressing the biennial convention of the Association in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Miss McKelvey also urged the assembled delegates to work through their State and local federations to increase the enrollment of Negro workers in defense training courses.

"In several communities in which the courses were open to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color," she said, "it has been found that Negro youth has failed to take advantage of these opportunities. As a result of this, many of these prospective defense workers were unable to enter local plants when OPM had altered discriminatory employment practices in these communities."

Women in Defense

Touching on the role of Negro women in defense, Miss McKelvey declared: "our program of total utilization of our human resources includes plans to increase the participation of Negro women as well as men, for they are a vital part of our labor supply."

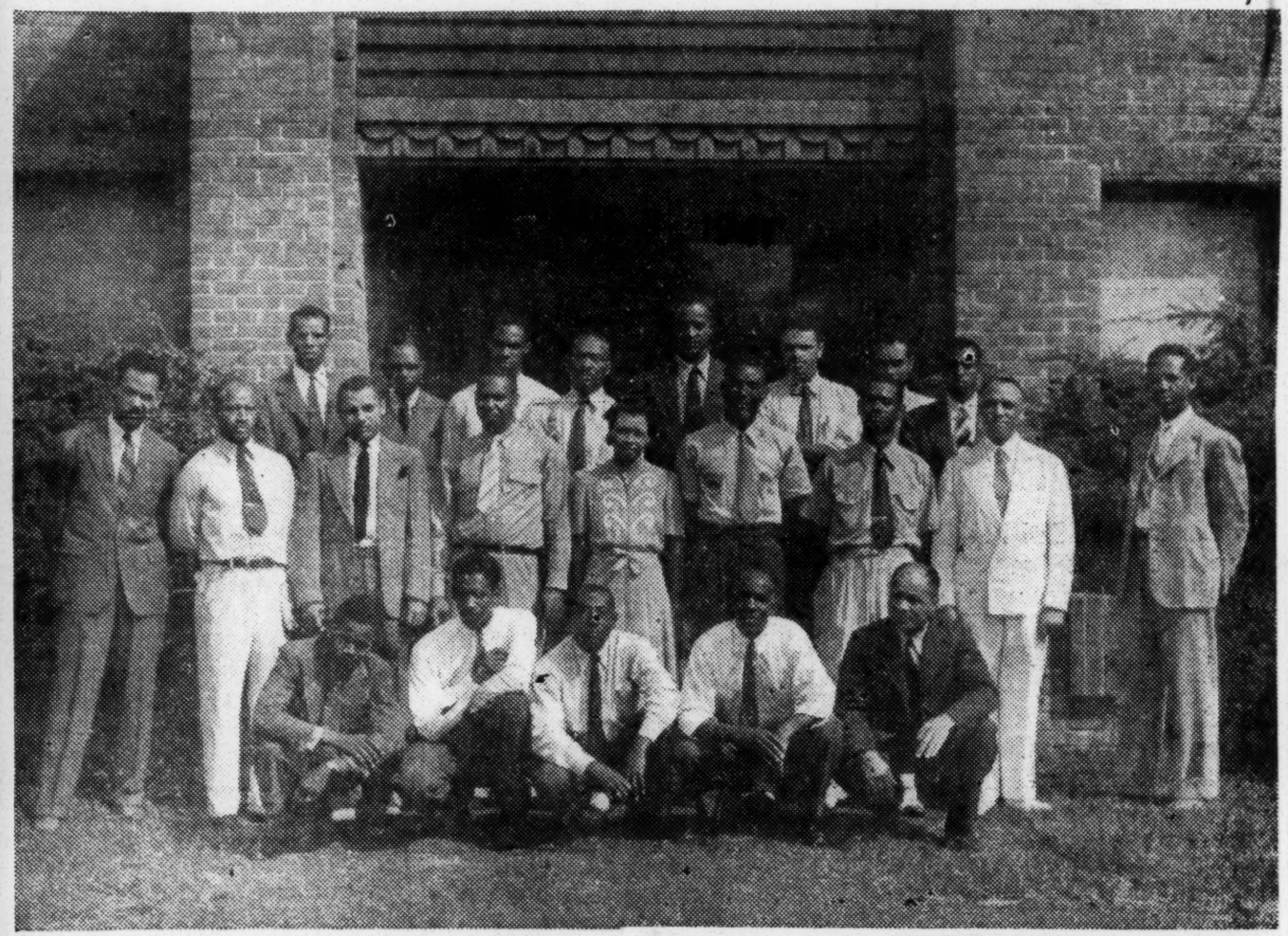
Some progress has already been made in this direction through the work of the Negro Employment and Training Branch or OPM, the speaker pointed out.

"Through the activities of Dr. Weaver's office and other branches of the Labor Division of OPM, hundreds of Negro women have been employed during the last year as power machine operators in the garment industries of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., and in other urban centers.

"As of June 1, 1941, more than 400 colored women were employed as gas-mask assemblers in the Edgewood Arsenal at Baltimore, Md. One of the largest parachute maunfacturers in the country has placed Negro women on parachute assembly work in Manchester, Conn., as a result of OPM activity. And the State Employment Service offices in various communities have placed colored women in defense industries in such unusual occupations as sheet metal workers, press operators, jewelers, sign painters and electrical goods assemblers. A recent report of the Bureau of Employment Security shows that more than 117 placements of this nature in recent months, have been made.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Trades Teachers Work Out Problems



Above are some of the enrollees of the first annual workshop in industrial education ever held in a Negro college. Twenty teachers from high schools and colleges throughout the nation attended a six weeks session at Hampton Institute and studied the problems affecting industrial education today.

In the front row, l to r, are E. St. Pierre Greaves, Cambridge, Md.; James T. Johnson Fayetteville, N. C.; Edward Jones, Tallahassee, Florida; Joseph W. Saunders, Talladega, Alabama; Frederick C. Scott of Hampton.

Second row, l to r, are Cecil T. Lewis of Hampton; Henry Louis Thurman, Lawrenceville, Va.; Daniel B. Delaney, Salisbury, N. C.; Waders J. Tyger, of Hampton; Miss Nanni Orr, secretary of the Workshop; Earl J. Willie, Concord, N. C.; Aldrich H. Jackson of Hampton;; and Dr. B. Alfred Turner, of Hampton.

In the rear row are Robert Easley, Roanoke, Va.; Benson L. Ditton, of Hampton; William J. Short, Manassas, Va.; Scott E. Johnson, Huntsville, Texas; John C. Levingston, Raleigh, N. C.; M. Wayne Taylor of Hampton; William H. Moses, Jr., acting chairman of the Department of Building Construction at Hampton Institute; Roy L. Parham, Gary Indiana.

AUG 3 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Jobs Drive Launched Over Radio Network

Local Negro Congress Out To Save U.S. From Embarrassment

An appeal for real equality of opportunity for the Negroes of America in national defense work and private industry was made in a coast-to-coast broadcast over Station WCAU on Tuesday night by outstanding speakers under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Council of the National Negro Congress.

Appearing on the program, which was under the direction of Miss Goldie Irvin, chairman of the council, were Dr. Nathan F. Mossell, pioneer physician and founder of the Douglass Hospital, 1530 Lombard street, who serves the council as chairman of the Jobs Campaign Committee; Russell Watson, national representative of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO; and Mrs. Catherine McCabe, who as secretary of the Jobs Campaign Committee, outlined the program of the National Negro Congress in this connection.

WANTS TO FREE COUNTRY

Dr. Mossell, in his address, stated that he had accepted the chairmanship of the Jobs Committee because he "wanted to help free his country of its greatest curse—prejudice and oppression of its largest racial minority group."

We take it, he continued, as a duty and a [illegible] during the National Emergency to do all we can to correct these deplorable evils that are destined to embarrass our Government when its representatives shall set at the peace table and shall begin talking to the totalitarian governments about their treatment of the weaker nations. Many much smaller than our Negro population.

Speaking for the C.I.O. Watson declared that the excuse used by most large industries for not employing Negroes because "the unions might object" is almost as untrue as the one they used to say that "a white man will not work beside a Negro." They simply haven't tried either, and don't know whether they will work out or not without a fair trial.

TELLS OF UNION GROWTH

According to Mr. Watson, "the growth of unionism among Negro workers has taken place since the development of the C.I.O. For the first time in the history of our country the C.I.O. has established absolute equality within its organization, regardless of race, color, creed or religion."

In the firm belief that American Negroes are "of a mind to work" and that our curse is not "indolence" or "lack of ability" but rather the un-Christian like policy of excluding us from the job-life of America, the National Negro Congress has determined to secure employment for the 15 million Negroes who will pay 10 percent of taxes needed to raise money for national defense, but are still denied jobs created by the work needed for this program.

In order to accomplish this, Mrs. McCabe, in her talk, stated that the Congress has pledged itself "to promote trade unionism among Negroes; to work for the organization of Negroes into these unions on a fair basis of equality with all other trade union members; to investigate all companies having defense contracts; and to place before the Committee on Fair Labor Practices under the OPM, all evidences of discrimination."

——A Colored Judge——

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Train For Jobs

THERE is a tremendous effort on the part of the Federal government to prepare people to work in the defense industries. Arrangements have been made to train people in public schools, in NYA training centers and in the defense industries for jobs. In many cities, including Chicago, classes continue twenty-four hours a day.

This is an age of training. More people are being trained today than in any other period of our history. They are being trained for the most part to do something with their hands as well as their minds. Millions of men are being trained in the technique of military strategy. Millions are being trained to supply fighters with the necessary food and clothing and recreation needed in their endeavors.

NOV 2 1941

Colored Americans must fall in line with this new world training program or suffer the fate of being ignored in a good many aspects of the defense training program.

Many courses are being offered to prepare people to work in the defense industries but comparatively few colored persons are taking the courses. There are many reasons why they are not taking the courses. One reason is that they do not know about the details of the courses and how they may register for them. Another is their indifference toward them is due to racial discrimination in the defense industries. Other reasons range from a lack of interest to the traditional excuse of being "too busy."

There should be more publicity given to the general public as to the details of the courses and when and where persons interested in taking them may register.

As to racial discrimination it may be said that if Negroes are not qualified to fill the jobs certainly none will be hired. There are a good many industries hiring Negroes who, therefore, have not hired them. A case in point is the Western Electric, located at Cicero, which hired some 30,000 people. Until August it had never hired Negroes. Now it has Negroes working in skilled and unskilled positions throughout its plant.

The Urban League and the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are cooperating on a program to integrate more Negroes into the defense program by encouraging workers to take courses that will qualify them for defense jobs. Such a program is certainly needed and if followed through will be responsible for the placements of many colored people in defense jobs for the reason that these organizations have the facilities to register effective protests in the event the barrier of discrimination is presented in the job program.

47h-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"Negroes Must Organize," Frank Crosswaith Says In Discussing War Industries Problem

MAR 1 51941

MAR 1 51941

By FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

During the last war large numbers of Negro workers came North and were hired by the various industries as manufacturing plants expanded to meet the needs of war production. These colored workers gained a foothold in a number of industries and localities where they had heretofore not been employed. In practically every instance they did satisfactory work and in those industries such as coal mining and the manufacture of clothing where the unions have always been progressive and active, they joined freely with their white fellow workers in the efforts made by the unions to maintain and improve conditions for the workingclass as a whole.

With the coming of the depression Negro workers suffered more in proportion than did the whites, although they both suffered severely. The traditional prejudice of many employers and some workers held full sway as millions found themselves out of work and pressing for any sort of a job. Negro workers were the first to be discharged. Sometimes this was the result of prejudice, but often it was the result of operation of seniority rights which caused those who had found jobs in the industry most recently to be laid off first when the working force had to be reduced.

With the improved conditions under the Roosevelt's administration, jobs for white and colored workers increased in number, although not sufficent to bring full employment. But again Negro workers found themselves called back to work more slowly than their fellow workers with white skins. In consequence, all throughout the land the proportion of Negroes on relief is far higher than it should be, due to deny us a fair opportunity to work. MAR 1 51941

Once again the dogs of war are unleashed in the world. The devastation which they cause will be kept from our shores, as long as the British hold back the flood of aggression by Hitler with his vile racial ideas, and by Mussolini, who conquered Ethiopia, but who now feels the heavy hand of justice as his stolen Empire is being wrested from him by the British lion and the aroused Ethiopians. Our job is to produce the essentials of war and thus enable those who are fighting against distatorship to win the day for democracy. Again, therefore, opportunity for wider employment in war industry opens up for the Negro. But this time it seems that the prejudice of employers added to the bar which has been set up by a number of short-sighted unions, is blocking our way. MAR 1 51941

Organized Negro workers must be active and determined to demand their fair share of jobs in different industries and their share of opportunity for training for such jobs. Since the industries are operating under government contracts in most cases and since much of the training is being carried out through government agencies such as the WPA and the National Youth Administration, we should use the pressure of our political power wherever we have the right to vote to demand our rights, and we can also use the power we have gained through our organized industrial strength. The efforts of such organizations as the NAACP and the Urban League to see that widespread practice of discrimination in the defense industries is ended deserve all the support which we can give to them. The efforts of the many thousands of Negro Trade Unionists to end discrimination from within the labor movement likewise deserves our sympathetic understanding and support. Luckily, within the labor movement progressive white trade unionists give support to our demands. Sidney Hillman representing labor in the Office of Production Management has promised to use his influence to end discrimination in employment by industries getting government contracts. The American Labor Party conference in New York held this past week (Monday, February 24) with delegates present from many unions in New York, both A. F. of L. and C. I. O., likewise passed unanimously a resolution calling upon the President to demand the ending of discrimination in jobs in defense industries.

We must ceaselessly demand our rights in industry and employment as well as our civil and political rights. But there is little sense or profit in complaining unless we organize to make effective our complaint against discrimination and secure our righteous demands for justice. No race or group on earth ever was "given rights". They gained strength by organizing until they were able to take their rights. Negroes must learn the power of organized thinking and organized acting in our struggle to win our full citizenship rights in American life.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

JOB TRAINING IS THEME FOR NEGRO MEETING

MAR 26 1941

A massmeeting sponsored jointly by the industrial committees of the Chicago Urban league and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Bethesda Baptist church, 5301 Michigan avenue. Principal speaker will be Paul A. Mertz, district representative of Training with Industry, Office of Production Management.

"Better Training for Jobs" is the topic for discussion, and Mr. Mertz is expected to acquaint south siders with the opportunities now available. The other speakers will advise the audience how to improve themselves culturally as well as along skilled or technical lines. OCT 26 1941

A special feature of the program will be speeches by Calvin Hall, 528 East 37th street, president of the Wendell Phillips senior class, and Frank Crossley, 4552 Champlain avenue, president of the Du Sable senior class. Seats will be reserved for members of the two senior classes and their parents.

The Rev. DeWitt Turpeau of the Indiana Avenue Methodist Episcopal church is chairman of the committee which planned the massmeeting.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Jobs For Defense

MAR 23 1941

THE National Urban League is sponsoring its ninth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign. The program is intended to aid youth in obtaining jobs and in that connection will concentrate its attention on the job opportunity offered by the national defense program. It's theme, "Let us work to defend America", characterizes the nature of a program dedicated to the task of advancing the cause of our democracy in these perilous times and in aiding colored youth in breaking through the color bar that is raised to prevent Negroes from working in the defense industries. If the Vocational Opportunity Campaign does no more than to make it possible for a few of our youth to become integrated in the jobs offered by defense industries it will have done a successful job.

The Opportunity Campaign comes on the heels of the receipt of the largest income tax returns ever filed by American citizens. Millions of small income workers who heretofore knew nothing about filing their returns had to share with Uncle Sam a portion of their salaries for the year of 1940. Included in that group were a large number of Negro workers whose incomes were more than eight hundred dollars. In addition to the four per cent demanded by Uncle Sam he also asked that ten per cent of that be added to your tax this year to help in the preparedness program. A large number of Negroes paid the defense taxes. The government, however, will not know from the returns who the colored tax payers are who paid their income. That is as it should be. There is no color line in the payment of the tax. By the same reason there should be no color line in the defense industries that have millions of dollars worth of defense orders which will be partly paid for by the taxes which Negroes have paid. If Negroes are paying their proportional share of the income tax as well as other taxes in accordance to their income it is only fair to share in whatever benefits that may be derived from the defense program in the form of jobs. MAR 23 1941

The Urban League's Campaign should be the most important one in its history. It is coming at a time when it is most needed and when considerable good can be achieved.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Wanted: Skilled Workers

MAR 22 1941

THE Office of Production Management, the Federal Security Administrator and the chairman of the Social Security Board have issued an urgent call for skilled men of all crafts to register with their state employment offices and thus make known their availability for defense construction of all kinds.

It is pointed out that there is an acute shortage of skilled mechanics in the defense industries, and that this shortage is seriously impeding preparations for national defense.

There is irony in this urgent plea for a patriotic response of skilled men to come to the defense of their country, when it is known that every day in every industry skilled men are being refused employment because their skins are brown or black.

The little detail of adjusting labor policies and race relations policies to the needs of national defense in the most perilous crisis in the nation's history seems never to have occured to many of those upon whose shoulders the main responsibility rests. MAR 22 1941

Again, it is worth repeating that America in this dark hour of danger needs all of its man-power, and needs it where it can best serve. If men can serve as skilled mechanics in the production of the articles of defense it is grossly unwise and unpatriotic to leave them idle or employed as unskilled laborers.

The supreme challenge to democracy today is the making of adjustments which will make possible the utilization of the full strength of its man-power, despite the diversity of races and creeds which characterizes this man-power.

In his stirring address Saturday night President Roosevelt said that "speed, and speed now" is the nation's vital need. MAR 22 1941

A 10 per cent dilution of democracy with the virus of totalitarianism will make it ineffective and powerless to acquire the speed necessary to make democracy safe in the present crisis.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Negro Skilled Workers And National Defense

MAR 2 0 1941

Information has come from many sources that Negro skilled workers have presented themselves for employment in the defense industries only to be refused because they were Negroes. In the face of this manifestly unfair practice, the government, through its officials, has issued a call for skilled workers, stating that there is a severe shortage of skilled labor, and that production of defense materials is retarded because of this situation.

MAR 2 0 1941

It naturally occurs to us that the government or the industries will have to alter this situation or be convicted of being willing to see defense production fail rather than remove discrimination in the matter of employment of Negroes.

President Roosevelt says that labor strikes, short-sighted management and sabotage will not be allowed to interfere with maximum production in the scheme to make America the "arsenal of democracy." We wonder if that democracy, which we are so much concerned about, can be made to function a little bit further and guarantee that Negroes who are skilled and who are willing to work in the industries shall have that chance.

Unless this stigma can be removed and all restrictions against the employment of Negroes are removed there can be little hope that Negroes will feel elated over the idea of justice being inherent in that democracy for which we are creating an arsenal.

MAR 2 0 1941

There are thousands of Negroes who are already trained in skilled crafts, and many more are willing to be trained if given the opportunity; they have the basic education and are otherwise fitted for the training. It is nothing more than short-sightedness, (and might easily be included in the category of sabotage) for industries, management and the government to sit idly by while these men and women are denied the chance to work purely because they are Negroes.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Wages Vary From 40-60 Cts. an Hour

MAR 2 2 1941

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

RADFORD, Va. — Skilled colored workers are being discriminated against in construction of the $45,000,000 defense powder plant near here, and they will find barriers against them in most classifications when production begins, the AFRO-AMERICAN was informed on Friday.

Employment Manager Veal of the Hercules Powder Company, which will produce smokeless powder at the plant for the United States Army, said on Friday that he was aware of colored men at work only as laborers, semi-skilled workers, cooks, waiters, and barracks attendants.

MAR 2 2 1941

Although Mr. Veal's office is responsible for physical examinations and fingerprinting for all employees on the project, his statement appeared at variance with one obtained by W. C. Rose and Alfred Hunter of the Roanoke NAACP.

The NAACP investigators said that Mr. Veal told them that there were a few colored carpenters, bricklayers and other skilled workers on the job with the total far under fifty.

MAR 2 2 1941

Mr. Veal told the AFRO-AMERICAN that of the 1400 colored men employed among the 22,000 on the job there were about 1000 laborers, with the rest classified as waiters, cooks, trackmen, and other semi-skilled workers.

Pay for the laborers is 40 cents per hour, with time and a half for overtime and Sunday work. Waiters and barracks attendants receive 32 cents per hour. Semi-skilled workers receive from 44 cents to 60 cents per hour.

Investigation by the AFRO-AMERICAN in Radford, which is nine miles away from the plant, in Roanoke, Christiansburg, Wytheville and Bluefield tended to show that one sub-contractor had brought in colored bricklayers from North Carolina, and the Mason and Hanger, New York construction company, had used a few carpenters and one or two plumbers or pipefitters.

Riggers Used

Mason and Hanger also used some colored riggers. The Hercules Powder Company is serving as general contractor for the plant which it will operate for the War Department.

Some workmen at the plant insisted that a number of the drillers and blasting workers used by Hercules were colored, but Mr. Veal said that he knew nothing about them.

In Roanoke and other communities it was reported that the bricklayers' union had admitted a few colored men, but the bars were up generally against skilled workers.

MAR 2 2 1941

Mr. Veal said that his office simply was following the Hercules policy, and regarded that policy as necessary because there could be no provision for segregating workers by race on the job.

Mingle Freely

During the dedication exercises on Friday, colored and white workers from Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States mingled freely, and seemed too friendly in many instances.

MAR 2 2 1941

Workers of both races as well as officials said that there had been no exhibition of racial animosity.

The plant has two mess halls, one seating 200 and the other 600, although most men bring their lunches to the job.

Mess hall employees said that few colored workers had come there for meals, and that the few were served without discrimination except in one case, where a chauffeur ate in the kitchen after being insulted.

Segregation is the rule on the special buses and trains running to the plant except the one from Bluefield, which begins its trip in West Virginia.

MAR 2 2 1941

Persons riding even the commercial buses from Bluefield to Roanoke encounter little segregation, and white passengers are more likely to be seated in the rear than are colored passengers.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

150 Carpenters Hired On Project

MAR 28 1941

Thru work of Arnold Walker, industrial Secty. of the Urban League, and Richard R. Jefferson, 150 colored carpenters are being placed on jobs this week at Fort Leonard Wood army training camp under construction near Newburgh, Mo. The men will be enrolled in the AFL Carpenters' Union on payment of $25 initiation fee. They will be paid $1 an hour and time and a half for overtime, and earn a total of about $62 a week each. In an account of their achievement, Mr. Walker told the following report.

Get Promise.

"On March 18th, by authorization of Mr. John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, and the Industrial Committee of the Urban League, Richard R. Jefferson and I traveled by car 106 miles to Rolla, Mo., and from there to the entrance of the camp 36 miles farther into the Ozarks. After some red-tape, we were able to contact Mr. L. H. Huntley, Project Manager for the contractors at Fort Leonard Wood. Mr. Huntley explained thoroughly the policy of non-discrimination followed by the contractors as well as the hiring of 48 Negro carpenters by the authorization of Major Frank Reed, who is the Construction Quartermaster for the project. The following points were agreed upon:

"1) That more skilled men would be given employment if representatives from the Urban League would arrange housing accommodations.

2) That if this matter could be ironed out, the Missouri Employment Service in St. Louis would be given the preference in the number of jobs to be filled.

3) An order would be placed for carpenters first, and unskilled men at a later date as needed.

Meet Needs.

MAR 28 1941

"Later, talked with Louis Boone, Negro foreman and leader of the first carpenters placed, and Tom McFarland, business agent of the A. F. of L. carpenters union. We decided that accommodations were the problem standing in the way of employment, as the union expressed a willingness to take in all men requisitioned by the camp who are capable regardless of color, and who can meet their obligations as union men.

"Later, at Lebanon, Mo., talked with Mr. Clark Jones, principal of the Negro school; Miss Adelle Langford, teacher, and was told of a Mr. L. H. McFields in Jefferson City, who would be interested in providing accommodations for workers at Camp Leonard Wood. After a long distance call to Mr. McFields, arranging for a conference at midnight, we contacted several citizens of the community, including Rev. Warden, who explained the congested condition in which the 120 men now employed were living, as a result of having been thrust upon a population of 200 Negro families.

"In Jefferson City, made arrangements with Mr. McFields to visit his camp at Osage Beach, Mo. Discussed accommodations and cost. It was finally agreed that Mr. McFields could accommodate from 150 to 200 in his beautiful resort on the lake, if the men brought their own bedding and a cot, plus $25.00 to cover their needs until their first pay day, two weeks from the date they started work.

"Later, called Major Reed, long distance, arranging conference with him and Mr. Huntley. Carried Mr. McFields with us, and there agreed upon the following points:

"1) 150 Negro carpenters to be requisitioned at once.

2) Mr. McFields' accommodations would be the official residence of the Negro workers to be employed.

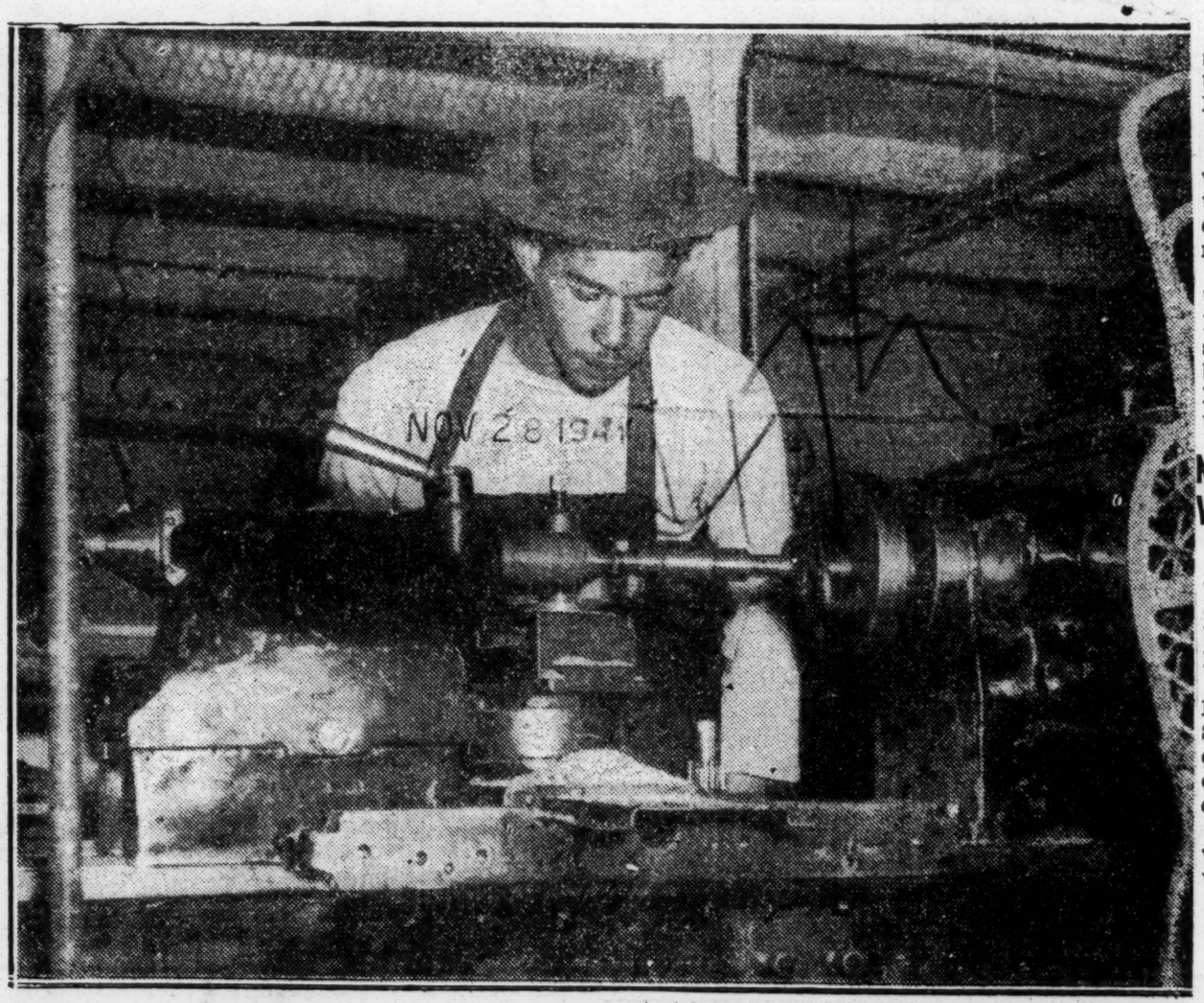
3) That a minimum of $25.00 would be required of each person hired, to defray his expenses for food and lodging, $8.00 per week; $5.00 down on union initiation fee, and the remainder for transportation.

MAR 28 1941

"Later, contacted Paul Ray, manager of the Missouri Employment Service at Rolla, and arranged for St. Louis quota of 55 carpenters out of the 150 requisitioned, leaving 50 for men on the scene, poorly housed and not working, and 45 for St. Joseph, Kansas City and outstate. Was informed 24 hours later that requisition was through, and to start sending men. All orders unfilled for St. Louis men by March 27, 1941, will be filled by outstate Negro men."

47h-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pennsylvania NYA Shows The Way



More and more Negro youth are being employed in defense industries in Pennsylvania. This employment is largely being made possible through the efforts of the National Youth Administration to give Negro youth work experience in a machine and metal work. Pictured here is a Negro youth operating a metal lathe in the recently opened NYA Resident Defense Center at South Park, near Pittsburgh, Pa. According to Isaac C. Sutton, State Youth Administrator, plans are being made to increase the opportunities being afforded Negro youth.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

On the Look-Out . . .

By THOMAS H. WEBSTER

NEGRO WORKERS AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

World War 1 and the years of 1916, 1917 and 1918 offer invaluable lessons, experiences, and maybe answers to some of the perplexing questions which face our government in its attempt to utilize all available workers for defense production.

Back in 1918, the Secretary of Labor, like Sidney Hillman has done under OPM, appointed Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro economics. Haynes had been a teacher of sociology and economics at Fisk university and had served as one of the secretaries of the National Urban League. Field staffs were appointed and trained to work in various parts of the country to handle problems affecting Negro workers in the war labor program.

Besides the problem of introducing large numbers of Negroes into Northern industries besides white workers for the first time, the mass movement of Negroes from the South and the inevitable maladjustment in living conditions confronting the newscomers to the North, was an added problem.

There were serious difficulties and readjustments in southern agricultural regions due to the sudden departure of thousands of tenant and farm laborers as well as the readjustments in industrial operations in the South due to the same cuases.

The records of the last war will show that Negroes responded patriotically to the cry to beat the Kaiser and his widespread submarie warfare. In shipyards under the Emergency Fleet Cooporation, in four ship building district—The Atlantic, the Gulf Coats and the Great Lakes, 24,648 Negroes were employed during the war. 20.7 per cent of them were in skilled occupations as carpenters, caulkers, chippers, blacksmiths, drillers, riveters, reamers and bolters.

Negroes worked in 46 of the 55 separate shipbuilding occupations listed during the war period. Not only did Negroe senter the skilled and semiskilled occupations during the war in large numbers, but they remained in these occupations in larger proportions than in the unskilled occupations.

NEGROES SET RECORD IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Some workers made record performances in war industries. Edward Burwell, a Negro pile-driving captain with a Negro crew of 11 men broke the world's record for driving piles in a Philadelphia shipyard.

A gang of Negro riveters working at Sparrows Point, Maryland, in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation broke the world's record for driving rivets. One of the gang, Charles Knight, drove 4,875 three-quarter inch rivets in a 9-hour day.

Because of the great labor shortage during the war Negro women entered industrial pursuits previously closed to them. Especially in the North, Negro women worked in arsenals and munition plants mixing chemics, loading shells, making gas masks and stitching wings and aeroplanes.

In meat packing, stockyards and tanneries Negro women were engaged in all processes except the actual slaughtering and inspection of meats. They trimmed, sorted and graded different parts of the carcasses; separated and cleaned the viscera, cured and canned the meats; and cleaned, cured and tanned the hides for leather goods. Negro women worked in government departments and in private industrial and commercial plants having contracts to make clothing for the armed forces.

In factories they made bolts, nuts, screws, and metal buckets. In rubber plants they made automobile tires, tubes, rubber boots, hot water bottles, and hospital goods. In transportation they cleaned cars, and acted as switchmen and flagmen. Negro women worked in laundries on power machines, in tobacco factories, in hotels and in clerical jobs in the government service as well as in industrial and commercial plants.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Despite increasing shortages of skilled and semi-skilled workers, many employers are still refusing to hire available Negro workers for production work. This failure to use Negro workers is not only delaying actual production but it is making it necessary for employers to recruit labor from distant points. These are the serious consequences of importing labor—an increase in an already acute housing shortage and increase in labor turnover. Vocational training facilities in some communities where there are shortages of white applicants stand idle because authorities will not train Negroes who are being refused employment.

A report, "NEGRO WORKERS AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM," issued recently by the Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C., warns, "If employers hire Negroes as the defense program develops instead of waiting until a general shortage compels them to use Negro labor, it will do much to facilitate the orderly and efficient mobilization of the labor force, to speed production, and minimize the undesriable and costly effects of discrimination."

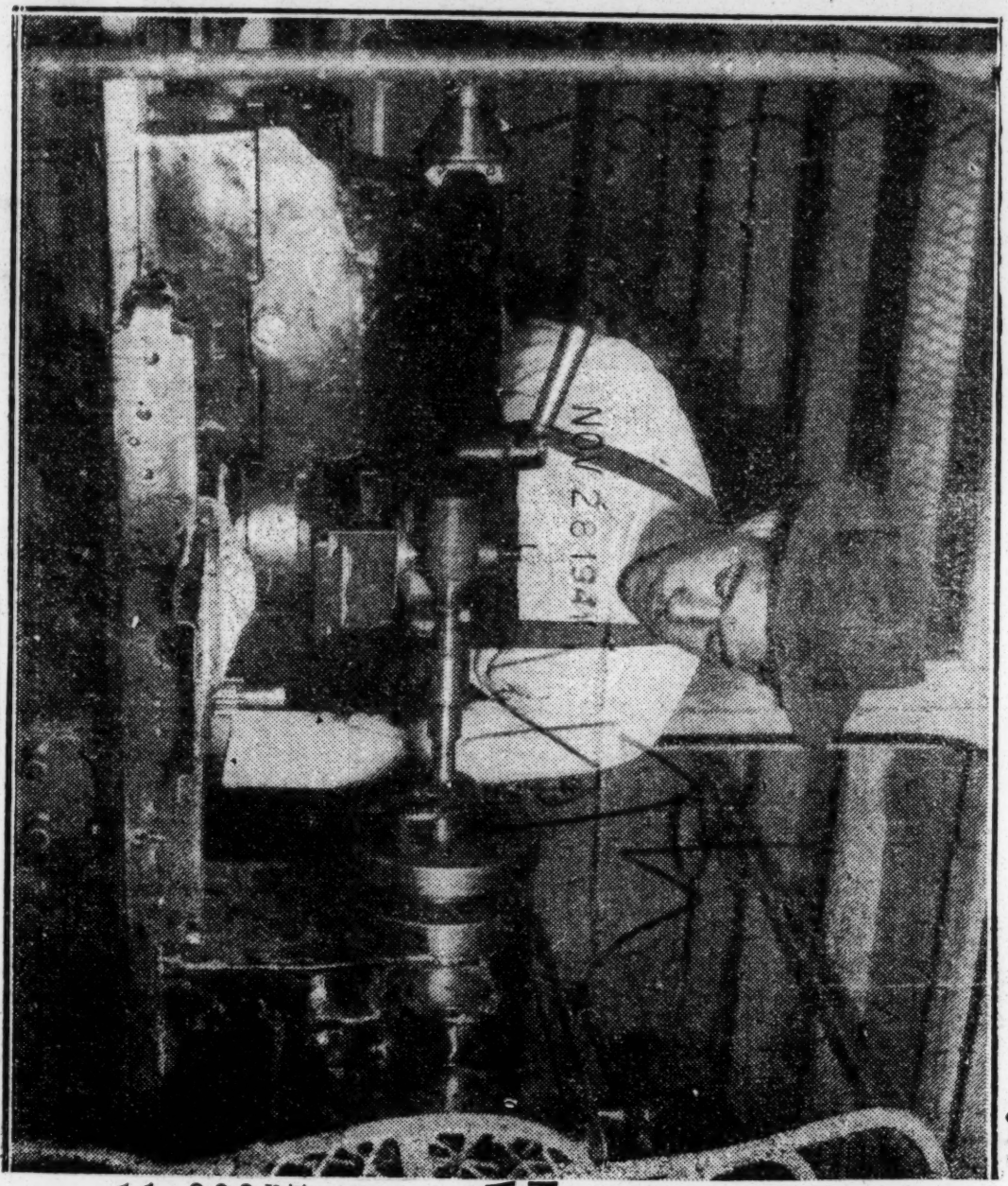
This report puts the blame for failure to use Negro labor in defense and other industries upon the employers and the traditional prejudice of workers unaccustomed to working with Negroes.

The available labor supply which can be drawn upon by industry is further reduced explains the restrictions against persons of German and Italian descent, naturalized citizens, persons of certain religious denominations, Mexicans, Orientals, aliens, and older workers.

Negroes constitute from one-third to one-half of the unemployed labor reserve in the South and from one-fourth to one-third of most employable reserve in many northern urban-industrial areas. Continued failure to hire or train Negroes for defense production is likely to intensify an increasingly serious labor problem.

47h-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pennsylvania NYA Shows The Way


NOV 28 1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Workers Back On Job After Strike

NOV 28 1941

Men Walked Out After Negro Was Hired As Skilled Worker

By BARBEE W. DURHAM

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP) — Peace has apparently been restored at the Curtiss-Wright plant here which a week ago saw a one-day strike started by 67 tool and die workers, members of the CIO union, in protest against the employment of a Negro on a skilled job.

When the matter was brought to the attention of national CIO officials meeting in Detroit last week, the local representing Carl Copeland, organizer for the United Auto Workers whose actions precipitated the strike, was relieved of his duties. The anti-discrimination policy of the CIO was reaffirmed by both Ted Silvey, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO council, and Richard F. Frankensteen, national aviation director of the UAW

Between 3,400 and 3,500 persons are employed by Curtiss-Wright. When the strike began last Tuesday only 67 tool and die makers walked but next day the number had grown to between 300 and 400.

Just prior to the initial walkout, a workers' committee and plant officials failed to come to an agreement over the controversy. It was then that J. A. Williams, general manager of the plant, read over the plant's loud speaker system, a statement of the company's policy. The statement said in part, "all citizens, regardless of race, color, or creed, or national origin can share in the defense program," and that it was government policy to see that no discrimination occurred. At the conference, Factory Manager Stanley I. Vaughn told the workers' committee that "the company would employ whom they want and intended to follow this procedure in the future."

NOV 28 1941

GIVES STAND

He further stated that anyone not wanting to working could "take his tool box and leave the plant." Immediately following his statement over the youd speaker system J. A. Williams issued a statement which recalled and reviewed President Roosevelt's executive order. He closed the statement with, "It is the policy of managemtn of the Columbus plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to conform to the content of this executive order as issued."

Charging that the issue was not whether or not Negroes would be allowed to work at the plant but that how many and where they would work was the issue involved, Carl Copeland, organizer for the UAW, stated "In Washington the Negroes work in separate places, and in the army and navy they are segregated, so why not here? I have traveled all over this country and I've never seen a colored tool and dye maker."

Another speaker for the workers stated that the plant was behind in its schedule and was using the racial controversy to throw blame on labor. The workers also pointed out that they questioned the sincerity of the plant officials in regard to the President's executive order, because there are no Negro workers in the office of the plant where more than 1,200 are employed.

NOV 28 1941

CONTACT FEPC

Seeing the vast implications of the situation, the militant Vanguard league very swiftly moved on to the scene of action. Within a short time after the situation became known, league officials had contacted the FEPC in Washington, requesting a field man, and the CIO convention in Detroit where Ted F. Silvey of the Ohio CIO council, was in attendance. The letter to Mr. Silvey read in part:

"The statement issued by Carl Copeland astounds us. It is totally incompetible with all the democratic principles so often referred to and espoused by the CIO during the past few years. We feel that it could only have come from an incompetent official."

Immediately upon receipt of the communication, Mr. Silvey called Frank C. Shearer, president of the Vanguard league, by long distance phone, expressing indignation over the action of Copeland, and reassuring the league of his stand on the matter. In a wire Friday morning, Richard Frankensteen stated that Copeland had expressed a policy which is inconsistent with that of the CIO. Mr. Frankensteen emphatically reiterated the CIO policy which is defenitely and explicitly against discrimination and segregation of workers on national defense or other jobs. Copeland has been stripped of all authority and has been replaced with Nicholas Dragon of Akron, Ohio, according to Frankensteen.

REAFFIRM POSITION

The CIO convention in Detroit Friday resolved "that the CIO reaffirm the position which it has consistently maintained from the beginning in opposition to any and all forms of discrimination between one worker and another based upo considerations of race, creed, color, or nationality."

Mr. Frankensteen in his wire also said: "White workers understand that racial or other discrimination has been used in the past by employers to divide workers in an attempt to weaken collective bargaining strength. The action of the Curtiss-Wright management in the first-time placement of a Negro on a job in skilled labor without consultation of the workers has precipitated an unhappy situation. This is an outstanding example of the need for consultation between management and workers through the collective bargaining, which can only be effective through labor unions."

NOV 28 1941

In connection with the Curtiss-Wright incident, many Columbus workers are questioning the recent activities of the Vanguard league in regard to the encouraging of Negroes to join labor unions. Only last week the league sponsored a meeting where 250 workers at the Timkin Roller Bearing Company joined the CIO. League officials in issuing a statement said, "We are willing to attribute the unfortunate statement issued by Copeland to incompetent leadership in the CIO. We we see no reason why our plans to encourage Negro workers to join unions cannot be continued. However, in regard to the recent incident, all of the important facts might not be known at this ime."

The Curtiss-Wright plant has placed five or six Negroes in skilled labor classification, and has about fifty others in the maintenance department. According to statements issued by company officials, all of the Negro workers continued at their assigned jobs during the walkout.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

E. WASHINGTON RHODES, publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune, reports that the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population found that although 3,500 colored youths of the Keystone State began training under the defense program to prepare to take their places as workers in the skilled trades, only 106 have completed their courses. And Mr. Rhodes observes that there is something fundamentally wrong with a situation of that kind.

DEC 6 - 1941

Perhaps the following letter, forwarded us by Dr. John W. Davis of West Virginia State College, will explain in part just what is wrong with the national defense training program—

"Several months ago I, a former student and NYA resident project enrolees, completed three hundred and fifty hours of aircraft sheet metal and riveting. I received a rating card which proves that I was above the average in all phases of work and study covered. I applied for employment at the West Virginia Employment Agency, Charleston, and although many white trainees have received employment, I am still waiting . . . (signed) John A. Jones."

The reason Negro youth is no longer interested in the defense training program and are dropping out of the classes, is that they are discovering that it's almost impossible for them to get jobs working at the trades for which they are preparing. This is true not only in Pennsylvania and West Virginia but also in New York.

DEC 6 - 1941

The placement department of the various defense training schools, the labor unions which refuse to admit Negro members, as well as the defense industries which will not employ Negroes are just as much responsible for this situation as the discouraged students who drop out.

DEC 6 - 1941

Let the federal government begin its nondiscrimination policy by seeing to it that all graduates from these defense training schools be placed in jobs on the merit system, without regard to race or color, and we are sure that more of our youth will continue these courses, and others will be encouraged to take them up.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Time To Hire Negro Workers

DEC 5 - 1941

CHARLESTON, S. C. —(SNS) Brigadier - General Holmes B Spring, State director of Selective Service, speaks in praise worthy terms of the service some 120 Negroes in South Carolina and perhaps twice as many others who, since November of 1940 have given unstintingly of their time, and in some instances money, to help draftees complete and return their questionnaires. General Spring lauds the services as being of great value to the state and nation. And the Negroes have acted as all Americans should.

But it is hardly known that these Negro assistants, some 120 or 200 of them, have not received a penny for their services. The service was more or less volunteer. The paid jobs in the State Selective Service setup have been reserved for white citizens. But no explanation is given as to why Negroes are not employed.

Each year Negroes in South Carolina serve readily and support the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis Association, the Community Chest and a large number of other charitable organizations. But, almost to about four or five exceptions, these organizations steer clear of employing Negroes. So has it been with the Selective Service in the State, not a charitable institution as it is party to the biggest national expenditures in the history of the country.

There should be some Negro workers in the State Selective Service setup and the Lighthouse and Informer proposes that Mr. Seymour Carroll of Columbia, one of those who sat in on the first appointments of Negro Advisory Boards and, who conferred with General Spring the other day, take the news to headquarters. The Negroes have never once failed to respond when called upon. They will not now but they shall view with disgust and concern the reserving of the salaried spots for the white people and the "free" spots for themselves. That, in itself, is a very poor method of effecting unity and full cooperation among all people. National defense and war are not confined to any one American race. It affects all the people.

47h-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

100 Negroes at Work In Glenn Martin Plant

OCT 9 1941

Job Campaign Won; Management Announces Success of Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Victory in the organization's long campaign, which began in December, 1940, to open up skilled and semi-skilled jobs for Negroes at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory, largest plane company in the East, has been won, officials of the National Negro Congress announced today.

The announcement was made following an official statement of the company's program for integrating Negroes in airplane production read to Congress officials over the telephone by W. D. Siemon, personnel director. Mr. Siemon revealed that the company is now employing "the first group of Negroes for work in actual aircraft production at the plant," Saul M. Purdue, Negro teacher, who formerly taught in the Baltimore Colored Vocational School, is now "employed by the company for supervision and personnel contact work," the statement said.

Although he said he did not know the number, the personnel director indicated that more than 100 Negro workers are now employed at the plant in the production department, that another group will shortly finish their training, and that more than three hundred are being interviewed by the Baltimore branch of the U. S. Embassy Service, in preparation for training.

Appreciation of the assistance rendered by the National Negro Congress in "supplying valuable information during the formulation of our plant," was expressed by President Martin.

Congress officials praised the aircraft company president for resolutely proving to other defense industrialists that the way can be opened for making use of the tremendous reserve of Negro labor power that is lying idle, waiting to be used to speed up industrial defense production.

"The Glenn L. Martin Company has plugged another big hole in our country's defense wall," they said, "by showing industrialists that thousands of willing Negro workers, are waiting to lend their great strength to increase our country's defense production and that this great bolstering arm must be put to work now, if we are to win the all-out battle against Hitler fascism."

The company official statement of its program for integrating Negro workers into the plant, said:

"The Glenn L. Martin Company today announced the employment of the first group of Negroes for work in actual aircraft production. These men were trained by the National Defense Training classes conducted in the Baltimore Vocational schools, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service. Some months ago the company prepared a definite program for the employment of Negroes in preparation for increased production.

"In commenting on this program, Mr. Glenn L. Martin, stated: 'I am delighted to make this announcement. It has long been my belief that such an important steps should be made. Only after a thorough study of the many problems involved, a well considered plan and program had been laid down. This we have done.

"I believe that this plan will form a firm foundation for the future, and that our care and consideration in its formation is the best guarantee of its eventual success."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Glenn Martin Changes Policy On Personnel

Director Says Baltimore Firm Will Meet Issue With Fairness

BALTIMORE (Special) —Reports that 100 Negroes have been hired by the Glenn L. Martin Company here is being hailed throughout the country as one of the most significant incidents in the vast program designed to integrate Negroes into our national defense machine. The men are said to have been put to work in the sheet metal and riveting divisions.

The Martin Company had been under fire for quite some time because of its discrimination policy, and officials of OPM have been active for the past four months trying to forced a change. The efforts gained force after President Roosevelt issued his executive order prohibiting discrimination in defense production plants in distributing jobs on a basis of race or color.

Change in its employment policy puts the Martin Company in the same class with Lockheed Vega, Curtiss-Wright, Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aeronautical Corp., and some half dozen other large aircraft firms that have altered their policies through the activity of OPM and Negro organizations.

"Hiring of the first group of Negroes represents only the beginning of the expanding employment opportunities for Negroes in the Glenn Martin plant," said Robert C. Weaver of OPM. He based his statement on a letter he received from Daniel W. Siemon, personnel director of Glenn Martin on August 23. It read, in part:

"Our hope is that the thought and consideration given to the matter of our people will enable us to do a good job, and will be known as the company that met this problem squarely and with fairness to everyone.

"This employment will not be a mere gesture of calling these people production employes and actually using them as laborers. We plan to see Negroes on production jobs, working under white supervision and giving them the same opportunity for training and induction in our services as our white employes."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Setting Back Labor

The declaration by President Roosevelt in his Navy Day radio speech last Monday night that "Defense production must not be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace to a true cause of labor itself, as well as to the nation as a whole" drew a vigorous applause. This statement pretty well expresses the sentiment of most Americans, including the working men, because most Americans are loyal.

Now, according to press reports, there are some 50,000 coal miners on strike in certain mines owned by the larger steel industries. They are on strike at the call of John L. Lewis, boss of the mine workers. It takes coal to make steel which is vital to our national defense and we cannot see how a strike of 50,000 workers in such an important industry can fail to endanger our national security.

As far as we can see, this strike was not called because of a difference between workers and employers over wages or working conditions, but merely over the issue of an "open" or a "closed shop". Reports state that nearly 95 percent of the miners are members of Lewis' union, but this is not enough. Lewis wants the employers to "force" non-union members to come into the union and pay their dues regularly or be discharged. This position is unreasonable and untenable. Employees should have the right to work without having to pay tribute to anyone or any union. The question of membership in a labor union should be left to the individual worker.

OCT 29 1941

John L. Lewis' current strike may well prove the beginning of legislation to curb unwarranted strikes called by power-mad irresponsible labor leaders. There is already a proposal in congress to imprison labor leaders and participants in defense industry strikes called unnecessarily.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

IF we colored people are not careful, we are going to be retreating, blushing and embarrassed, in our fight for defense jobs. We have raised a great howl, and rightfullyso. We have been unjustly treated and we have protested in no uncertain terms. We have made so much noise that our lamentations have reached the inner offices of the White House and Mr. Roosevelt has been persuaded to issue various and sundry directives and suggestions looking to a correction of the major injustices.

Roy Wilkins

We want jobs in this defense whirlgig. With billion-dollar plums falling from the Washington tree, we want some prosperity to fall on us.

But the blunt truth is that we have not at present the trained persons to fill the jobs that are already available.

In New Jersey, according to dispatches to the Amsterdam Star-News, there is a great shortage of Negro skilled workmen. Several of the large aviation plants there have changed their policies and called for skilled Negro workmen. Bendix, Curtiss-Wright, and United Aircraft are asking for men.

Negroes Getting Breaks

Repoits from Connecticut and Massachusetts are the same. Plants which formerly passed over Negroes are now willing to hire them. For four jobs in the Springfield, Mass., armory, a Negro agency had to send to Boston for men to fill them.

These plants, in effect, are now calling the bluff of Negroes on defense employment. We said we wanted jobs. We said we had men who were capable of filling them. We said the only reason they could not get jobs was race prejudice. Some of the bars have been let down. It is now up to us.

Of course the bars are not all the way down. Of course all plants have not changed their policies. There are still many places where a black man, no matter how well-equipped, cannot get a job. But the steel ring is loosening. Some openings are being made. We are being called upon to deliver.

In this state of affairs we find a curious circumstance among many of our potential skilled workers. They won't take the training courses offered them. All the way from New York to Denver and return this writer found some disturbing angles to the situation. In Pittsburgh I was told very few Negroes could be persuaded to try and enter the training courses. In St. Louis and Kansas City the story was the same. In Denver there was rejoicing because the machine gun bullet plant about to open had stated in advance that there would be no discrimination on account of color.

It would be a mistake to give the impression that all training courses are open to Negroes. The state directors of WPA in both New Jersey and Oklahoma have come out with bold statements that they are restricting the training of Negroes in their defense classes because industry will not hire them. In Detroit there is the situation where they have been trained, but are still finding it difficult to get jobs.

Negroes ought to realize that this emergency is a heaven-sent opportunity to get training in skills that they never had access to before. It is not merely a question of getting training to get a job now or next year. It is a question of getting training which will be good long after Hitler is defeated. If our race does as it should do we will have several hundred thousand skilled workers trained in this emergency—perhaps a million. The demand for workers now is just a part of what it will be when factories reach their peak production in 1942.

The President has done about as much as he can do. The door has been cracked. Some industries have opened up. We can now lay the foundation for fifty years of greater progress and economic security. The question is: Will we have sense enough to do so?

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WHAT MEASURES?

Now that a third appeal from the President of the United States has been met only by arrogant chest-thumping on the part of John L. Lewis, the American people are awake.

OCT 29 1941

It is not enough, however, to simply shout for action, as has Senator Byrd who says that the President can end strikes in defense industries by "taking firm measures."

What firm measures?

Here is a serious problem, one which must be handled with skill and foresight.

On the street corner in Montgomery or on the floor of the U. S. Senate, it is simple enough to say, "Stand the so-and-so up against a wall and shoot him." Or to keep shouting for "action."

Now is the time to consider specific measures which will eliminate the possibility of a single individual stopping the production of steel at a time when the future of this nation is dependent upon steel.

First of all it must be realized that there is no law which covers the refusal of John L. Lewis to call off a strike in the captive coal mines; nor is there any law which can force him to cooperate in the nation's defense effort.

Nor is there any law under which men can be forced to dig coal.

In Birmingham the striking miners are even foregoing the formality of a picket line, so thoroughly is the U. M. W. A. controlled by the hierarchy of officialdom which is answerable to Lewis. The so-called "guarantee of a man's right to work" would be meaningless under present circumstances. Moreover, in the commercial mines, and to almost the same extent in the captive mines, any member can be fined and disciplined—and even denied the opportunity to work—under a duly-signed contract.

Perhaps Senator Byrd has in mind calling out the U. S. Army to operate the nation's mines. At times The Advertiser has thought the solution as simple as that. Easy as it seems on paper, such a remedy is not realistic.

OCT 29 1941

Any solution must take into account, not only the immediate situation, but the affect upon the nation as a whole. Obviously to operate the nation's defense productive system under Army orders and Army bayonets would be a colossal flop. The morale of the American workman is an intangible, but vital concern. Workmen can be forced to stand at machines, but they cannot be forced to maximum production, as the experience of Germany has proved.

Practical minds will try to foresee what effects Senator Byrd's "firm measures" will have upon the labor movement in this country. What immediate affects would it have, for instance, upon the C. I. O. convention scheduled to be held in November?

There are some 5,000,000 men who are members of the C. I. O. At the convention there will be a contest between those who are supporting the course of Sidney Hillman, who has put aside all personal interests, to support the nation's interests, and the forces of John L. Lewis, whose personal interests and personal hatreds, are more important than the nation's interests.

To make a martyr of John L. Lewis on the eve of the C. I. O. convention would be like throwing the rabbit in the briar patch. The reaction would be a wave of sympathy which would return Lewis to his position as the most powerful labor leader in the nation.

There are those who would dismiss the importance of the C. I. O. with a wave of the hand. But 5,000,000 workmen cannot be dismissed that simply.

OCT 29 1941

Finally, any solution must be one which will be satisfactory, and work, for the duration of the emergency. No nation which was forced to the expediency of using its army to force the operation of its plants can present a unified, effective front to the world.

There are measures which have been suggested that might be effective. They will not satisfy those who think that halting strikes is as simple as shouting for "firm measures" without having any clear idea of what they are talking about.

There is, for instance, the system in effect in Canada. There, before going out on any strike in a defense industry, employes in a plant participate in a government-sponsored secret ballot. A majority must vote for the strike before it can be called.

It is certainly a fair thing to ask that no strike be called unless supported voluntarily by a majority vote. In many instances no such opportunity is given the workmen in American plants today.

OCT 29 1941

It has been suggested also that Congress pass a measure forbidding the requirement of union membership in any defense industry as a preliminary to employment. Such a measure would certainly frighten the wits out of those labor leaders who, having failed to get voluntary membership, demand a closed shop as a guarantee of union membership.

Another suggestion is compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. Government-sponsored systems of arbitration have been successful in such countries as Australia.

Perhaps a solution may be found in one or more of these measures, or in plans that have not yet been widely publicized. At any rate the important thing is that now that public sentiment is aroused, attention must be turned to specific measures. Mere rage cannot solve any problem.

Every American, regardless of his personal interests, must realize that where steel production can be stopped, a minority group has the veto power over any foreign policy that might be agreed upon by the majority.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN U. S. NAVY YARDS

DEC 27 1941

A RELEASE from Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the Labor Division of the OPM, calls attention to the fact that there is now a total of 13,401 Negro technical, skilled and unskilled workers employed in Unied States Navy Yards, as of September 30, 1941, representing an increase of more than 100 percent of the previous year. Dr. Weaver points out that the percentage of Negro workers increased from 6.03 percent in 1940 to 8.08 percent in September of this year. Most of the Negroes employed in government Navy Yards are in the Norfolk Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the Washington Navy Yard and at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard.

An analysis of the occupational distribution of Negro workers in the United States Navy Yards revealed an increase in clerical and technical workers from 118 to 205; skilled workers from 1,003 to 1,839; helpers and classified laborers from 4,153 to 10,822; and apprentices from 103 to 205. Common laborers decreased from 557 to 330 during the twelve months period.

DEC 27 1941

While these are commendable gains for the year, the figures given cannot tell the whole story except by comparing them with the percentage of increases of all labor in these yards for the same period. Unless the Negro gains are in the same ratio as those of the whole group. We have nothing to brag about.

And until the Navy Department changes its policy with regards to Negro recruits to the fighting personnel, we still think that this department of our government is handicapping itself by a hidebound and reactionary policy.

DEC 27 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Kindelberger Yields, But We—

There is need for an awakening. Our group whose opportunity has been limited, still crouches in the resignation of defeat, though its shackles are broken and it is free to hitch its wagon to a star. Some Moses must inspire us to turn our backs on the fleshpots and set out for the promised land, or we will be buried under an avalanche of shame and deemed unfit for opportunity.

NOV 28 1941

Within the week three men have come to this community. One of them, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made the plan that resulted in the President's executive order that industries producing defense products must not discriminate. The other two, Messrs. Milton P. Webster and Earl B. Dickerson, are members of the Fair Employment Practices committee, directly charged with informing employers of this order and seeing how it is obeyed.

Before these two FEP members of ours came Kindelberger, the once defiant president of North American Aviation who said that he would not employ Negroes in making aircraft even if they were skilled. But how changed with time! Kindelberger promised the FEPC in the hearing on the West Coast that he would obey the order. Better still, he has already started! Negroes are being employed at North American's plant in Kansas City, Kansas!

With that the picture, these three men come to Kansas City, to us who turned out by the thousands to make a demand for work. When Lindbergh flew the Atlantic, New York took a holiday and millions greeted him to celebrate it. This drive that opened up work for Negroes is a greater feat than flying the Atlantic. By uniting that way, Negroes did the impossible. But with countless jobs now awaiting our asking, the community lets the required training go begging and the jobs be lost.

NOV 28 1941

We starve in a land of plenty, and it is our fault. Those older folk who made up the truly marvelous crowd that assembled in the Municipal Auditorium on the Missouri side and in Memorial Hall on the Kansas side, have done only part of their work. They must loose another drive, this time to make our youth prepare and go to defense training schools, then go after the jobs which are theirs when trained. The idea of young men working for the customary Negro wage of $10 a week, when with the least effort they can make as much in a day is a shame!

It is our shame! If we do not do better, it will be said that we do not try because we are afraid!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Curtiss-Wright To Hire More Negroes

DEC 17 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Qualified Negro workers will be integrated into all divisions of the Columbus, O., plant of the Curtiss-Wright corporation including the clerical and engineering staffs, it was revealed here this week, as a result of the settlement of a November 18 walkout in that aircraft factory.

The terms of the settlement of the walkout, which occurred after a Negro youth had been employed in the tool and die department, were reported to Sidney Hillman, associate director general of OPM, by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the labor division of OPM.

DEC 17 1941

According to Dr. Weaver, agreement on the following points were reached in conferences between management, a committee representing Curtiss-Wright workers and a representative of the labor relations branch of OPM.

The Negro youth was employed in the tool and die division of the Columbus plant on Nov. 18 following a committment made earlier by management to OPM. Shortly after the assignment was made, 67 white workers walked out. Approximately 300 additional workers did not report for duty on the next shift.

The labor relations branch of OPM immediately dispatched C. W. Mitzel, special representative for Columbus, to confer with management and representatives of workers in the plant. As a result of these conferences, the strikers returned to work and the Negro youth was retained at his job in the tool and die department.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"NO PLACE FOR NEGROES IN PLANT," BOEING AIRCRAFT CO.

DEC 1 3 1941

DEC 1 3 1941

Representative Reiterates Company's Policy to Hire Only "Caucasians"—Turns Down Skilled Ex-Soldier—Illinois Emergency Service Aids Unfair Policy.

DEC 1 3 1941

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—(ANP)—The Boeing Aircraft company, Seattle, holders of extensive contracts to manufacture aircraft for the Army and Navy, "has no place for Negro workers" in its plant, Saturday, their representative sent here to interview workers because of a scarcity of available labor in the Northwest, flatly refused the application of Robert L. Weaver, a qualified engineering draftsman of this city, because of his color, or because of his race for Mr. Weaver is quite as light in complexion as the swarthy Boeing representative who turned him down.

Weaver, who completed his year's enlistment with the 184th field artillery November 24, receiving a transfer to inactive service, was advised by the Michigan Employment service to whom he applied for work that Boeing was in need of men and was sending a representative to Chicago December 4, to hire all available skilled men. Weaver's discharge papers cite the fact that he is a draftsman and grade him as excellent.

ONLY CAUCASIANS COULD BE HIRED

When Weaver kept an appointment made with the Boeing representative, whose name was Jones, at the Illinois Employment service offices at 20 North Wacker Drive, Jones was quite cordial until he asked Weaver his race and was told "American Negro." Jones reddened and then produced a book which said that "only Caucasians could be hired."

DEC 1 3 1941

Much criticism has been heard in Illinois because Director of Illinois Department of Labor Murphy and Director of Illinois Employment service, Peter Swanish, have consistently accepted the orders of concerns holding defense contracts which specify race instead of refusing them as the New York Employment service does. Critics contend this state and federal agency thus makes itself a party to the discrimination practices of the Boeing company.

Weaver went to the office of Ald. Earl Dickerson, a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and registered his complaint. However, thus far in the Chicago area, few results have been noticed as a result of this procedure.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Here's The Type Of Work Our Boys Do As Messmen In The U. S. Navy

Will Louis' Fight With Buddy Baer "Shame" Those in Power Into Changing Their Tactics?

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MESSMEN BRANCH

NOV 29 1941

(For Negroes Only)

MESS ATTENDANTS
UNITED STATES NAVY

4 7 1

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL MESS ATTENDANTS

1. Bathe daily and keep clean at all times.
2. Wash your hands with soap and water before preparing or serving any food, before handling dishes or silverware, and before putting ice in water cooler, or in any glass, or service dish. Use hand brush for cleaning finger-nails. Keep nails clean.
3. Dry your hands, not on a dish towel, but on clean hand towel provided for that purpose.
4. Wear clean, white jackets or "jumpers" (when either blue or white is uniform of the day) when serving at table or standing watch.
5. Do no loud talking in or about pantry or mess room.
6. Do not lounge or loaf about in pantry or mess room.
7. Never carry a dish towel or dishcloth about your neck, over your shoulder, in your pocket, or anywhere else about your person. Never take dish towels from pantry except to wash them, dry them, or sun them.
8. If the bell rings when both watch boy and relief boy are absent from pantry, any boy there should answer the bell and will be expected to do so at once. If more than one boy is present, the one whose turn at standing watch comes earliest shall answer the bell.
9. All mess attendants except the watch boy actually on watch shall wash paint-work and shine bright work at the required times.
10. All mess attendants except watch boy and relief boy (then on duty) will help set tables and will clear tables for each meal.
11. All mess attendants aboard, except pantry boy, will serve the table at all meals and will be in the mess room during the entire meal.

NOV 29 1941

12. Store no clothing or toilet articles in the pantry or mess room.
14. When in pantry, wardroom, staterooms, or other "Officer Country" speak in English only. If you speak English with difficulty, ask your division officer's advice. He may be able to furnish you a course in English or may assign someone to help you.
16. If told to deliver a message which you are unable to deliver because of the absence of the officer to whom it was sent, report back at once to the officer who sent you, and state circumstances to him.

47h-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MEN AREN'T FREE IF THEY CAN'T CHANGE THE RULES WHEN THEY CHANGE THEIR MINDS

By Robert Ouillen

Since the New Deal has made organized labor the greatest unofficial power in America, the laws that sanction or regulate it have become the legitimate concern of every person in the country. Any power that can affect everybody is everybody's business.

One mystery that baffles and disturbs the innocent bystander is the failure of officials to reveal the life expectancy of a bargaining agent. Is it immortal, or does something happen to it?

Consider, for example, the recent trouble at Kearny and the happenings that preceded it.

In February of last year the Kearny shipbuilding yard employed a little over 6,000 men. These held an election, as the law provided, to choose a bargaining agent, and the CIO got a majority of the votes cast. Thus the CIO union, or its officers, obtained power to make contracts for all of the workers.

But a few months later, defense orders began to pour in and the Kearny plant expanded and employed 12,000 more men. Then arose the question: "If the CIO was chosen as bargaining agent by a majority of the 6,000 workers, and that was lawful and fair, is it also agent for these 12,000 who had no voice in selecting it? If law and custom sanction majority rule, can 6,000 rule 12,000?"

The question was answered in August of this year. Although the workers had a new government-engineered contract, which gave them a pay increase and bound them not to strike for two years, the CIO members met and voted to strike. This time they demanded a contract which would bind their employer to fire any union man who tried to drop out or failed to pay his dues.

The decision to strike was made by voice vote, in a theater having a seating capacity of 4,000. Maybe there were 2,000 standees. In any case, the union claimed only 6,000 members, and these made the decision. A majority of the 6,000 decided that 12,000 others should quit their jobs—like it or not—and the decision was binding and according to law, for the CIO members are still the legal bargaining agent for all who work at the shipyard.

Now the question is this. Does the CIO, once the majority but now a minority, remain the bargaining agent forever? If the union loses all but three members, do these three men continue to be the bargaining agent, with power to make contracts for the other 17,997?

The law does not require another election when conditions and opinions change. Is it the intent of the law to elect a bargaining agent once for all, and maintain it in power whether it represents the majority or a minority?

Gainesville, Fla. Sun
October 21, 1941

TNT Plant W[illegible]chmen

Dr. N. B. Callier Discusses Type of Men Who Should Be Used

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

Chattanooga is considered one of the most beautiful cities in America and is envied by most cities for its scenery and history; it is blessed with its Lookout Mountain which holds communion with the clouds, and its Tennessee River which makes its tortuous and winding way around the foot of it that gives us the beautiful Moccasin Bend which delights the hearts of those who are fortunate enough to visit here; it is also blessed with the historic Missionary Ridge and charming Cameron Hill and thrilling Ruby Falls; it is a city that furnishes information to the readers of American history where the battles above the clouds were fought and the men of blue and gray bedecked and enriched its soil by human blood.

So just as Chattanooga has already made history she is again about to make history by the building of this herculean TNT plant. It is said that this huge plant that will be built near Chattanooga will have many watchtowers with watchmen placed in them so as to detect anyone who comes to do harm to this National Defense Project which is so indispensable to our City, to our State, to our National Government and to our Democracy.

Until recent months America has been careless and negligent as to the type of men that it put in responsible places, so as a result of this negligence our Country has suffered no little from incendiary fires, explosions of various kinds, sabotage, acts of espionage and other subversive activities, and the ones who perpetrated these acts have not been apprehended.

Let us not be as careless in selecting ones to watch from the towers of this plant as we have been in the past in placing men whose duty it was to protect our Government. It will take men of honesty and integrity to build this huge plant and it will take men whose honesty and integrity are as good as if not better to oversee it and protect it.

I hope that Chattanooga will be a little fairer in recommending men to the Government as watchmen for this plant, if they are to be placed there by recommendations of the people of Chattanooga, than it was when it took over the Tennessee Electric Power Company and the Chattanooga Electric Power Board displaced Negro linemen who had been with the Commonwealth and Southern for a number of years, evidently giving efficient service, and putting in their place those of racial preference. It stands to reason that a company like the Commonwealth and Southern would not have kept these Negro linemen all those years that they served had they not been worthy of their hire, and it has not been proved that the change made by the Chattanooga Power Board has been an advantageous one.

Many times when we are seeking efficiency it cannot always be determined by the color of the skin nor the texture of the hair. Ever since 1619 when the Dutch man-o'-war brought African slaves to America to be sold we have not found Negroes disloyal and unfair to their Government. My father, who was 96 years of age when he passed, and my mother, who lived the same number of years, used to delight my heart when I was a child by telling me the thrilling stories of slavery.

My father told me the duties that were assigned to him when a young man in his twenties to safeguard the home of his master, his wife and family while his master was fighting at the front to keep him in fetters and chains. He told the story many times how he fought the Yankees who were trying to free them because of their attempt to invade his master's home. My father and other Negroes served as a watchdog for their masters' homes and some of them gave their lives in defense of it. The Negro has always proved himself a true American, despite the injustices and maltreatment to which he is victim. He has never faltered in the performance of his duty to his Government that has been shown in every State or National crisis where he has been called upon to serve. He has always said like the good servant Job said of his master, "though he slays me, yet will I trust him."

I listened to Mr. Martin Dies from my state of Texas in his eloquent speech on un-Americanism and un-American activities and how profuse he was in praise of the Negro who he said was seldom obsessed nor victimized by the ones who are engaged in subversive activities against our American Government. I also listened to him when he mentioned how many people of other races and nationalities in the high brackets of social, intellectual, national and financial prominence who supported these agents whose purpose it was to destroy the very foundation stone upon which our Government rests.

Our Government, our State, our City and all concerned would not make a mistake during these days of stress and strain in seeking the most honest and truest American to be placed wherever our American life is endangered. Denying the Negro a share of these places will never show you his intrinsic worth to his Government. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, who has found more than 100 by-products from the humble peanut could never have done this had not someone given him a chance. And who knows that if some Negro boy had been given a chance in the military and naval service and in many other places from which he is barred he would not have discovered as many things to destroy the Axis Powers and all concerned as Carver has found in the peanut to conserve and preserve human life.

DR. N. B. GALLIER.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Nineteen Negro Carpenters Get Work On Tulsa Bomber Plant After Long Fight

DEC 13 1941

TULSA, Okla.—Nineteen Negro carpenters are now working at $1.25 an hour on the construction of the Douglas Aircraft bomber plant here as a direct result of nearly a year's fight in their behalf by the Tulsa branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Attorney Amos T. Hall, president of the branch, took the initiative in the fight.

Before they could get the jobs, the carpenters had to form a separate union because they were barred from membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 943, A. F. of L., on account of their race. They were granted a charter for Local 816 in January of this year and admitted to all the rights and privileges of members of the general body.

But they still had to meet the racial prejudice in the company's employment policy. On August 13 the carpenters applied for work at the plant and were told to return on August 18. When they appeared on that date, D. D. Layton, employment manager, told them their union cards were not good. Later the same day when they reappeared with their charter, Layton said that because of the difference in intiation fees between the white and colored locals, the members of Local 816 could not be put to work.

But the regional organizer of the union ruled that the reason was not a valid one, and complaints were made to the construction company and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. After an investigation by the FEPC, the company hired the men who started to work last week. Mr. Hall, local NAACP branch president also announced that Negroes are being trained to do all types of work in the bomber plant and that the Spartan Aircraft company also located here. Spartan stated that it has no objection to hiring Negroes if they are qualified.

Discrimination and Negroes

Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.
[Roanoke Times]

THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH declares that although an average of around 300 white carpenters are employed continuously on the construction of the Army supply depot on the Bellwood tract below Richmond, "not one Negro carpenter has been employed there." Since the work has been in progress for more than two months, having been started the middle of September, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Negro carpenters are not wanted on that particular job and that none are going to be employed.

According to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, there are 41 Negro carpenters in the recently organized Negro carpenters' union in Richmond who are available at any time for work on the Bellwood project. The fact that none but white carpenters have been given employment on the project, despite the availability of more than twoscore Negro carpenters, indicates that the Army is not following the policy inaugurated by the OPM, at the President's behest, of seeing that Negro labor receives its due share of work on defense projects.

Somebody might do well to ask the President about this at one of his press conferences when he returns to the White House from his vacation trip to Georgia. Presumably the evident discrimination against Negro labor on the Army project at Bellwood is not in accordance with the President's expressed wishes that Negro workmen be given proper opportunity for jobs on defense projects.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Col. Gourdin Heads 372nd Inf. Regiment

DEC 20 1941

FT. DIX, N.J.—Lt. Col. Ned Gourdin, former assistant district attorney of Boston and one-time Harvard University athlete, assumed command of the 372nd Infantry Regiment here on Monday replacing Col. Howard C. Gilbert in a shakeup which affected five other persons.

Col. Gilbert has been temporarily transferred to the division headquarters. Others moved with him are Lt. Col. Alexander Davis, executive officer; Capt. St. Elmo Henderson, adjutant, and Capt. James Burrell. DEC 20 1941

Major E. Barrow was named executive officer to Lt. Col. Gourdin. The orders for change were issued on Saturday by the Second Army Corps.

AFRO Predicted Shift

In an AFRO story under date of November 29, it was predicted that Lieutenant Colonel Gourdin would be appointed commander of the post to succeed Col. Gilbert, who is expected to retire in the near future because he is several years over the active age limit.

Under normal military procedure, Lt. Col. Davis would have received the commander's post, but, as the AFRO story pointed out three weeks ago, this procedure was not followed.

Col. Davis was a corporal during the World War. He joined the Massachusetts unit when still a youth and rose through the ranks, being elevated to his present rank following his graduation from the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The new commander of the 372nd, Lieutenant Colonel Gourdin, is a colorful figure in athletics and public life, and was former world's broad-jumping champion and Olympic star.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

13,401 of Race Found In Yards

DEC 20 1941

Survey Is Made Public By Dr. R. C. Weaver

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro civilian employment in United States Navy yards increased by more than one-hundred per cent during the year ending September 30, 1941, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and Training Branch of the Labor Division of O. P. M., announced last week.

According to survey made public by Dr. Weaver, a total of 13,401 Negro technical, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers were employed in United States Navy Yards on September 30, 1941, as compared to 5,934 such workers on September 30, 1940. During the same period, the percentage of Negro workers in these yards increased from 6.03 per cent to 8.08 per cent of the total employment figures.

Dr. Weaver revealed the Navy Yard employment figures in urging Negro youths to enroll in national defense training classes as a means of obtaining skilled employment.

DEFENSE TRAINING GRADUATES HIRED

"Navy Yards throughout the country," he said, "are hiring thousands of defense training graduates as helpers in various skilled categories. These trainees, who are chosen without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, are given credit for six months experience and are hired at starting wages of $4.72 to $5.12 a day. These youths are then upgraded as rapidly as possible into skilled mechanics." DEC 20 1941

The greatest increase in Negro employment occurred in two Southern navy yards, the survey indicated. The Charleston Navy Yard at Charleston, South Carolina increased its number of Negro employees from 453 to 1,802 during the one year period, with the percentage to the total number of employees rising from 9.8 per cent to 17.7 per cent.

At the same time, Negro employment in the Norfolk Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Virginia increased from 2,111 in September, 1940 to 5,426 on September 30, 1941. Officials at the Norfolk Navy Yard stated in November that their Negro employees now exceed 6,000 and comprise more than twenty-three per cent of total employment.

TO HIRE 250 EACH MONTH

"Scores of the Negro youths now employed in this yard are graduates of defense training courses," Dr. Weaver stated. "Officials there have indicated that they will employ an estimated 250 additional Negro workers each month for the next year. They have also indicated that defense training graduates in all categories will be given every consideration."

Applications for employment as "trainee helpers" in any United States Navy Yard may be obtained at any first or second class post office. Defense training graduates should file a certificate of training, obtained from their training center, with their applications. DEC 20 1941

Dr. Weaver pointed out that Negroes are employed in a variety of skills in the navy yards. The survey revealed, for instance, that Negroes are employed in thirty-seven different crafts in both the Philadelphia and Norfolk Navy Yards. Negroes are now working in twenty-eight different crafts in the New York Navy Yard and eighteen separate categories in the Washington Navy Yard. Twenty-three Negro machinists were working on September 30, 1941 at the Norfolk Navy Yard, nineteen at New York, seventeen at Washington, and sixteen in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

An analysis of the occupational distribution of Negro workers in the United States Navy Yards revealed an increase in clerical and technical workers from 118 to 205; skilled workers, 1,003 to 1,839; helpers and classified laborers, 4,153 to 10,822, and apprentices, 103 to 205. Negro common laborers decreased from 557 to 330 during the twelve month period.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OUR SOLDIERS IN DUTCH GUIANA; TEXAS RANGERS IN TRINIDAD

The Navy Department, faced with labor riots in Trinidad, B.W.I., where it is erecting an air and naval base, has recruited fifteen Texas Rangers.

The trouble arises because United States wages are so much higher than local scales on the islands that the competition is terrific. DEC 13 1941

The navy has sent down Texas Rangers on the theory that they know how to handle colored people.

The same idea was in the minds of the War Department when it sent all white troops to occupy Dutch Guiana in order to protect United States mines there.

Nobody asked us, but we can give both War and Navy Departments some sound advice.

They will get along better with colored people in South America and the British West Indies if colored Americans are sent to deal with them.

In Trinidad, all the natives are colored. Of Dutch Guiana's 180,000 inhabitants, 17,000 are Africans, 3,000 Indians, 66,000 are colored, 42,000 East Indians, 34,000 Malayans or Javanese, and 2,000 are white.

Sending the average white trooper into a colored country is as diplomatic as sending a German army into a Jewish colony, and as effective.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

How Pitifully Blind We Are

DEC 19 1941

A year ago there were about fifty Negro workers employed in aircraft manufacture. Today there are more than two thousand. Today with Japan attacking, it is as certain as anything on earth that every man capable of doing anything toward plane construction will be used. Yet, out in California where the Washington authorities made special provision for 200 of us to be trained, only 79 responded. Here in Kansas City where training was opened long ago and some Negro trainees have been given defense jobs, our young men do not avail themselves of what is theirs freely. DEC 19 1941

Had we not seen how rumor demoralized the peoples of northern Europe and made them easy victims of Nazi invaders, we would feel more keenly the stupid hopelessness that Negroes are showing in this day of unprecedented industrial opportunity.

47h-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

100% Increase Noted In Navy Yard Jobs For Race

DEC 17 1941

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Richmond Va Times-Dispatch
November 28, 1941

Negro Carpenters Wait

ALTHOUGH an average of around 300 white carpenters are employed continuously on the construction of the Army supply depot on the Bellwood tract below Richmond, not one Negro carpenter has been employed there. Work has been in progress since the middle of September, and there still seems to be no immediate prospect that colored carpenters will get any consideration on this important job.

The large construction projects at Camp Lee have been completed, and while an average of 20 carpenters finally got a total of five weeks' work there, this is to be compared with the 1,800 white carpenters who were on the job at Camp Lee for many months.

There are 41 Negro carpenters in the recently organized Negro carpenters' union here who are available at any time for work on the Bellwood project. Yet they are not given jobs there, and as months go by, prospects of their getting work seem to be fading. Since this is an Army contract, it is not under the control of OPM, which has special machinery for seeing that Negro labor gets its due share of work on defense projects. Why aren't there similar regulations covering Army contracts?

A Negro bricklayers' union has just been chartered in Richmond, with the hope on the part of the membership that it will be given a share in the widespread construction work now going forward in connection with the armament program. Will the colored bricklayers be treated any more justly than the colored carpenters?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. CAMP CONTRACTOR HIRES SIXTY WORKERS

MAR 8 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Sixty families in Atlanta are receiving $480 a day as the result of a recent investigation of employment conditions at Camp Gordon located at Chamblee, Ga., by representatives of the Atlanta Urban League and the Division of Labor Supply, National Defense Advisory Commission.

The investigation was started after numerous complaints were received by the League stating that Negro skilled workers were not being employed on a fair basis at the Camp. While more than 1400 white carpenters, not a single Negro carpenter had been hired. This was due in part to the unwillingness of white union carpenters to allow Negro union men to work on the job. Similarly, Negro painters and bricklayers were unable to secure work in spite of all their attempts.

MAR 8 1941

CONTRACTOR CONSENTS

A meeting was called by the Urban League on February 10, for the purpose of airing these grievances and a visit was made to the Camp the following day by Clarence R. Johnson, consultant to the Division of Labor Supply, W. Y. Bell, executive secretary of the League, and Miss Almita Robinson, assistant to the Executive.

The conference with Camp officials was arranged during which the contractor stated that he had no desire to discriminate but had not hired Negro workers because they were not referred by the white unions. He agreed to hire 40 Negro carpenters immediately and said that he could take on between 10 and 15 painters.

The following Monday, February 17, forty carpenters appeared at the camp, and were employed. Another call was made for 10 additional carptenters. Nine Negro painter were hired during the same week. The rate of pay is $1.00 an hour, with time and half for overtime.

One difficulty met in attempting to meet the number of skilled workers which the Camp requires is the fact that so few skilled Negro workers are in the union movement and thus are not employed.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Atlanta Urban League Gets Defense Jobs For Negroes At Camp Gordon

Carpenters and Other Skilled Workers Are Put To Work After Investigation Is Made.

Skilled Negroes Are Not In Union

MAR 8 1941

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Sixty Negro families in Atlanta are receiving $480 a day as the result of a recent investigation of employment conditions at Camp Gordon located at Chamblee, Ga., by representatives of the Atlanta Urban League and the division of labor supply, National Defense Advisory committee.

The investigation was started after numerous complaints were received by the league stating that Negro skilled workers were not being employed on a fair basis at the camp. While more than 1,400 white carpenters were working, not a single Negro carpenter had been hired. This was due in part to the unwillingness of white union carpenters to allow Negro union men to work on the job. Similarly, Negro painters and brick layers were unable to secure work in spite of all of their attempts .

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MAR 8 1941

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One difficulty met in attempting to meet the number of skilled workers which the camp requires is the fact that so few skilled Negro workers are in the union movement and thus are not employed. Since most of the work at the camp requires carpenters, it was estimated that a larger number of Negro skilled workers could be placed if they were available.

An interesting sidelight is the fact that as a result of the work of the Atlanta Urban league the Negro community will receive in three weeks more than $7,000 in the form of wages, an amount larger than the league's total budget for the entire year. On a strictly financial basis, therefore, it is estimated that the league will more than have justified its yearly budget within this three week's space and it is estimated that the work at the camp will continue for several months, returning many thousands of dollars to the Negroes of Atlanta.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE MAY GET MORE DEFENSE POSITIONS

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6—(ANP)—The appointment of several Negroes to important posts in the near future, to do with the problems of placement and training in national defense, is reported in the plans of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense, following the urging of such a group of appointments by persons close to the administration.

Throughout the long series of discussions and meetings on what the Negro could do and how he could best serve the country in the crisis, was the ever present bugaboo of the economic setup, whereby the Negro would not benefit through the vast amount of money being expended for defense projects.

MAR 8 1941

Although the plan is as yet nebulous, there is every reason to believe that in the very near future there will be several appointments made whereby Negroes in various States where there is a heavy labor problem will have representation to work out their problems and see that they receive fair play.

47h-1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

AS I SEE IT

AUG 23 1941

By C. W. RICE

RACE PREJUDICE AND CLASS HATRED SHOULD NOT EXIST IN BUILDING A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE: GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR UNIONS WEAKENING MORALE.

AUG

Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt gave America a very sound piece of advice when he told the leaders of industry and labor in a meeting at Philadelphia this week to **"Let racial prejudice fly out of the window in tackling the job of building America's defense."**

AS I SEE IT despite the seriousness of the World's crisis which is threatening the very existence of democracy in the World including America, there is more class and race prejudice in this country today than at any time in its history.

America must practice tolerance more than any other nation if she is to remain the arsenal of democracy. It was race and class prejudice in Germany that started this mighty world conflict. A study will show that Hitler first started a campaign of race hatred against the Jews. In his speeches and writings he denounced them. As he gained power laws were passed depriving the Jews of their property rights and privileges such as holding offices and voting. Job discrimination was practiced against them. They were not permitted to do certain types of work. The Jews were driven from their businesses. Educators were driven from universities and laboratories.

After Hitler's attack on the Jews, he started hatred against the Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, French, Greeks and English. Now he is pouring out his venom of hate on the Russians with the most ruthless slaughter witnessed by civilized man. Pretty soon his hate will come to America and to all in the Western Hemisphere who will not bow to his submission.

At one time in America the Negro was practically the only citizen deprived of his rights and privileges because of racial prejudice. But now, a great majority of white citizens in the southern states are denied the right of suffrage through the poll tax system which was originally instituted to disfranchise the Negro.

LABOR UNIONS first started discriminatory practices against the Negro on account of race. They barred Negroes from vocational training and guidance for fear they would become competitors of white workers. Now, these same unions have practically taken control of American industries and white workers can't work unless they get permission from the unions, not even in national defense.

Unions constitute the greatest threat to American democracy. They are America's number one problem. Despite the cries from our government and from abroad for more war equipment, planes, guns, tanks, more food and clothes to save democracy, labor unions are turning a deaf ear to these appeals and closing factories one after another, with strikes and violence.

AUG 23 1941

The Negro, who has been most loyal to his government in every crisis, is denied a chance to work on account of color. White workers too are feeling this iron hand of tyranny. Honest workers are victims of racketeering, union disputes and government regualtions which give the unions power to operate. Many little and big businesses will soon have to close their doors because of unreasonable demands.

Employers have lost their privilege of saying who shall work and who shall not work in their industries. Everywhere there is hate and prejudice between employers and employes. Unions are holding meetings daily denouncing employers with rancor and bitterness. Likewise, some employers are expressing dislike for a certain type of labor leader. All of this spread from prejudice toward one group of people.

AS I SEE IT, race hatred is spreading almost as rapidly in America as it is in Europe. There is hate existing between the rich and poor. Anti-Jewish sentiment is increasing fast in this country. Hate for a certain class of Germans and Italians is on the increase.

If America fails in its practice of tolerance and the true practice of democracy, AS I SEE IT, we might as well tear up our National Defense program as a medium of safety. Tolerance is the very corner-stone upon which America rests.

AS I SEE IT, our government is much to blame for the weakening of the morale of its people. It has in a large measure, encouraged class hatred. Men rose to power in politics in the present administration by preaching class hatred, prejudicing labor against capital, enacting laws and regulations for the benefit of labor against the security in industries. Now labor is giving the government a headache with strikes in defense industries. Workers who are earning sometimes as much as $21 per day are permitted to strike and tie up defense industries while other men are drafted into the army as soldiers for $21 per month. If these men were let out of the army to enter private life, they could not return to the jobs they once held, or get work in defense industries unless they were able to secure a permit from a union, a private organization.

The slowfulness of our President and Congress in correcting these evils is weakening the morale of the citizens. They are losing confidence in the government to protect them against graft and greed.

In speaking or race prejudice, the Negro can do a lot in America to curb this evil. They are too quick to believe their shortcomings, hardships and besetments are due to race prejudice. Too many leaders are capitalizing on this idea among our people. Too many Negroes in this country are prejudiced to the extent that they sometimes carelessly remark "it does not matter if Hitler wins." Those who say this are wrong. What hurts America will certainly affect the Negro.

AUG 1941

AS I SEE IT, the following poem, author unknown, is applicable to the Hitler campaign for World domination and to those who practice Race Prejudice and Class Hatred:

RACE PREJUDICE

I am RACE PREJUDICE, that's my name;
I deceived and killed to achieve my fame.
I have drunk the blood of innocent souls,
I have buried men's bones beneath fertile soil.
I tie the hands of cowardly men,
I clip the tongues of would-be-friends,
I close men's ears to humanity's cry,
I shut their eyes as truth passes by.
I am the demon that devours mankind,
I have no scruples, I'm always unkind.
I advocate hate and I stir up strife,
I rob human beings of the beauty of life.
I am race prejudice and I am proud,
I have my army which cries aloud.
I trample right beneath my feet,
I am RACE PREJUDICE and will not retreat.

47i-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Maryland Governor Appoints Two Majors In National Guard

First in History of Company —Four Other Ranking Officers Promoted.

JAN 4 - 1941

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 2— (ANP) — Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor announced Thursday the appointment of two majors in the colored national guard unit, the first in the history of the company, and the promotion of four other ranking officers.

Capt. William Creigler, commanding officer of the service company of the 372nd infantry, formerly known as the First Separate company of Maryland National guard, was appointed major and chief supply officer of the infantry.

Sharing the honors with Captain Creigler is Capt. J. Albert Holmes of the officers reserve corps, who likewise was appointed major, assigned to the infantry headquarters as plans and training officer.

Liept. LeRoy A. Clay, former platoon commander, and second lieutenant of the service company, was promoted to captaincy of the unit as the youngest captain in the entire Maryland National guard units, white or colored.

Dr. John Thomas Sydnor, Provident hospital interne, was appointed first lieutenant of the medical corps of the service company; Vernon Green was appointed first lieutenant and Sergt. William H. Holliday of the service company, was promoted to first lieutenant.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

369th Regiment Is Ordered To Active Duty, January 13

JAN 4 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Roosevelt has ordered ar additional 42,000 troops of the National Guard into active duty at intervals between January 6 and January 17, it was revealed in Friday's issue of the Federal Register.

JAN 4 1941

With this new order, onl, about 54,000 more National Guardsmen remain to be called into active service to bring that entire branch of the national defense under training.

Ordered into active service on January 13 was the 369th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Regiment of New York which has been ordered to duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

N.Y. Governor Holds Review of 369th CA

AUG 2 1941

FORT ONTARIO, N. Y. — New York's Governor Lehman recently made his fourteenth yearly visit to his favorite National Guard organization now federalized as the 369th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment and stationed here.

The all-colored 369th was assigned to this post on January 22, and is made up of 1,641 men, seventy-one officers, and one warrant officer, largely from the State of New York. More than 75 per cent of them are high school graduates.

Former Inf. Regiment

Converted from infantry to an anti-aircraft regiment on August 1, 1940, the regiment's commanding officer is Colonel C. M. Hooper, New York attorney and a Fordham graduate.

A provisional battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. M. D. Moses saluted the Governor with four rifles and nineteen guns. His inspection followed to the accompaniment of "The General's March."

Following the review, Colonel Hooper learned that the regiment had been ordered to Pine Camp, Watertown, Conn., for bivouac and general inspection.

Fort Begun in 1722

The oldest garrisoned fort in the United States and one from which no shot has been fired at an enemy, erection of Fort Ontario was begun in 1722 at the direction of the governor of the colony of New York and completed by the English in 1755. A service unit of 200 white soldiers is permanently stationed here.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

O.K's Ohio's First State Guard Unit

OCT 11 1941

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Adjutant General Whittier S. Bird, Wednesday informed Gov. John W. Bricker that he had authorized Capt. Charles Gardner to organize the first Negro separate company of state guardsmen, which will be stationed in Central Armory at Cleveland.

It will consist of three officers and 50 men. The enlistment will start on Monday and is the only one authorized in the state. The governor informed the adjutant general that in Ohio the guardsmen are paid for every drill and manuever during their enlistment.

Captain Gardner formerly was with Company E. 372nd Infantry Ohio National Guard. The other officers are 1st Lt. Roger Sherman Johnson and 2nd Lt. Clifford Washington both outstanding men with previous military experience.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Transformation Of 349th One Of Army's Outstanding Jobs

MAR 15 1941

Soldiers At Fort Sill, Okla., Learning New Technical Methods of Warfare—Progress Hailed by U. S. Army Officials.

FORT SILL, Okla., Mar. 13—When the Army started cleaning house about two years ago, one of the first regiments to get a good going over was the 349th Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. Using their effective military broom, Army officials started at the very bottom and cleaned up and threw out all of the old antique debris left over from the last war. Today the 349th is taking on a new luster and stands out as one of the finest units in Uncle Sam's big defense machine.

The transformation of the 349th Field Artillery is a fascinating story of Army efficiency. For in less than no time at all, the famous Negro regiment that used to operate the old French 75's in the last war, has become a modern, up-to-date unit, groomed under expert direction and tutoring for that which may soon come—the blitzkrieg!

MAR 15 1941

When and if this potential enemy appears on the horizon, it will be greeted this time by the 155-millimeter gun . . manned by sharpshooting Negro troops of the 349th. Mention of this highly technical gun is significant, in that it exemplifies the advance of U. S. Army technique probably better than anything else, insofar as Negro soldiers are concerned. Manning such technical isntruments in the past by Negro troops has been taboo.

MAR 15 1941

The fact that the Army has released some of the strings which once bound Negro troops to a life of hard, uninteresting manual labor, and is permitting its darker-hued fighters to take a fling in the technical divisions, is bringing exceptional results. And, while the job at Fort Sill is far from completion, the Army is already confident that if the "big test" should come soon, the 349th will hold its own against any invading force.

Last August, Fort Sill came to life once again when hundreds of raw, ambitious young recruits began pouring in for training under the famous 349th Field Artillery banner. Military experts agreed that it takes at least a year in which to train recruits for the strenuous army life. However, the progress made by the majority of these recruits indicates that the experts may be extending the time limit considerably. According to Col. A. L. P. Sands, commanding officer, the 349th has proven to be an exceptional regiment.

The most important duty of an artillery unit in modern war is accuracy under fire. The 349th spends a great part of its time learning how to hit targets at distant points. The new 155-mm hurls a shell a distance of ten miles. The men operating these guns must know what they are doing.

All phases of drill in artillery teamwork have been covered at Fort Sill, under the direction of experts. Everything from single gun squads and their simple movements to the complicated operations of the regiment as an entire unit has been stressed. Fitting into these complex movements is the important job. Teamwork is necessary to efficiently accomplish these highly difficult operations of modern warfare. Accuracy and speed come only after long hours of patient and intense drill. As the men understand the fundamentals, more and more of the operations are combined, until finally there is complete unity.

MAR 15 1941

This new technique of speed and complete unity, designed to cope with the famed blitzkrieg, is the most important part of the 349th's transformation. It is, in fact, what the Army deems necessary for the desired results. And it is the notable difference between the training given at Fort Sill before the first war and the one threatening.

While members of the 349th are learning this new technique of army theory, they manage to squeeze in a little recreation activity durnig off-hours. The 349th has its own theater, poolroom and other recreational facilities.

47j-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Youth Seems Headed For Better Days In Navy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)— Chance for the colored man to advance in the United States Navy received new emphasis here this week when it was learned that in one of the few instances recorded anywhere in the country, a colored man is serving as a recruiting officer for the U. S. Naval forces.

The U. S. Navy Recruiting Substation here (main post office building, Madison and Front), has disclosed that a Memphis colored youth, M. L. Stewart, is now stationed at the local office, and is serving in the capacity of a member of the recruiting personnel.

Young Stewart received the distinction of being one of the first colored men to receive such a position last November, when he went to Nashville, to re-enlist in the Navy. He had just completed a five-year period in the Navy, but the lure of the salt water drew him back. It was while seeking this re-enlistment that he was detailed to aid in the recruiting of other colored boys in the Memphis area.

High in his enthusiasm for his new work, Stewart was equally enthusiastic in his praise of life in the Navy. He pointed out that he had received definite and useful training which would be of use to him in civilian life. He also pointed out the advantages of travel which he has enjoyed, naming such places as France, Italy, Cuba, Gibraltar, Malta, the Philippines, other far places of the earth which he has visited.

When asked what is his reaction now that the Navy is bearing the brunt of the work in the current war, young Stewart replied that 'since every American will be expected to do his duty in the present war, no greater opportunity for doing a great service can be found than that offered in the Navy..it provides a great chance for colored men to show that they are fit to serve in any branch of the service that may call for them."

Stewart, and his brother, Joseph, both enlisted in the Navy when recruiting first began here. Joseph has since been drafted into the Army, after he left the Navy. They are native Memphians, and have made their homes with their parents at 1701 Karr Avenue. Stewart joined the Navy in 1932, and his brother in 1938. They are both well-known in the Binghamton community.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DISCHARGED FROM NAVY FOR PROTEST

Philadelphian Refuses To Retain Position As Mess Attendant

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Because he protested being placed in the messmen division of the U. S. Navy, David Wooten, 21, of this city was discharged from service, it was reported to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week.

Wooten reported to Atty. Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia N.A.A.C.P., that he enlisted in the navy June 18 at Crockett, Texas.

Wooten claims he wanted to get into the aviation mechanical department and was told by the enlisting officer that he could get into any department and would be permitted to take 16 weeks scholastic training. He advised the officer, Wooten says, that he understood Negroes were taken only as mess attendants, but he was assured this was not true.

In spite of his, the Philadelphia youth states that he was placed as a third class mess attendant. He protested, and after three weeks of service, according to the report, he was asked if he was dissatisfied.

When he stated that he was, an officer is said to have told him that "they did not want anyone in the navy who was dissatisfied, and the only thing he could do would be to give him a discharge."

Wooten's discharge was honorable and was signed by H. A. McClure.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NAVY AND THE DRAFT

The United States Navy, facing the greatest test in its history, is getting 4,000 less recruits each month than it needs, so Secretary Knox tells reporters that "we may have to resort to selectees."

If this becomes necessary, the Navy will have to drop its long-established jim-crow policy and assign Negroes to all branches of the service, because the Selective Service Act specifically asserts that there shall be no discrimination because of color in its administration.

If the Navy intends to take draftees and abide by the Selective Service Act, it will have to stop confining Negroes to the mess department and let them serve in any and every capacity for which they are fitted.

Of course the Navy could easily get the 4,000 more recruits it needs monthly by voluntary enlistment if it threw open enlistment in all branches of the service to all qualified Americans.

That would not only be sensible but in accordance with the ideals for which we are now fighting.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Commander Tells Negroes That 'Mess Attendant' Is Important As Other Posts

Has No Answer Why Other Posts Are Not Open; Refers Listeners to D. C.

A group of Kansas City, Kansas, citizens heard Commander Hope of the United States Navy Recruiting Office tell them about the positions of Negroes in the Navy last Sunday afternoon at the Trinity AME church. Although it has been known by all Negroes that there is no advancement in the Navy beyond that of Mess Attendant, the audience listened and asked questions that he could not answer he would write to Washington for the answers.

At the end of the Commander's talk he asked that the members of the audience ask questions concerning his talk and any other information that they wished to know.

L. M. Norwood asked the question, "Why Negro boys were not given other jobs in the Navy other than mess attendants?" He brought out the point that the reason our boys didn't consider joining the Navy was because they are not given a fare chance to make use of the other talents that they have. This question the Commander did not answer. Still more and more questions were asked by numerous persons of the audience concerning this same question, and at the end of the meeting there was still no answer for this question. Although the Commander did say that any ment "I expected to hear all of these questions. I didn't expect to come to this meeting and not be put on the spot. This is the first Negro audience that I have ever had the privilege of speaking to."

Dr. A. Porter Davis made the statement "We did not intend to put the Commander on the spot, but what we want to know is why the Negro boy is not given the same privileges that the white boy is given?" "We intend to fight this thing out to the finish and we intend to be patriotic Americans while we do it."

Mr. M. C. Spears, instructor of Commercial subjects at Sumner high school and recently named one of the committee of six to emerge on a comprehensive program of civilian defense for this city, gave the response to the Commander's talk.

Just before the end of the meeting Dr. Davis made the statement that this was a good thing for the Commander and the audience, in that the Commander had learned how the Negro felt about the treatment that he has been receiving, and that he could convey this message to Washington. Also the members of the audience had the chance to let off some of the steam that for a long time they have wanted to explode. The meeting was ended with remarks and benediction by Rev. Martin, pastor of the Trinity AME church.

Rev. James A. Moore, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, made this statement, "We understand that the Commander has little or no power to change these problems, but he can write to Washington and let the Government know just how the Negro feels about the way that they are deprived of their liberties."

Other persons in the audience asked numerous questions concerning the Commander's talk, some of these were: "Is the United States Navy affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?" The answer to this question was, "No". Still more and more questions were fired at the Commander, although he did not answer any of them.

The Commander made the state-

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Appoint Negro Assistant Naval Recruiting Officer

DEC 19 1941

Marcellus Hughes, 1031 Freeman avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, has been appointed assistant recruiting officer working out of the Naval Recruiting station at 9th and Grand in Kansas City, Missouri. The announcement of Hughes' appointment was made by Commander Holt this week.

Having spent four years in the United States Navy as a mess attendant, Hughes received his honorable discharge on January 1, 1941. He also received a good conduct medal and pin from the navy department which has proved very helpful to him in securing work at the Santa Fe Railroad where he has been employed since his discharge from the navy.

According to Hughes the duties of his office will be to enlist Negro men in the navy and give other necessary information with regard to their enlistment in this branch of the armed forces. He may be contacted at the Naval Recruiting Station or at his home, 1031 Freeman. DEC 1 1941

It is felt that this appointment may be the outgrowth of contacts and a meeting instigated by Mr. C. A. Lannagan with reference to Negroes in the naval service. At a meeting Sunday afternoon at Trinity AME church, officers from the naval recruiting station were present and spoke in regard to this phase of the service. C. A. Lannagan with the assistance of other groups and individuals called this meeting.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Navy Restricts With One Hand, Opens Door With The Other

Five Thousand Race Workers Have Found Jobs in Many Yards, According to Weaver—Apprentice System Open to Beginners.

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6—(ANP)—One of the strangest paradoxes of the national defense program, but one which may increase the ranks of skilled Negro workers and add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the race's annual income, was uncovered here this week in connection with the U. S. Navy Department.

In an exclusive interview with Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of the labor supply of the NDAC, it was revealed.

Although the navy restricts its Negro recruits to the rank of messmen, the U. S. Navy department itself maintains no barriers to the enrollment and subsequent employment of Negro apprentices in its 10 U. S. Navy yards. In fact, its certification regulations for mechanical workers at navy yards make more difficult the practice of racial discrimination by appointing officers than do the rules established by federal and civil service commissions.

As a result of these regulations, 103 Negro apprentices were being trained in shipyard apprentice schools on October 1, 1940, and more than 5,000 Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers were employed in U. S. Navy Yards in Boston; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Calif.; Brooklyn; Norfolk; Philadelphia; Portsmouth, N. H.; Puget Sound, Wash.; and Washington, D. C.

MAR 8 1941

NAVY CONDUCTS SURVEY AT WEAVER'S REQUEST

The exact number of Negro employes in the U. S. Navy Yards, 118 profesional and technical workers; 1003 artisans, skilled workers; 4,153 semi-skilled workers; 557 unskilled workers and 103 apprentices was released to the ANP by Dr. Weaver from a survey which the navy department conducted at his request last September.

Pointing out that apprentices receive 36 cents per hour while in training and that the more than 5,000 Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers are receiving wages ranging from $4.42 to more than $10 a day, Dr. Weaver urged Negro youths to apply for ship yard apprentice positions at their local U. S. district Civil Service offices.

"Any youth who places high on the apprentice list in the semi-annual examinations has an excellent chance for appointment to an opening in one of the yards." Dr. Weaver said, "for the appointing officers of the apprentice schools are not permitted to choose one from the three highest. He must appoint the highest eligible."

47j-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Admiral Says Negroes Too Intelligent; Would Dominate Navy Service If Enlisted

NMA Committee Confers With Knox and Officials Secretary Says 'Putting Colored In Navy Like Putting Them In Hell'

Considers Black Marines

FEB 1 1941 FEB 1 1941

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—If Negroes were to be allowed to enlist in the navy, they would be "so superior in general to the whites who enlist that they would have to be made petty officers, and the enlisted whites would not stand for this," Admiral C. W. Nimitz told a special committee from the National Medical Association which recently met here with high rank-ing naval officers on the color bar in this branch of the armed forces.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox reiterated earlier state-ments that it would be "impracti-cal' 'to use the two races in the navy, declaring that "putting Negroes in the navy would be like putting them in hell,' 'but did promise to seriously consider using Negro marines for the new naval bases in the West Indies, leased from Great Britain.

Those taking part in the conference were Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago, chairman of the liasion committee; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan., chairman of the executive board; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker for the house of delegates; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N. J., chairman, commission on public health, all of the N. M. A.; and Sec'y. Knox, Admiral Nimitz, Capt. Clark, and a captain in charge of naval enlistments, representing the U. S. Navy. Details of the conference, held on January 8, were not revealed until this week.

Dr. Giles, after calling attention to Col. Knox's statement that a Negro could be enlisted only as a messman, pointed to the race's record as gunners under Admiral Perry, Admiral Farragut and at Saratoga and Manila in the Spanish-American war. He termed the official attitude an "innovation" and said it was presented in speeches and radio broadcasts by liberal whites and Negroes, pointing to the growing sense of justice even in the South and the liberal record of the Knox newspaper, the Chicago Daily News.

In his reply, Sec'y. Knox declared, "We have our problems; we are all sufficiently intelligent to know we must be realists. If we put Negroes in the navy it would be like putting them in hell. The relationships on shipboard are such that white and colored just cannot be mixed. It has been tried and has failed."

Dr. Thomas replied: "Mr. Secretary, we have lived in hell so long we have become acclimated. That is all we have been used to for 150 years. Put us in hell and we will work our way out."

Saying he was a Texan and his children had been taught in Rhode Island by a colored teacher, Mrs. Jackson, whom they liked so well they didn't want to be promoted out of her class and that he "had no prejudices personally," Admiral Nimitz said it would be impossible to use Negroes. When a ship sailed often the crew would be depleted by being left behind or illness. Replacements are made by calling at the nearest port. Because colored and white could not be assigned together, it would be impossible to replace Negroes if they manned a ship, he opined.

"Negroes are superior generally to the whites who enlist and would therefore have to be made petty officers," he went on. "The white enlisted personnel would not stand for this."

There are also Negroes on ships as other than messmen, the admiral continued, although they are classed as messmen so they will not be made petty officers. There was one, he declared, who was a chief gunner's mate and "one of the most efficient men in the navy," but there was trouble over his rank. He was finally assigned over a number of Filipinos.

--White men will not tolerate colored petty officers, and I have heard Negroes don't like them either," the admiral concluded.

This attitude, said Dr. Thomas, probably came from the higher ranking officers and he doubted whether the enlisted personnel would object. He suggested a referendum to obtain their attitude.

When Dr. Alexander asked when did America intend to put into practice the principles of democracy this nation says she is preparing to defend, there was silence.

The issue of Negroes replacing Nazis in defense industries was raised. Dr. Giles said they were not employed at the Rock Island arsenal in Illinois, in New Jersey, munitions factories or the airplane industry generally. Col. Knox declared that at the Washington Navy yard one out of every four workers is colored, and -'this is true of all other navy yards, particularly the naval arsenals."

The secretary then promised to study fully the prospect of using Negroes on the new West Indian bases.

As the conference ended, naval representatives led by Admiral Nimitz, praised the committee and expressed surprise at knowing what the mission was, believing they had been called to discuss the possibility of colored physicians in the navy. The admiral mentioned that one of the difficulties was that 75 per cent of the navy personnel had educations from the fourth to the seventh grade, to which Dr. Thomas said that 75 per cent of his practice in Kansas was among whites with no more education [illegible]at, and since he had no difficulty he believed the navy would have none if the problem were approached with an open mind.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Navy Reaffirms Negro Ban

MAR 31 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—In a letter to Dr. J. J McClendon, Negro vice-chairman of local draft board No 3, the Navy Department has reaffirmed its anti-Negro attitude.

The letter, signed by C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, states once more "the Navy Department, for some time past, has refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch."

Mr. McClendon had written the Secretary of the Navy asking information upon application of Negro youths for training in the United States Naval Aviation Reserve. The Nimitz letter, which brazenly defends violations of Negro rights, stated:

"As you no doubt are aware, the Navy Department has, for some time past, refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch. This policy was instituted in the interest of harmony and efficiency aboard ship after many years of experience. The principles which dictated the adoption of that policy apply equally to the appointment of Negroes as officers, either in the Regular Navy or the Army Reserve. This is no reflection upon Negroes, either as a race or individually. It is simply a matter of practicability. One does not install a part in a machine, no matter how excellent that part may be in itself unless it will fit and work smoothly with the other parts. That, frankly, covers the Navy Department's attitude on this question. Negro officers aboard ship would form a small unassimilable minority which despite anything we could do would inevitably form a source of discord that would be harmful to the Service."

MAR 31 1941

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Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 7, 1941

Colored Men Needed for Naval Service

The Navy Department in Washington announced today that voluntary enlistments are now opened for colored men in the Messman Branch of the Naval Service.

To be eligible for service in the Navy, men must be citizens of the United States, not less than 17 and under 31 years of age; to be of good character, clean habits and furnish list of former employers; be unmarried and have no police record.

Men enlisting in the Navy are sent to the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia, for training and after ten days furlough to visit their homes are sent aboard ships as well as to shore stations all over the world, including Panama, Puerto Rico, Honolulu, and other interesting countries.

All persons wishing to join this branch of the Navy are urged to apply to the nearest Navy Recruiting Station to their homes. Navy Recruiting Stations in North Carolina are located in Raleigh, New Bern, Wilmington, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte and Asheville. In South Carolina: Florence, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg and Charleston.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Demand For Two-Ocean Navy May Let Negroes Enter U. S. Naval Academy

MAR 29 1941

Editor's Note: Last week in an editorial commenting on the "President's Great Powers" and discrimination in National Defense, The Amsterdam Star-News had this to say:

". . . Since an extreme emergency exists, the President could end Jim Crowism in the army and navy as well as on our job projects simply by proclaiming such practices a menace to our national defense program."

From Annapolis, this week, comes a report that there is a likelihood that the tall barriers that have kept Negroes out of the naval academy will be lowered. The influence of the President is in evidence in the move.

MAR 29 1941

Sees World Crisis Forcing Negroes Into Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., (By Rienzi B. Lemus for ANP).—Owing to statements of fact issued here last week by naval authorities, what's happening in the U. S. Naval academy lends credence to a report out of Washington that President Roosevelt is apt to bring the prestige of his great office to bear on smashing of the "color line" tradition which has heretofore kept colored men from becoming officers in the U. S. navy.

No colored man has ever graduated from Annapolis. For two generations tradition prevented colored graduates from the West Point Military academy. Coming of the new order and Roosevelt eliminated the West Point tradition, and, as the story goes, that same new order will wipe it out in Annapolis—mostly because of the paramount needs of the navy, thus of the Nation.

Sudden and "time is of the essence" demands for more than doubling the ships of all classes in the navy have made the need of trained officers just as acute, preparation of them equally imperative. Totalitarianism's menace permits no choice. All of that left the navy department no alternative to authorizing the first class of reservists ever admitted to Annapolis. They arrived in February—700 of them, all white youth. On March 21 officials issued statements that 30 reservists have been honorably discharged because they are not physically qualified for duty as naval officers. Already 12 of them have quit, unable to make the grade academically, and the fate of "considerbly more," lies within the province of instructors who have to determine whether they may remain by how they responded to their first major tests, after a month of study under the shadow of "Tecumseh." Thus it has been clearly demonstrated that six per cent of the 700 white youths admitted to the Naval academy just a month ago can't make the Annapolis grade. And the navy needs them all.

MAR 29 1941

Of course six per cent isn't so very bad in 700, insofar as percentages go. The point is, the nation has practically none to spare, and it would not be least difficult to find 42 colored youth, many wasting their time and energies at puerile race-problem huslting for lack of useful occupation, who can make the grade in Annapolis or anywhere else that calls for intellectual grasp, tactfulness, and guts. Besides, "time is of the essence" and Hitler permits no choice.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mess Attendant Defends Lily White Navy

APR 12 1941

NEW BERN, N.C.—Citing the necessity of maximum co-operation and efficiency and minimum friction among the personnel of the navy, Alexander P. Haley mess attendant first class, U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, Pamlico, in a letter to the AFRO this week, seeks to defend the practice of discrimination in the U.S. Navy.

Messman Haley points out that naval authorities once allowed colored men to enlist in all branches of the service with results that prompted their concluding on "subjecting themselves to extensive criticism, which may upon investigation prove unfair," to preserve the efficiency of the naval department.

Navy Largely Southerners

He writes further:

"Due to the fact that a distinct majority of the men enlisted in the navy are natives of areas where prejudice is regarded as commonplace, the mass of individuals who compose the naval personnel are naturally infused, to an extent, with prejudice, though it is not so pronounced as in civilian life.

APR 12 1941

"Enlisted men are advanced by virtue of ability, training and time spent in active service. If members of the colored race were enlisted in all branches they, too, would eventually be promoted to the rank of petty officers, i.e., leaders of men in lower ranks.

"The inevitable result would be a severe lowering of efficiency in a machine vital to the welfare of an indomitable nation.

Admits Injustices

"Although I realize that many matters of rank injustice do occur that should give alert members of our race deepest concern, I, nevertheless, believe that a more detailed investigation of some complaints would result in a more mutual understanding between the colored and white races."

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

"This Is No Reflection Upon Negroes"

APR 3 1941

For sheer idiocy and nonsense this statement contained in a letter from C W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, regarding the enlistment of Negroes certainly takes the cake. Nimitz says:

"As you no doubt are aware, the Navy Department has, for some time past, refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch. This policy was instituted in the interest of harmony and efficiency aboard ship after many years of experience. The principles which dictated the adoption of that policy apply equally to the appointment of Negroes as officers, either in the Regular Navy or the Navy Reserve. This is no reflection upon Negroes, either as a race or individually. It is simply a matter of practicability. One does not install a paart in a machine, no matter how excellent that part may be in itself, unless it will fit and work smoothly with the other parts. That, frankly, covers the Navy Department's attitude on this question. Negro officers aboard ship would form a small unassimilable minority which, despite anything we could do, would inevitably forma source of discord that would be harmful to the Service."

APR 3 1941

How anyone with common sense can assume that any such policy of pure racial discrimination "is no reflection upon Negroes, either as a race or individually" is more than we are able to understand. It is nothing but the most flagrant race prejudice to make any such assumptions as are contained in this statement of policy of the Navy, and it is the rankest childishness to say that it does not reflect upon Negroes.

APR 3 1941

Moreover, if we did not know that Negroes have served with distinction in the Navy there might be some possible basis for the assumption. But even so, what right has anyone to suppose that "Negro officers aboard ship would form a small unassimilable minority which, despite anything we could do would inevitably form a source of discord that would be harmful to the Service." This could and would only be true where those of the other racial group were blinded by unreasoning prejudice, instead of being governed by the truths of democracy and Christianity. But, of course, it may be hoping for too much to suppose that some white Americans can do in the Navy what they do in many colleges and universities, on football and track teams and in many other spheres of life—to treat all men with respect and decency, regardless of race or color or creed.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Negro Men Wanted By The Navy

OCT 4 1941

The Navy Department has announced that Negro men between 17 and 36, single, of good character, can voluntarily enlist in the Naval Reserves, Class V-6, as mess attendants, third class. Pay to start at $21.00 monthly with chance for rapid promotion to officers cook or steward, and increased pay to as high as $105.00 monthly. Free clothing, medical care, travel, food, and a chance to learn at free schools while being paid is also offered by the navy.

Men enlisting in the Naval Reserve are only required to serve for four years, obligated, of course, to serve in an active capacity for the duration of the national emergency which now exists.

Vacancies are at present unlimited, and Negro men desiring to enlist in the Naval Reserve should apply to the Mess Attendant Recruting Station, which will be located in the basement of City Hall, Columbia, on Thursday, October 2, from 8:30 a. m. until 5:00 p. m.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Blame Navy For Use Of Racial Tags

NOV 1 1941

PHILADELPHIA—According to Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the order to use the letter "W" for white employes and "N" for Negro employes on identification badges at the Navy yard, came from the Navy Department at Washington. The Read Admiral made this known after a strong protest against the practice from Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But the Washington Navy Department in answer to a report on the race-labeling from the national office of the N.A.A.C.P., replied simply that it would make "appropriate inquiry." The N.A.A.C.P. letter was addressed to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and was answered by Ralph A. Bard of the office of the assistant secretary.

NOV 1 1941

47j-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Admiral Says Negro "Too Intelligent" To Enlist In U.S. Navy

JAN 26 1941

Would Stir Ire Of Whites

Negro Marines Being Considered For Island Bases

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—If Negroes were to be allowed to enlist in the navy, they would be "so superior in general to the whites who enlist that they would have to be made petty officers, and the enlisted whites would not stand for this," Admiral C. W. Nimitz told a special committee from the National Medical Association which met here with high ranking naval officers on the color bar in this branch of the armed forces.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox reiterated earlier statements that it would be "impractical" to use the two races in the navy, declaring that "putting Negroes in the navy would be like putting them in hell,' but did promise to seriously consider using Negro marines for the new naval bases in the West Indies leased from Great Britain.

Those taking part in the conference were Dr. Roscoe C. Giles Chicago, chairman of the liasion committee; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kansas chairman of the executive board; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker for the house of delegates; Dr. W. G. Alexander Orange, New Jersey, chairman commission on public health, all of the N. M. A.; and Secretary Knox, Admiral Nimitz, Capt. Clark and a captain in charge of naval enlistments, representing the U. S. navy. Details of the conference, held on January 8, were not revealed until this week.

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"MUST BE REALISTS"

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"Negroes are superior generally to the whites who enlist and would therefore have to be made petty officers," he went on. "The white enlisted personnel would not stand for this."

A GUNNER'S MATE

There are also Negroes on ships as other than messmen, the admiral continued, although they are classed as messmen so they will not be made petty officers. There was one, he declared, who was a chief gunner's mate and "one of the most efficient men in the navy," but there was trouble over his rank. He was finally assigned over a number of Filipinos.

"White men will not tolerate colored petty officers, and I have heard Negroes don't like them either," the admiral conclude.

This attitude, said Dr. Thomas, probably came from the higher ranking officers and he doubted whether the enlisted personnel would object. He suggested a referendum to obtan their attitude.

When Dr. Alexander asked when did America intend to put into practice the principles of democracy this nation says she is preparing to defend, there was silence.

DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT

The issue of Negroes replacing Nazis in defense industries was raised. Dr. Giles said they were not employed at the Rock Island arsenal in Illinois, in New Jersey, munitions factories or the airplane industry generally. Col. Knox declared that at the Washington Navy yard one out of every four workers is colored, and "this is true of all other navy yards, particularly the naval arsenals."

The secretary then promised to study fully the prospect of using Negroes on the new West Indian bases.

JAN 26 1941

As the conference ended, naval representatives led by Admiral Nimitz praised the committee and expressed surprise at knowing what the mission was, believing they had been called to discuss the possibility of colored physicians in the navy. The admiral mentioned that one of the difficulties was that 75 per cent of the navy personnel had educations from the fourth to the seventh grade, to which Dr. Thomas said that 75 per cent of his practice in Kansas was among whites with no more education than that, and since he had no difficulty he believed the navy would have none if the problem were approached with an open mind.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Why Bar Negroes From Enlisting In Navy Service?

FEB 1 1941

Writing in the "Mail Bag" column of the Philadelphia January 16, Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank, of that city takes government officials to task for discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces of the nation.

There follows Major Wright's letter:

* * *

To the Editor:

A great deal is being written and said about enlisting for national defense. Billions of dollars are appropriated and spent to encourage and fit men for national defense. All citizens without regard to race, color or religious scruples are demanded to '-put up and shut up" in the interest of national defense.

Hence ,at a time like this, it does seem that the practice of the Navy Department of "not enlisting men of the colored race for general service," which, they say, has been adopted allegedly "in the interest of harmony and general ship efficiency," should be promptly annulled. The billions of dollars that are being spent for the improvement and efficiency of the navy are the dollars that must come out of the general public and should not by any means be reserved to any one race or class

We are satisfied that such a practice is not only harmful to the people excluded, but detrimental to the best service of the army. I have personally had some experience both in the Spanish-American war and the first World War. It is my understanding that the French had no trouble in incorporating colored men into the naval arm for the military service. A colored man, Mortenol, served as commander or admiral of a French battleship in the French naval service and had charge of the aerial defense of Paris during the first World War.

According to the records of the War Department, there were 1353 colored men who served as commissioned U. S. officers during the first World War. Major John R. Lynch and I were commissioned majors and paymasters in the Spanish-American war.

FEB 1 1941

I paid both white and colored American troops from every section of the country and was treated and respected as an officer in the voluntary force of the United States army. Even the Georgian and South Carolinian troops never failed to salute me in the proper manner when I was engaged on official service.

Our armed forces should include all loyal Americans without regard to race, color, or previous conditions.

R. R. WRIGHT, SR.,
President, Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Company.

FEB 1 1941

Says Negroes "Too Intelligent"; Would Dominate Navy If Enlisted

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NMA Committee Confers With Knox and Officials—Secretary Says "Putting Colored in Navy Like Putting Them in Hell," But Considers Black Marines for Bases in West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. (ANP)—If Negroes were to be allowed to enlist in the Navy, they would be "so superior in general to the whites who enlist that they would have to be made petty officers, and the enlisted whites would not stand for this," Admiral C. W. Nimitz told a special committee from the National Medical Association which recently met here with high ranking naval officers on the color bar in this branch of the armed forces.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox reiterated earlier statements that it would be "impractical" to use the two races in the navy, declaring that "putting Negroes in the navy would be like putting them in hell," but did promise to seriously consider using Negro marines for the new naval bases in the West Indies leased from Great Britain.

Courier

Those taking part in the conference were Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago, chairman of the liasion committee; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan., chairman of the executive board; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker for the house of delegates; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N. J., chairman commission on public health, all of the N. M. A.; and Secretary Knox, Admiral Nimitz, Captain Clark and a captain in charge of naval enlistments, representing the U. S. Navy. Details of the conference, held on January 8, were not revealed until this week.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TERMED 'INNOVATION'

Dr. Giles, after calling attention to Col. Knox's statement that a Negro could be enlisted only as a messman, pointed to the race's record as gunners under Admiral Perry, Admiral Farragut and at Saratoga and Manila in the Spanish American war. He termed the official attitude an "innovation" and said it was resented in speeches and radio broadcasts by liberal whites and Negroes, pointed to the growing sense of justice even in the South and the liberal record of the Knox newspaper, the Chicago Daily News.

In his reply, Secy. Knox declared, "We have our problems; we are all sufficiently intelligent to know we must be realists. If we put Negroes in the navy it would be like puting them in hell. The relationships on shipboard are such that white and colred just cannot be mixed. It has been tried and has failed."

Dr. Thomas replied: "Mr. Secretary, we have lived in hell so long we have become acclimated. That is all we have been used to for 150 years. Put us in hell and we will work our way out."

Saying he was a Texan and his children had been taught in Rhode Island by a colored teacher, Mrs. Jackson, whom they liked so well they didn't want to be promoted out of her class and that he "had no prejudices personally," Admiral Nimitz said it would be impossible to use Negroes. When a ship sailed often the crew would be depleted by being left behind or illness. Replacements are made by calling at the nearest port. Because colored and white could not be assigned together, it would be imposible to replace Negroes if they manned a ship, he opined.

ADMITS NEGROES SUPERIOR GENERALLY

"Negroes are superior generally to the whites who enlist and would therefore have to be made petty officers," he went on. The white enlisted personnel would not stand for this."

There are also Negroes on ships as other than messmen, the admiral continued, although they are classed as messmen so they will not be made petty officers. There was one, he declared, who was a chief gunner's mate and "one of the most efficient men in the navy," but there was trouble over his rank. He was finally assigned over a number of Filipinos.

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This attiude, said Dr. Thomas, probably came from the higher ranking officers and he doubted whether the enlisted personnel would object. He suggested a referendum to obtain their attitude.

DR. ALEXANDER SPEAKS AND THERE IS SILENCE

When Dr. Alexander asked when did America intend to put into practice the principles of democracy this nation says she is preparing to defend, there was silence.

The issue of Negroes replacing Nazis in defense industries was raised. Dr. Giles said they were not employed at the Rock Isrand arsenal in Illinois, in New Jersey, munitions factories or the airplane industry generally. Col. Knox declared that at the Washington Navy yard one out of every four workers is colored, and "this is true of all other navy yards, particularly the naval arsenals."

The secretary then promised to study fully the prospect of using Negroes on the new West Indian bases.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Navy Plane Flies Negro To Mother's Funeral

AUG 28 1941

In the Navy a fellow doesn't have to be an admiral to receive sympathetic understanding. He doesn't have to be an old-timer, either. Or, for that matter, a white man.

George Albert Thomas, negro of Route Two, Ramer, can vouch for that.

He enlisted in the Navy July 20 and was sent to Norfolk, Va., for training and duty.

Soon afterwards his mother, Estelle, became ill and Monday of last week, she died.

AUG 28 1941

George's father, Ang Thomas, wired his son of her passing. George showed it to his commanding officer who took immediate action to have him rushed to Montgomery by plane.

The ship landed at Maxwell Field Tuesday, well in time for the negro to attend the funeral.

Then "Democracy" Is Impractical?

FEB 8 1941

SECRETARY of the Navy Frank Knox's statement, uttered at a recent committee conference at Washington, has caused much comment throughout the nation. Said the Navy secretary when asked about the discrimination leveled at Negroes in the United States Navy, "We have our problems; we are all sufficiently intelligent to know we must be realists. If we put Negroes in the Navy it would be like putting them in hell . . ."

"Negroes are superior generally to the whites who enlist and would, therefore, have to be made petty officers. The white enlisted personnel would not stand for this," stated another high-ranking official of the Navy at the same meeting. Both officials agreed that to place Negroes in the Navy on an equal footing with others would be impractical.

If this is true, then it becomes necessary that we all view the problem confronting us realistically. The Navy is one branch of America's armed forces, and a very important one at that. Millions of dollars are used each year for its upkeep, money which comes from taxpayers' pockets. There are no markings on these taxes which prohibit Negro taxpayers' money from going for the upkeep of the Navy. Proportionately all groups in America contribute toward this end—none excepted.

When the draft bill was passed, making military training compulsory for American citizens, there was no clause in it which excluded Negroes because of what may be the attitudes of certain groups. All must do their part. When this country finds it necessary to go to war, Negroes and all will be called.

FEB 8 1941

The principles of our democratic government say that all citizens are entitled to the same rights and opportunities; that ours is a government of the people and for the people; and that none shall be discriminated against because of color or race If, however, we have reached the point where it is impractical to apply democratic principle, then we must be realists enough to admit that this type of democracy is impractical

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Navy Needs Mechanics— Only White Need Apply

NOV 1 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the Navy is seeking an unlimited number of mechanics, including all classes of aeronautical technicians from engine workers to instrument specialists, for immediate service with the air arm of the two-ocean fleet, only white persons need apply.

Qualified white mechanics may enlist at immediate ratings up to petty officers, first class, and at pay grades consistent with their civilian experience, but colored men may enlist in the messman branch only and in the rating of mess attendant, third class.

Both white mechanics and colored messmen must be American citizens between the ages of 17 and 50.

47j-1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TEETH BIG BAR TO NAVY SERVICE

JAN 10 1941

Illiteracy Next As 8,922 Seek To Enlist Here; 1,749 Accepted

In the Birmingham district during the first six months of the fiscal year 1941, applications for enlistment in the U. S. Navy totaled 8,922, it was announced at the Navy Recruiting Station here.

During the period, the announcement said, 1,749 persons were accepted for enlistment.

Medical officers gave 5,096 physical examinations during the first six months of the fiscal year with 3,440 rejections for physical causes. Rejections for other reasons totaled 3,456.

Teeth conditions were cited as the principal reason for physical rejections. Lack of education was a major factor for rejections other than physical.

Under the classification of rejections other than physical, this lack of education was said to have caused 37.8 per cent of rejections for white applicants and 44 per cent for Negro applicants.

The announcement said that the January quota for the Birmingham district is 406 first enlistments and since no waiting list exists, only a short time will elapse between applications and action on the applications.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 3, 1941

Negroes In the Navy

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The average American naval commissioned officer is finely, technically, and highly trained. He is supremely loyal to the flag, respectful to his superiors and considerate to the men under him. His training gives him patience and poise and he hasn't a one-track mind. One of the finest officers I knew was from New Orleans, La. He was a gentleman in every respect and seemingly oblivious to race prejudice.

It is the power delegated to the commissioned officers which determines the efficiency of the Navy. The enlisted men must obey their orders implicitly. These facts should be kept in mind in answering the question whether the Negro should be given an opportunity in all branches of naval service. The Negro's work in the Navy is called the messman branch.

Let me state here for the benefit of my landsmen of the Negro press that this work should not be scorned or underestimated in worth. The pay of a third class messman is equal or more than an ordinary seaman, and the Negro cooks and stewards are paid as much, and sometimes more, than a chief petty officer—depending on the length of service. This same work in the Navy of other countries is done by their own men. To be fair to this Government, it has tried to hold a place for the Negro in the Navy. It is true there is no promotion higher than a steward, but a Negro steward in a captain's mess or in an admiral's mess has a job that is envied by some white petty officers.

The American Navy is more liberal to the Negro even than the British Navy, which is lily-white, or the German or French Navy, although France is the most liberal of all nations to the Negro. The work of the Negro is clean. He works under deck and is not exposed to rough weather as the seaman is. He is drilled and trained, and it must not be overlooked that when the ship is cleared for action, he is at his battle station ready to fight and die for the flag of his country.

What I have said does not justify the Navy in keeping the Negro out of the seamen branch, but is an argument for it.

I entered the Navy during the administration of President William H. Taft and finished under President Woodrow Wilson. I found that there were many colored petty officers serving in 1912. Several were on my ship. These men had enlisted as ordinary seamen and compassers, and had been promoted to their respective ratings. The Navy promotes men on a merit system. The number of merits indicate the efficiency of a man and determines his rating, and no fair naval officers will keep a man from his rating on account of color.

The late Theodore Roosevelt refused to bar the Negro. Colored petty officers worked beside the whites, amiable and efficient. A first class Negro petty officer named Meyer worked in the engine room with his white mates, and his superior officers spoke well of him. He slept beside them, ate at the same table, and no one lost any sleep or had the indigestion because of him. It was from him that I learned about other colored petty officers. It was the policy of the Navy Department to give a colored man shore duty when his merits entitled him to promotion to chief petty officer. I was told that one colored man was made a warrant officer, but given shore duty immediately.

An important reason for the barring of Negro seamen is that Southerners who hate the Negro are in control in the naval affairs in Washington. Their prejudice was shown in 1916, during the review of the fleet in New York by the President and secretary of the Navy. An order came from Washington to the admiral which made every Negro in the Navy ashamed and bitter. We were ordered below deck while the President passed in review. All white sailors were dressed in full dress and stood at attention on the upper deck of every ship.

The statement that Negro petty officers and seamen will lower the efficiency of the Navy is contradictory to facts, untrue and false, and only in the minds of the political heads of the Navy Department who are more willing to risk the defense of the country than to give the Negro a chance.

R. S. ANDERSON,
Pastor of Fifth Baptist Church.
Richmond.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. Secretary Says Ban Is to Continue

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Because of the present world crisis and the necessity for making the navy ready for instant service, it is now "too dangerous" to assign colored men to that branch of the service, Secretary Knox told Representative Charles Jenkins of Chicago.

The secretary's statement follows:

"I am charged, in a very grave moment of national danger, with making ready for instant service the United States Navy. My greatest possible responsibility is to see that the ships now in the navy and those rapidly being built are manned by efficient crews. Our national safety may depend on this.

Would Provoke Discord

"To introduce into this situation a change in the present rules regarding the assignment of colored men for service aboard ship so that there would be a mingling of the white and black races in the confined quarters of the ships would be sure to provoke discord and demoralization. Unfortunately, there are still far too many people in the navy and out of it who would resent such an innovation.

"Under the circumstances, I cannot propose to support such a change in the regulations while the country is in danger. I hope and firmly believe that some way will eventually be found to provide the American Negroes with the chance they desire to serve their country as members of the crew of combatant ships in time of war, but the present would be an inauspicious and dangerous time to undertake this."

AFRO Says He Is Prejudiced or Ignorant

Editorial

Secretary Knox is either ignorant or prejudiced.

Colored seamen have always served the U.S. Navy in every war, from the Revolutionary through the Spanish American War.

The "innovation" is the illegal and unpatriotic limitation of colored men on ships to cooks and waiters. If colored cooks and waiters can serve the ships, why can't colored seamen?

The greatest danger to the U.S. is that with ignorant and prejudiced men in command of armed forces and defense, our country shall not be able to oppose Hitler without a united front.

Secretary Knox is owner of the Chicago Daily News.

It is significant that two great newspapers, the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune, 75 years ago campaigned against the Federal Equal Rights Bill. They called it the Social Rights Bill.

If Mr. Knox is an example, Chicago newspapers haven't made much progress in 75 years.

Graduation Near

CADET JAMES D. FOWLER, who will be graduated from the West Point Military Academy in June. Fowler, who was appointed to the academy in 1937, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fowler of Washington and was graduated from Dunbar High School and Howard University there. He expects to make a career of the army.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFUSES TO ACT IN CASE OF 13 BOYS ON S. S. PHILADELPHIA

Youths Will Remain "Dishonorably Discharged"—Department Defends Segregation Policy and Lists "Opportunities."

MAR 29 1941

WASHINGTON, March 27.—According to Navy officials, undesirable discharges given thirteen messmen aboard the U.S.S. Philadelphia and bad conduct discharges given two others for writing a letter to The Pittsburgh Courier protesting against racial discrimination in the Navy are legal and no action can be taken to change their character.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, explained that "undesirable discharges are issued to rid the service of men who are considered undesirable for further retention, and it is an administrative act.

"Where an undesirable discharge is legal, and regular in all respects, is issued for cause by competent authority, and becomes the record of an accomplished fact," his bureau, "in the absence of fraud, or clear mistake of fact, is not empowered to revoke such discharges and to substitute therefor an honorable discharge."

He maintains that the undesirable discharges issued to the thirteen mess attendants of the U.S.S. Philadelphia and the bad conduct discharges issued to the other two mess attendants "were correct and legal in all respects."

The undesirable discharges, he says, "were issued for cause by competent authority," while the bad conduct discharges "were issued in accordance with the sentences of legally constituted courts-martials."

COMMANDER SHONERD REVIEWS CASE HISTORY

In their letter to The Courier, the fifteen messmen charged that they were discriminated against because no ratings other than mess attendant are open to colored men in the Navy. They also charged that they had been "ridden" by Lieutenant Commander Humbert W. Ziroli, executive officer of the U.S.S. Philadelphia.

Commander H. G. Shonerd, retired, in a memorandum reviewing the facts, states:

"Every enlisted man in the U.S. Navy has the privilege at any time of talking with his commanding officer or executive officer concerning any conditions on the ship with which he is not satisfied.

"The mess attendants, at that time serving in the U.S.S. Philadelphia, did not avail themselves of this privilege, and, entirely unbeknown to the officers and other personnel serving in the U.S.S. Philadelphia, the mess attendants involved, signed and caused to be published in public papers, an article attempting to bring discredit on the Navy, and to spread discontent among Negro mess attendants.

"This action was in violation of the articles for the government of the Navy, which prohibits persons in the Navy from joining or abetting any combination to weaken the lawful authority or, or lessen the respect due to, commanding officers.

"Because of this activity instigated by these men, definitely demonstrating by their own actions that they must be classed as malcontents, and as such, not considered desirable material for further retention in the naval service, the Department directed that the men involved be discharged as undesirable, because of unfitness.

DEFENDS EXCLUSION POLICY NOW IN FORCE

"The Bureau makes every effort to maintain a high standard for its enlisted personnel, and to that end refuses to enlist, retain, or reenlist men who do not meet the Navy requirements. An undesirable discharge is issued to terminate a contract of enlistment where the man concerned has demonstrated his undesirability for further retention in the naval service.

"The undesirable discharges in thirteen of the cases, and the bad conduct discharges in the other two, severed these men's connection with the naval service, and there is no authority of law by which their reinstatement can be effected.

"After many years of experience the policy of not enlitsing men of the colored race for the seaman, and other branches of the naval service, except the messman branch, was adopted to meet the best interest of general ship efficiency.

"Experience in former years has shown clearly that men of the colored race, if enlisted in the seaman branch and promoted to the position of petty officers, cannot maintain discipline among the men of the white race over whom they may be placed by reason of their rating, and that as a result teamwork, harmony and ship efficiency are seriously handicapped.

LISTS "OPPORTUNITIES" FOR RACE IN NAVY

"The whole training and distribution system of the Navy makes it essential that men of any particular rating be available for any duty required of that rating throughout the Navy.

"In the messman branch of the service there are many opportunities offered mess attendants depending on the conduct and ability of the man concerned, namely, advancement in rating from mess attedant, third-class, to officers' stewards, first-class, or officers' cooks, first-class, with basic salaries beginning at $21 a month and ranging up to $84 a month; and to the man who proves worthy, an opportunity after a certain number of years to transfer to the Fleet Reserve, or to retire.

"In general, the Navy holds out to those men who desire to follow it as a career, steady increases in pay, and a certain present and an assured future.

"These cases have been appealed and the Bureau of Navigation has carefully reviewed them, and nothing can be found in these cases which would alter the legal conclusion reached in each and every instance."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAVY STANDS BY ITS JIM CROW POLICY

Six National Groups Get Nowhere In Making Protest

WASHINGTON. — Representatives of six national organizations financed and officered by white people got "exactly nowhere" in a recent interview with representatives of the United States Navy when they lodged a strong protest against the virtual exclusion of Negro Americans from the Navy.

The delegation, which called upon both Army and Navy officials, was composed of representatives of the Union for Democratic Action, Friends of Democracy, Council for Democracy, Student Defenders of Democracy, and the Committee to Defend America By Aiding the Allies.

Not represented in person, but 100 per cent in support of the protest, was the Fight for Freedom Committee. The Navy interview is reported as follows:

"Compared with the satisfactory and friendly character of the interview with representatives of the War department, our interview with the representatives of the Navy department got exactly nowhere.

"They admitted the existence of discrimination, defended it, and insisted that they would continue the policy. Despite a long and sometimes slightly heated interview, the only thing we could get from them was a grudging statement that they might reconsider their policy in view of the President's proclamation against discrimination in employment in defense industries.

"We pointed out specifically that continuation of discrimination in the Navy meant that the President, as commander-in-chief of the Navy was setting a bad example to the employers in the defense industries, but even that argument did not change their attitude."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Youth May Join Navy At YMCA

For the convenience of colored youths who desire to enlist in the United States Navy, George L. Cahall, U. S. Navy Recruiter, has opened a Navy Recruiting Station at the Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler Street, N.E. Boys may make applications from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.

Applicants must be not less than 17 and under 31 years of age, be of good character, clean habits, unmarried and furnish list of former employers or references from at least three responsible persons; have no juvenile, police record, reform school or prison record (except for minor infractions not including moral turpitude), be not less than five feet and four inches in height and of proportionate weight to age and height, and pass a rigid physical examination.

Applicants 18 years or over at time of enlistment are enlisted for years; those 17 and under 18 years, for minority, that is until they reach 21. Pay ranges from $21 to $84, base pay. Additions to base pay are possible. After enlistment men are transferred to the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., for a course of instruction in the Mess Attendants School, upon completion of which they are transferred to general service. Advancements are routine.

47j-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Has Highest Navy Post

APR 12 1941

CLIFFORD D. HENRY

APR 12 1941

By H. C. WRIGHT

NORFOLK, Va.—Hard at work checking his stock and poring over his accounts, Mr. Henry, who has served for 32 years in the United States Navy, asked to what he attributed his success as a naval officer, replied: "Hope and hard work, I guess."

Mr. Henry enlisted in the navy as a mess attendant at the Norfolk Naval Training Station, July 5, 1917, was later transferred to New Orleans for duty aboard the U.S.S. Bridgeport, was advanced to mess attendant first class, spent two years in France during World War No. 1, and returned to America in December, 1919.

Gets His First "Break"

APR 12 1941

He got his first real chance after his return from overseas when he was permitted to change his rating from cabin cook first class to storekeeper first class and he was made storekeeper in charge of the general stock on board the destroyer tender Brideport.

From 1923 to 1927, he served in the Panama Canal Zone, went through the canal fifty-two times; served on the U.S.S. Sapella, 1928-29, at Portsmouth, N.H. Navy Yard, 1930-31, and in 1932 to 1933 was stationed on board the U.S.S. Raleigh as assistant payroll storekeeper.

APR 12 1941

He requested leave to go to Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen years' service, July, 1933, and journeyed to his home in Salisbury, Md. During his short period of retirement, he bought a home and operated a successful restaurant business.

During this period, Mr. Henry became headwaiter at the Wicomico Hotel (white), Salisbury, Md., held it until the partial emergency was declared, voluntarily returned to naval service and is stationed at the Norfolk Training Station.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Coast Guard Defense of a Lily-White Navy

APR 12 1941

The most pitiful people in the United States a hundred years ago were the black slave decoys.

They were colored men, slaves, used by their masters to hunt and betray other slaves fleeing the South by way of the Underground Railroad.

APR 12 1941

An equally doleful sound comes from the Coast Guard Cutter Pamlico at Newbern, N.C., addressed to the AFRO and signed by Alexander P. Haley, mess attendant, "first class" (?). Mr. Haley is colored.

He defends naval officials who say the navy is for white men only. Here is Haley's defense. He says:

1. It is the navy's job to defend our country.
2. Navy efficiency and co-operation are at a maximum when there is no friction.
3. Best way to eliminate friction is to keep all colored people out of the navy except as cooks and waiters.

If Haley's views were sound, they should apply not only to the navy, but also to the army, to civil service, and to private industry.

* * * *

Here is what the navy itself says on the same subject. The Secretary of this lily-white section of our defense forces has been under hot fire recently and he defends the policy in this wise:

After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch except messmen was adopted to meet the best interests of general ship efficiency.

The bureau endeavors to furnish naval vessels with crews consisting of men best qualified to meet the requirements of the special rating and branch to which they are assigned.

This policy not only serves the best interests of the navy and country, but serves as well the best interests of the men themselves.

Whose best interests? APR 12 1941

* * * *

It can't be said to be in the best interests of a democratic country to discriminate between citizens on the ground of color.

It can't be in the best interests of the navy to choose men on the basis of color rather than efficiency.

It can't be in the best interests of white men who, in all activities of civilian life, work and live among colored neighbors.

It certainly is not in the best interests of colored citizens who are taxed to support national defense that seeks to stamp them as non-citizens.

Whose best interests are served by the navy jim crow?

Is there anywhere argument more feeble, illogical and deceitful? APR 12 1941

Can shallow, quibbling men, either in the navy or coast guard, be depended upon as the first line of defense for a liberty-loving people?

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Secretary Knox Again Draws the Color Line

While the United States' active participation in the European war becomes only a matter of days, the naval department is still adamant on its policy that Negroes cannot be used as members of crews on combatant ships. This is Secretary Knox's latest answer to the plea of 13,000,000 Negro citizens to be inducted into every phase of the defense program.

The complete statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox made to Representative Jenkins of Chicago, regarding the Negro's status in the navy, is as follows:

'I am charged in a very grave moment of national danger, with making ready for instant service in the United States navy. My greatest responsibility is to see that the ships now in the navy and those being rapidly built are manned by efficient crews. Our national safety may depend on this.

"To introduce into this situation a change in the present rules regarding the assignment of the white and black races in confined quarters of the ships would be sure to provoke discord and demoralization. Unfortunately, there are still far too many people in the navy and out of it who would resent such an innovation.

"Under the circumstances, I cannot propose to support such a change in the regulations while the country is in danger. I hope and firmly believe that some way will eventually be found to provide the American Negroes with the chance they desire to serve their country as members of the crew of combatant ships in time of war, but the present would be an inauspicious and dangerous time to undertake this."

Again and again, Secretary Knox has given this feeble excuse for the navy's discriminatory practices against Negroes. He points at the grave conditions of today to cover up this ruthless segregation which has been practiced by the navy over a period of years. He attempts to place the fear of racial strife as more important than the rights of one of the most loyal groups in the United States.

If it is a fact that these are times "too dangerous" to risk the Negro's induction into the navy, how does, or can Secretary Knox explain the Negro's unwelcome reception at Annapolis, U. S. Naval school, in years past? Why are Negroes readily placed in the messman's branch of the navy?

I disagree with Secretary Knox's policy at the outset. I feel that it is during this time that our greatest danger lies in failing to assign Negroes to naval duty. The assertion that whites and blacks cannot be trusted to work side by side in defense of our liberties shows that we could never withstand an enemy without, for the cankerous race prejudice has already undermined our pillars of democracy.

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FOR SERVICE IN NAVY

7/25/41

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Navy Department Remains Firm In Barring Negroes

Interview With Officials Gets Exactly Nowhere

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representatives of six national organizations financed and officered by white people get "exactly nowhere" in a recent interview with representatives of the United States Navy when the lodged a strong protest against the virtual exclusion of Negro Americans from the Navy.

JUL 25 1941

The delegation which called upon both Army and Navy officials, was composed of representatives of the Union for Democratic Action, Friends of Democracy, Council for Democracy, Student Defenders of Democracy, and the Committee to Defend America By Aiding the Allies. Not represented in person, but 100 percent in support of the protest was the Fight for Freedom Committee.

The Navy interview reported as follows:

"Compared with the satisfactory and friendly character of the interview with representatives of the War department, our interview with the representatives of the Navy department got exactly nowhere.

They admitted the existence of discrimination, defended it, and insisted that they would continue the policy. Despite a long and sometimes slightly heated interview, the only thing we could get from them was a grudging statement that they might reconsider their policy in view of the President's proclamation against discrimination in employment in the defense industries.

We pointed out specifically that continuation of discrimination in the Navy meant that the President, as commander-in-chief of the Navy was setting a bad example to the employers in the defense industries, but even that argument did not change their attitude."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

3 Negroes Go Down On Reuben James

Three colored seamen lost their lives in the recent sinking of the American destroyer Reuben James sunk by a German submarine off Iceland, the Star-News learned this week.

The men are Raymond Cooke, first class, 22, Warner, Va.; Nebraska Dunston, third class, Spring Hope, N. C. and Joseph Johnson, first class Elm City, N. C.

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More Men Wanted

For many years now this country has followed a policy of maintaining two cadets in training on our merchant ships so that there would always be a sufficient number of qualified seamen to man the vessels. During peacetime when our shipping has operated on a normal scale this system proved to be entirely satisfactory. In the past few months as ship after ship has slipped down the ways to become a part of our rapidly growing merchant marine, we find ourselves woefully short of men, which explains why the radios and newspapers have been busy sending out appeals for able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 25 years of age.

Under the peacetime system one cadet is assigned to the deck force and the other to the engine force. Their period of training is three years during which time they receive $65 a month. The cadet on the deck force may become a ship's master, while the one assigned to the engine force may become a chief engineer.

There must be a lot of able-bodied young Negroes who are interested in this kind of career. If so they are urged to contact the U. S. Maritime Commission at Washington.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Secretary Knox Again Draws the Color Line

While the United States' active participation in the European war becomes only a matter of days, the naval department is still adamant on its policy that Negroes cannot be used as members of crews on combatant ships. This is Secretary Knox's latest answer to the plea of 13,000,000 Negro citizens to be inducted into every phase of the defense program.

The complete statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox made to Representative Jenkins of Chicago, regarding the Negro's status in the navy, is as follows:

'I am charged in a very grave moment of national danger, with making ready for instant service in the United States navy. My greatest responsibility is to see that the ships now in the navy and those being rapidly built are manned by efficient crews. Our national safety may depend on this.

"To introduce into this situation a change in the present rules regarding the assignment of the white and black races in confined quarters of the ships would be sure to provoke discord and demoralization. Unfortunately, there are still far too many people in the navy and out of it who would resent such an innovation.

"Under the circumstances, I cannot propose to support such a change in the regulations while the country is in danger. I hope and firmly believe that some way will eventually be found to provide the American Negroes with the chance they desire to serve their country as members of the crew of combatant ships in time of war, but the present would be an inauspicious and dangerous time to undertake this."

Again and again, Secretary Knox has given this feeble excuse for the navy's discriminatory practices against Negroes. He points at the grave conditions of today to cover up this ruthless segregation which has been practiced by the navy over a period of years. He attempts to place the fear of racial strife as more important than the rights of one of the most loyal groups in the United States.

If it is a fact that these are times "too dangerous" to risk the Negro's induction into the navy, how does, or can Secretary Knox explain the Negro's unwelcome reception at Annapolis, U. S. Naval school, in years past? Why are Negroes readily placed in the messman's branch of the navy?

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47j-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Louis Still Under Fire For Role of Navy Good Samaritan

NOV 29 1941 NOV 29 1941

Depicted on posters used in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The same Jim Crow Navy which recently issued "colored" and "white" identification badges for its service men, has come up with a brand new angle of ridiculing black folk—a caricature of a colored man shooting craps with a slogan urging a speedup in production.

This twist in Naval thinking in regards to colored citizens—not alone those the Navy uses solely as flunkies, cooks, shoe shine boys and waiters on the ships that go to sea, but to every person with a dram of African blood in his veins—is only corroborating evidence of what every thinking member of Louis' race has known all along that the Navy has no intention of changing its stripes just because Louis has been deliberately misguided into thinking his gesture in risking his title for nothing will bring about a new day in Naval regard for colored citizens. It regards him as a crapshooter along with every other colored citizen.

Sneering Challenge

The posters in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, plastered on the walls of the buildings there even while the controversy of the wisdom of the Louis move still rages, constitutes a deliberate, sneering challenge to Louis, John Roxborough and Julian Black. "Who said we will change?" All those pipe dream statements issued by Roxborough and Mike Jacobs to the effect that Louis is establishing himself as the nation's outstanding American is only so much unadulterated bunk and hocus pocus designed to suck unthinking colored people into Madison Square Garden on the night of Jan. 9 and to betray them further into making their position in this country more ridiculous by supporting institutions that have not the slightest regard for them and their's.

The Navy Relief Society of which Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, is head, gets all the proceeds from the charity fight except about $8,000 which Louis will require as actual training expenses, and the 20 percent that Buddy Baer will draw as the challenger's end.

Baer Will Get His

As pointed out in a foregoing article, Baer, who is white and also belongs to a minority group, isn't magnanimous at all when it comes to the money end of the matter. He won't come out of the fight broke. Instead, the hulking Californian who knocked Louis out of the ring in their first contest in Washington last Summer and who may be regarded as definitely dangerous and capable of scoring an upset, may come out with a 20 percent cut out of the money taken in, plus Louis' prized heavyweight title.

The Brown Bomber will then be in the unenviable position every colored person knows—on the outside looking in. He'll be minus the most highly prized possession of sportsdom; minus his legitimate share of a rich gate, and minus an opportunity to enlist in the Navy for which he gave his all, in any capacity except the most abject of menials—doomed to serve his four years cooking pork chops for some cracker brass hat from the depths of Georgia, or from Florida, a State Westbrook Pegler once described as being strangely barbarian or something, after they had lynched one of Louis' people.

NOV 29 1941

What "Spot" Is Navy On?

Many colored "leaders," burdened down with degrees and befuddled completely on the race question in America, especially in light of the present national emergency in which there should be no question of color, creed or religion, are "hailing" the champion's "unselfish motive" and "fine display of loyal Americanism" as a new high in something. They even talk about the Louis gesture "putting the Navy on the spot with its prejudiced treatment" of colored folk. The only "spot" the Navy can be placed on would be the "spot" where it will collect the dollars Louis will hand over to it after the fight Jan. 9, dollars that would be welcomed by the very N. A. A. C. P. which will try to force the Jim Crow Navy to remove those posters of a black man shooting craps in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mike Jacobs, who may be licking his lips in anticipation of the Navy Club Ball following the fight—can afford to donate his services to promotion of the charity fight. Such regard from the heel-clicking, sabre-rattling brass hats of the Navy would give him social status not frowned on by any of the boys along Jacobs' Beach. Jacobs was quoted as being "thoroughly aroused at reports that some colored people disapproved" of the fight "because young colored men are restricted to the mess department of the Navy and completely barred from service in the U. S. Marine Corps."

And Jacobs "Deplores It"

The promoter was quoted as saying: "How can we talk about discrimination in the Navy and the Marine Corps when we are trying to bring help to the mothers, fathers and wives of the men who are giving their lives for the defense of their country? I am just as much against racial discrimination as anyone in America. I deplore it and have constantly worked to improve interracial relations ever since I started to promote fights. There is no discrimination at the 20th Century Sporting Club."

NOV 29 1941

Jacobs said nothing about Baer protecting himself in a purely financial transaction by going on record that he wants to be paid for his services. Baer and Jacobs, both members of a minority group as are Louis and his managers, present a strange paradox. Jacobs evidently hopes to gain social prestige from promoting the fight and giving Louis' money to an institution that thinks he's a crapshooter like the rest of his people; Baer hopes the gate will be tremendous so his 20 percent challenger's share will make a nice nest egg for his family.

Not a Single One!

Jacobs' assertion that he has "constantly worked to improve interracial relations" and "there is no discrimination at the 20th Century Sporting Club" is laughable to persons who know what's going on. There's not a black face in the headquarters of the 20th Century Sporting Club at 1619 Broadway, not even a porter in the House that Joe Louis and Henry Armstrong built so that Jacobs' people might swarm all over it; sell tickets, write publicity; run errands; sit behind desks and smoke cigars on bounty black hands provide. Jacobs' name does not appear on any stationery of worthwhile colored organizations fighting for equal rights and opportunity to live as American citizens. Neither is Jacobs noted for donating any part of the proceeds from the fights to the several worthy Harlem charities or any charity institutions, for that matter. to which he is almost assured of an invitation—an invitation Louis, Black and Roxborough by no stretch of the imagination will get **dealing with the plight of Louis' people.**

Jim Crow by Omission

There is no discrimination at the 20th Century Sporting Club in the sense that a canvas curtain separates white and black ticket buyers like the curtain that separates the redneck "Tobacco Roaders" and the colored college graduates on southern railway lines. The discrimination at the 20th Century, instead, is "discrimination by omission," since you can't discriminate against a person unless he's there to be discriminated against. In this case, there's not a single member of Louis' race in the club to be discriminated against.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, speaking for the Navy, was quoted as saying this week: 'I believe I am speaking for the Navy as a whole, in expressing our appreciation of Joe Louis' magnanimous gesture in 'laying his title on the line' to help us continue the good offices of the Navy Relief Society, on behalf of the underprivileged relatives of the men who so urgently need our aid and sympathy in times of emergency. I can say from personal knowledge that since he became champion, there has been widespread interest in Louis' career among Navy personnel of both races."

Says Nothing New

The Admiral has yet to say anything about the attitude of the Navy toward Joe's people, the young men who would like careers as sailors, fighting for their country. The Admiral has nothing to say about the Navy's attitude toward colored citizens after the fight has been held and after the Navy has pocketed Joe's money, shook his hand, called him a "good Negro," and closed the incident. The Admiral also has nothing to say about whether Louis would be welcome in the Navy as an able-bodied seaman with every chance for advancement now exclusively reserved for the sons of the cracker folk who run for a rope and a bucket of tar at the sight of a dark face.

There is nothing to commend Louis in his program of aiding an institution that regards him as a crap shooter and which officially takes notice of him only because he is in a position to give it plenty of money it couldn't get even from Gene Tunney, the former heavyweight champion that it made a reserve officer in the Fleet. Buddy Baer, white and able to enlist as a man in the Navy, not a flunky, is frugally demanding his 20 percent of the take, has shown in this instance what he thinks of charity: IT BEGINS AT HOME.

Meanwhile, members of Louis' race are getting ready for the old, old "Uncle Tom" sellout, planning to attend the fight in droves to "show the white folks that all Negroes aren't alike." "Leading Negroes" are thumping the drums as a rallying call to Louis' people to again fall in line and march to the altar of racial sacrifice and betrayal of every unborn Negro son in further pushing the race back into the ignominy of a subject people whose very education teaches them not only to be happy and content with segregation, but to aid its spread by spending their money to help it.

Louis' gesture is like throwing "pearls before swine," like trying to fill the ocean with an eye-dropper; it means absolutely nothing insofar as changing the official attitude of the Jim Crow Navy's brass hats toward the "proper place" for "all likes as he."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Navy Perpetuating Un-American Tradition Based On Color"--Scott

DEC 13 1941 DEC 13 1941

Negroes, Although Able to Meet Any Requirement of the U.S. Navy, and Willing to Serve, Are Denied Opportunity at Time When Nation Is in Peril.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—An announcement just made by Secretary Frank Knox of the U. S. Navy Department challenges the attention of the Negro people of the United States. Their reaction to the announcement will be different from that of the usual citizen of the land.

The hustling, bustling Secretary has just declared that the Navy department may be "forced" at an early date, "for the first time in its history" to draft fighting seamen for the Nation's ships. The lag in voluntary enlistment is responsible for this contemplated action.

Emmett Scott

Paul Mallon, nationally - known columnist, writes that the clique of Admirals running the Navy department has hastened forward with the declaration that it is planned to use "more attractive advertising in the newspapers," and to "relax health restrictions" to lure volunteers.

To use words of mildness and great restraint, this is a shameful, disgraceful situation in the light of attendant facts. The Navy, for many months, through radio appeals and newspaper advertising, and also by elaborate, vari-colored posters, plastering walls throughout the country, has sought to advertise the advantages offered young men of the country by Navy enlistment, including travel to all parts of the world; training as metalsmiths, ordnance men, radio men, electricians, signalmen, carpenters, painters, ship-fitters, pattern-making, molders, printers, and many other trades and advertised advantages.

DEC 13 1941

It may, or may not, shock the average citizen to learn that, under its traditional policy of exclusion, the Navy department restricts Negro enlistments to mess-men, servitors, flunkies, alone.

More than 76 years have passed since, by arbitrament of arms, supporting Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, the Negro people were freed from the bondages of slavery in the United States. They were afterward clothed with all of the privileges of American citizenship. They have made progress in educational, religious, material and cultural directions.

NEGROES ABLE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS

They are able to supply men "not less than 17 and under 31 years of age," capable of meeting the initial requirements for entry into practically every category of Navy service. By standards of education and character, they will favorably compare with the average enlistee.

These people, this group of loyal American citizens, are stigmatized and refused entry into an armed service of the Government of which they are a part at the very moment when all that we hold near and dear is imperilled by the near approach of shooting-war-activity on a world-wide scale.

It is all but criminal negligence to have ships rolling down the ways, at the cost of millions and billions of dollars, while failing to have an adequate personnel to man such ships, especially when the men are available and willing to enlist in the service of their country.

It is un-American, the antithesis of democracy, of everything that we call fair, decent and just, for a great department of the Government to lend itself to the perpetuation of an intolerant policy which engenders race hate and bigotry, and menaces the morale of a people, who after long-suffering, and many injustices in the past, are no longer willing to bear such treatment without loud and vigorous protest.

NEGRO MARTYRS ON RUEBEN JAMES

Three Negro mess-men, martyrs of the Rueben James, went gallantly to watery graves when the ship was torpedoed. The loyalty, the efficiency, the patriotism of thousands of other Negroes just as willing will be laid on the altar of our country's need if only tradition, unreasoning blindness, and petty racial hates, may be buried here in America while we prepare our War Machine to liberate the rest of the world from the same kind of baneful intolerances.

Even a fundamental conception of morality should, by now, impress our Navy primadonnas that while they are breaking with traditional requirements so as to secure increased enlistment, it is a good time now to forego its prejudices against Negroes, and consolidate the loyalties, the sympathies, and the willing cooperation and support of every element of our American population.

Since Navy volunteers now number only 9,000 a month against a need of 15,000 a month, the Negro reservoir can supply the deficiencies now harassing Secretary Knox, Admiral Nimitz, and other Navy officials.

Negro seamen, if enlisted and given that same free and equal opportunity offered other enlistees, will not disappoint the Navy department, even with its rigorous exactions; the Administration, nor the American people.

As the Council for Democracy has declared: * * . "The contribution in work and intelligence of one-tenth of the population of our country cannot be thrust aside in a time of total warfare without seriously compromising the future of our Nation."

No change has been announced in the Navy's policy of restricting Race seamen to the menial tasks of messmen.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Navy Drops Standards For Recruits

DEC 13 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to increase enrollments, the Navy on Saturday relaxed its physical standards for recruits.

Under a new policy men with certain minor ailments heretofore considered a bar to enlistment will be accepted and, when necessary, the defects will be corrected.

Defects which no longer will disqualify a prospective recruit include hydrocele, hernia, varicicele, provided the applicant has an intelligence quotient of 75 or better, nasal deformity and seasonal hay fever, provided it is not complicated.

DEC 13 1941

47j-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Naval Discipline

MAY 4 - 1941

AN example of a tail wagging a dog is found in the answer released by a Navy department official regarding the status of Negroes in his department. He did not bite his tongue in explaining that Negro sailors were not to become officers. He explained that:

"Colored men are now enlisted in the Navy for the messman branch and in that branch they are given every opportunity for advancement to cooks and stewards, which while not petty officer ratings, receive the pay and allowances of such ratings. Experience of many years in the Navy has shown clearly that men of the colored race, if enlisted in any other branch then the messman branch, and promoted to the position of petty officer cannot maintain discipline among men of the white race over whom they may be placed by reason of their rating. As a result, teamwork, harmony and ship efficiency are seriously handicapped."

MAY 4 - 1941

Of course, the naval official cited no cases in point. He had none, we suspect. He would, no doubt, be enlightened to know that in the 15th century and long before Negroes have been officers on ships and were able to maintain discipline. As a matter of fact, no one ever thought of that one. Columbus, in 1492, made the most important voyage this world has known. If he had used the argument our Navy is now using perhaps America would not have been discovered at that time and thus, would not have been the great country that it is. One of Columbus' ships was piloted by Pedro Alonzo, a Negro. That was about the most important voyage this country knows anything about. That was its birth or discovery. Now we are entering into the next most important stage of our history. It is our continuity as a democracy. This time things are a little different. "Discipline" is the word that thwarts democracy.

The whole nation is afraid that a few white boys might resent Negro officers, the navy would have us believe. What

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAN SHORTAGE IN THE NAVY

Officials of the U. S. Navy from Secretary Frank Knox down to neighborhood recruiting officers have been so adamant about enlisting American citizens of our group for any position except dishwasher that we had the impression the Navy was crowded.

Last week there came a frantic call for 31,000 more enlistments before June 30, to complete the remainder of the 35,000 quota necessary to man the new warships and auxiliaries.

The drive for white boys so far having netted but 4,000 and with talk of assigning selectees to the Navy, we would like to ask Secretary Knox, Admiral Nimitz and their associates why the colored youth of this country cannot get a chance to man these warships.

We have thousands and thousands of bright, healthy young men, eager and willing to enlist in the Navy if there is hope of jobs better than those now available.

Why not stop this foolishness about inability of white and colored youths to get along together or to take orders from each other, and abolish the color bar.

Young white men and young colored men will do whatever they are told to do by any superior officer or noncommissioned officer who tells them to do it, and they will do it quickly.

If they can work together in the postal service and take orders from each other, they can also do it in the naval service.

The big naval officials, including Mr. Knox, say it cannot be done, but significantly enough they refuse to try it, basing their refusal on some obscure incident that happened thirty years ago.

Even the South has moved forward in racial thinking in 30 years.

Mr. Knox, isn't it time the Navy bigwigs brought our first line of defense fully up to date by abolishing the color line?

If white boys won't fill up the Navy, colored boys will eagerly do so.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

KNOX BLASTS HOPE; JIMCROW POLICY STANDS

MAY 18 1941

Change Would Cause 'Discord'

Negroes, eyeing the United States Navy as an avenue in which they may offer their services to their country, this week awoke to the stark realization that hopes of allying themselves with this branch of the nation's armed forces on a basis of equality, were vain.

There is no place there for them, unless they are content to accept the menial status of messmen. There is no hope for further advancement

Such was made plain this week when a letter from Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Knox was replying to a query as to the Negroes' status in the United States Navy, put to him by Representative Charles J. Jenkins of the Illinois General Assembly at a Washington, D. C. conference last week.

Colonel Knox' letter, which is printed in its entirety in this article, stated in emphatic terms that to admit Negroes in any capacity in the Navy, other than messmen would endanger national safety.

"To introduce ... a change in the present rules regarding the assignment of Negroes for service aboard ship so that there would be a mingling of the white and black races in the confined quarters of the ships would be sure to provoke discord and demoralization," he states.

"Unfortunately, there are still far too many people in the Navy and out of it who would resent such an innovation."

Last week Representative Jenkins and two other members of the Illinois State Legislature conferred in Washington with high officials and presented Illinois' protest of the present discrimination of Negroes in the national defense program.

They conferred with Secretary of War Patterson, congressmen and Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management, outlining discriminations which occurred in Illinois in the employment of Negroes in industries holding defense contracts, and cited barriers raised in all phases of the national defense setup.

The congressmen were unanimous in endorsing the program of eliminating the color bar in national defense. Patterson told of the army's policy of integration of Negroes on equal footing in all branches of the nation's armed services, and the establishment within the last two weeks of a tank battalion and anti-tank battalion to be manned by Negroes.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Thousands Of Negroes Needed For Navy

OCT 16 1941

Thousands of Negroes are needed for service in the Navy. The age limit is between 17 and 31. They may enlist in the regular Navy for six years or in the Naval Reserve for four years and be released from active duty after the national emergency.

Negro boys between 17 and 18 may enlist for minority and be discharged when they become 21 years of age—unless they prefer the Naval Reserve and want to be released from active duty when the emergency ends.

Negroes enlist for the messmen branch of the Navy. That is, they cook and serve food. This gives them splendid training which may benefit them in civil life should they choose to work in hotels or dining cars.

And it is also to be remembered that when the guns are fired, the Negroes take part in that, too.

Alabama has consistently led in recruiting Negroes for the Navy, but more and more are needed. The quota is unlimited.

Negroes are urged to see the Navy Editor of this paper, or apply at the Navy Recruiting Station in the Lee County Courthouse, Opelika, Alabama.

OCT 16 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hugh Mulzac, Who Captained the S.S. Yarmouth for Marcus Garvey, Feels Lucky to Hold a Job as Chief Steward on Ship Carrying Munitions to Great Britain

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 3—Hugh Mulzac, holder of a master mariner's certificate from the United States Department of Commerce and a former captain of one of Marcus Garvey's ocean-going liners, has been denied the opportunity to work at his profession on account of his color, his wife revealed last week.

Mulzac completed the course in navigation at the Training School of the Recruiting Service of the United States Shipping Board, Baltimore, Md. His certificate was signed at Boston, Mass., December 24, 1918, by Henry Howard, director of Recruiting Service.

Mulzac then received his Master's certificate from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, stating "he can safely be intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of Master of Steam and Motor Vessels of any gross tons, upon the waters of any ocean." He has renewed the Master's certificates at the conclusion of every five-year period, his current one being dated January 21, 1941.

Armed with his credentials, Captain Mulzac set forth to land a job at his chosen profession. However, bitter disillusionment was in store for him. He quickly learned that ship owners regarded Captains as white men. Negroes in maritime circles, were considered only for menial positions. He applied at several private shipping concerns for a job as Captain, but always received the same answers—"Fill out your application and possibly you'll hear from us." But, he never heard!

Learning of Captain Mulzac's plight, the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress on May 14, 1941, drafted a cemmunication to Admiral E. Land, Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., outlining Mulzac's qualifications and requesting that the Captain be placed in a position befitting his training.

The Council supplemented this community on May 31, 1941, with a letter to President Roosevelt, enclosing a copy of the draft to Admiral E. Land. The President was told how Mulzac had been refused employment as a captain, despite the fact that there wa sa shortage of trained men at the time. The Chief Executive was asked to used the power of his office to abolish any racial discriminatory policies which might be responsible for Mulzac's unemployment by Federal agencies.

A reply dated June 9, 1941, from John W. Martyn, Administrative Assistant, War Department, Washington, D. C., concluded with the sentence: "The character of appointment desired by Captain Mulzac is not within the jurisdiction of the War Department."

Admiral E. S. Land, Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., concluded as follows in a reply dated June 18, 1941: "The Commission regrets that it has nothing to add to its letter of May 21, 1941, which could possibly assist Mr. Mulzac in obtaining the position aboard ship he desires. We again, therefore, advise you of our inability to be of any assistance to Mr. Mulzac

Captain Mulzac was born in the British West Indies. When home, the 55-year-old mariner resides at 536 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y., with his understanding wife, Mrs. Ada Mulzac; three charming daughters, Joyce, 20; Una, 18; Claire, 15, and a splendid son, Hugh, 10.

Although Mr. Mulzac has held a Master Navigator's certificate for the past 20 years, only once was he able to serve as a Captain. For two years he served as Master of the S. S. Yarmouth of Marcus Garvey's Black Star Line, saliing between New York and the West Indies.

Ironically enough, even though Captain Mulzac can safely be intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of Master of Steam and Motor Vessels of any gross tons, upon the waters of any ocean," today—well, he feels that he's lucky to be holding down a job as Chief Steward on the Amreican-Hawaiian Line S. S. Mantania, somewhere in the war zone carrying ammunition for Great Britain.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HERE WE ARE, ADMIRAL!

There are still tremendous hurdles to be jumped, seas of discrimination to be crossed, mountains of prejudice to be scaled—but at last the goal is in sight, and it is no mirage.

This is a victory of the colored citizens of the United States who, to the amazement of the opposition, showed an unprecedented and iron-shod unanimity.

If we are as resolute and determined in fighting against jim crowism in the armed forces, we shall be equally successful.

Last week Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, begged Congress to violate the Government's contract with its naval enlisted men by holding them in the service, regardless of the expiration of their six-year enlistment periods, for "as long as the national interest is imperiled."

His reason is that "the best men for the Navy are those serving now."

When Senator Johnson of California criticized this proposal as an infringement upon personal rights, the doughty Admiral replied, "where the interests of the individual and the government come into conflict, the government's interest must prevail."

Well, we seem to have gone a long way from the Constitution in the last few years, but what interests us is the Admiral's views about what the Government can force the sailors to do in this instance as contrasted with his frightened attitude toward what the Government cannot do in the case of Negro sailors.

Admiral Nimitz says in one breath that Uncle Sam can and should break its contract with a sailor and compel him to stay in the Navy indefinitely, while in the next breath he says that this all-powerful government cannot compel a white sailor to work and sleep alongside a colored sailor or take orders from a colored petty officer "because it will make trouble!"

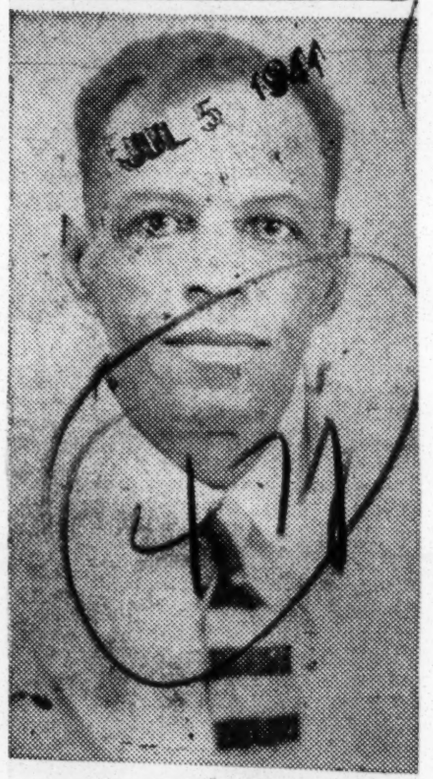
If there is such difficulty in getting good men for the Navy, why does not Admiral Nimitz stop his jim crow policies and enlist colored citizens for all branches of the naval service!

Here we are, Admiral, hundreds of thousands of us, ready and willing to serve; and you have yourself stated that young Negroes are so smart that many of them would "have to be" promoted.

Are we maintaining the Navy to defend the nation, Admiral, or to perpetuate the color caste system?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARRED BY COLOR



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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Youth Is On U. S. Battleship In Pearl Harbor

DEC 9 1941

Mrs. Arnita Thrasher, of 865 Thurmond Street, N. W., is deeply concerned about the news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Her son, Eddie Thrasher Jr., enlisted in the navy voluntarily in July 1940, was sent to Virginia, thence to California and finally to Pearl Harbor.

When heard from last week, young Thrasher was serving on one of Uncle Sam's battleships regularly stationed at Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Thrasher and daughters are asking the prayers of their friends that all is well with the Atlantan.

A number of Atlanta youths are in service or on their way for service at Pearl Harbor having replaced Japanese classified laborers and mess men.

47j-1941

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Messmen Not Sailors to Whites at Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (ANP).—Not only are they barred from all other branches of the navy, but some 300 members of the mess department here are not even regarded as part of the navy by white sailors, who insist that they be called mess attendants or messmen, rather than sailors.

This practice is followed not only by the officers and petty officers, but the entire white enlisted personnel.

The ranking colored naval attache here is a machinist's mate—a petty officer—who has a 28-year service record and would have been retired several months ago except for the existing emergency.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Formula For Fighting Naval Discrimination

SEP 13 1941

Color discrimination in the United States Navy ought to be wiped out and can be wiped out through merit and pressure, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, stated at a press conference held here Thursday in connection with a day-long visit to federal projects in the Pittsburgh area.

"Yes, I do," Mrs. Roosevelt replied sympathetically when she was asked if she knew that the United States' Navy had a policy of blunt discrimination against the Negro.

She then discussed at some length steps which the Negro and others might take to remove restrictions in the Navy.

MAY COMMAND "E" BOATS

SEP 13 1941

She expressed the view that the Navy itself might make a start by using Negroes to man the small coastwise naval vessels which are being placed in service.

"I think that is a practical approach," she stated.

"So far as the larger, ocean-going vessels are concerned," she continued, "I am not so sure. The Navy insists that it would face a problem in manning these vessels at sea because of the necessity of keeping seamen stationed at many different points for ship replacements."

This point of view has been expressed by naval officials. Plainly, it means that bases are maintained at widely-scattered points where ships are manned and re-

to confront those who are prejudiced against him, or skeptical of his ability, with continual examples of his achievements and to keep up the pressure against those agencies, including the Navy, which erect barriers against him.

She spoke warmly of the experiments in aviation being conducted at Tuskegee.

"That is the type of thing I mean," she said. "If Negroes admitted to the United States Army Air Corps do all they can to make good, if they have the success of such a unit to back up their pressure, they can fight discrimination in other quarters more effectively."

Throughout the interview, Mrs. Roosevelt took it for granted that Negroes would continue to press against discrimination in the Navy and elsewhere.

In response to other questions, she deplored the lack of job opportunities for Negro youth and expressed the hope that Negro and white youth might work together for national defense.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
August 21, 1941

NAVY OFFERS UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES TO NEGROES.

Unlimited opportunities in the Navy await Negro men and boys between 17 and 31 years of age.

Young Negroes are not taking advantage of the Navy because they do not know about it.

White people can be of great service to the Negroes by informing them of the opportunities in the Navy.

Negroes may apply in person or write a postal card to the Navy Recruiting Officer in any one of the following towns in Alabama and Florida:

In Alabama; Andalusia, Anniston, Birmingham, Decatur, Demopolis, Dothan, Florence, Gadsden, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Opelika, Selma, Tuscaloosa, and Jasper.

In Florida; Marianna, Panama City and Pensacola.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IS THE NAVY WAKING UP?

News that the U. S. Navy is studying ways and means of extending Negroes' service beyond the galley indicates that perhaps our most obdurately Negrophobic branch of the government is waking up.

But frankly, what is there for the Navy bigwigs to study?

All they have to do is to open all branches of naval service to Negroes and then enforce order and discipline, which is what they are paid to do.

If there is objection on the part of white sailors to serving with black sailors, then let the white sailors take the consequences.

But the trouble all along has not been with the white sailors but with the white officers and the Naval officials in Washington.

The day that the Navy moguls open all branches of the service to Negroes and issue specific orders to all officers to rigidly, but justly, enforce discipline, the problem will be entirely solved.

As long as rampant racialism dominates our Navy, what is the point in fighting Hitler?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Navy Looks Askance At Negro Designer

OCT 25 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(ANP)—Navy officers and employes in the bureau of ships, navy department, down on Independence avenue raised their eyebrows and looked askance as a young Negro walked in to take a position certified by the civil service commission as a "designer". The chap, Irvin C. Jackson of Philadelphia, is a graduate of Pennsylvania State college and of the University of Pennsylvania School of Engineering.

OCT 25 1941

Mr. Jackson worked for several years with the Philadelphia Transportation company and had been on the civil service lists for some time. His predicament came to the attention of some folks who could help him and in view of the President's executive order, he was immediately called, certified and placed in a position for which he was qualified. The design section of the ship bureau is one of the highest technical divisions of the navy department.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Out and In Again

OCT 11 1941

Uncle Sam is using every available man in the Navy so that America might have the best two ocean Navy the world has known. And that is one reason why Officer's Steward, 1st Class J. T. Powell was retired from the Navy after thirty years service October 1, 1941, and recalled to active duty on the same day. He served before retirement as assistant instructor of mess attendants and will continue his duties in that capacity. He is stationed at the U. S. Training Station, Naval Base Unit B, Norfolk.

Lanett, Ala. Times
October 8, 1941

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Thousands of Negroes are needed for service in the Navy. The age limit is between 17 and 31. They may enlist in the regular Navy for six years or in the Naval Reserve for four years and be released from active duty after the national emergency.

Negro boys between 17 and 18 may enlist for minority and be discharged when they become 21 years of age—unless they prefer the Naval Reserve and want to be released from active duty when the emergency ends.

Negroes enlist for the messmen branch of the Navy. That is, they cook and serve food. This gives them splendid training which may benefit them in civil life should they choose to work in hotels or dining cars.

Negroes are urged to see the Navy Editor of the Chattahoochee Valley Times, who will have a Recruiting Officer call on them.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

NOV 24 1941

The Navy Department of our Government under the leadership of Secretary Frank Knox, an erstwhile Republican, has been calling for 500 Negro mess mates to work in the Navy and 200 white employees to boss or control the 500 Negro mess mates. In the United States Navy Negroes are not allowed to fill any position above that of mess mate. The duties of a mess mate, is to scrub the floors, wash the dishes, cook and do other dining room services under a white man, who does not know as much about the duties of the mess mates, as they do themselves. A colored man who has been used to washing pots, rubbing brass, peeling potatoes and washing other vegetables, knows much more about it than a white man who has only seen these things when they were cooked and prepared by black hands on the table ready for him to eat. But Mr. Knox who ran for Vice President on the Republican ticket in 1936, knows but little about the duties of a Navy Chief and in order to hide his ignorance of his duties, he is giving the Negro less opportunity than his democratic predecessors did. But like the average Negro who seeks hard to make the white man believe he is better than any other Negro; Secretary Knox is going out of his way to make the President believe he is the best secretary he has. And the Secertary like the average white southern politician believes the best way to prove his loyalty and efficiency, is to do something mean or discriminate against the Colored man.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Navy Changes Mind After Bid To Race Pilots

Hampton Students Later Told That Mistake Was Made

NOV 13 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Student pilots in Hampton Institute's civilian pilot training program had a faint glimmer of hope recently that at last they would be able to put their flying talents to use in defending America with the U. S. Navy.

But the joy was short living and the students found that they were merely the victims of another Navy "boner."

It all started when the Hampton undergraduates in the Civilian Aeronautics Administration sponsored flying courses received letters from Lieut. Clark Bucknam, USNR, of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board at Anacostia, D.C., asking that they immediately seek appointment as aviation cadets. Searching through the enclosed application form and two pages of rules and regulations, the young men found no mention of racial discrimination and thought that at least they would be given an opportunity to fight for their country with the U. S. Navy.

NOV 13 1941

Two of the student pilots, Richard W. Hall of Albany, Ga., and Edward A. Gibbs, of New York City, immediately wrote Lieut. Bucknam to verify this assumption and told him that they were colored.

His point-blank answer, which stilled the hopes of Hampton students that the Navy had at last accepted democracy, stated that the Navy accepted "applications from Negroes in none by the messman branch."

Continuing, Lieutenant Bucknam said that "this policy was instituted in the interest of harmony and efficiency aboard ship."

And while the Navy continues its urgent appeal for flyers, many hundreds of experienced Negro pilots all over the nation continue to train for the day that they may serve in the defense of America.

Journal and Guide
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NOV 15 1941

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NORFOLK—Frank McKinley Brown this week received orders report to the commanding o..er of the Navy Recruiting Station in Richmond.

This marws a significant turn of events in that Mr. Brown is the first of his race to be ordered to duty as a recruiting o..cer. He will have charge of recruiting and selecting Negro personnel for the navy from the Richmond area, which includes much of the state in and around and west of Richmond.

Mr. Brown, who has had more than 36 years of experience in the navy, is the first of three who are to be called, it was learned.

The dignified and portly gentleman wears six Gold Stripes already wears six gold stripes for 24 years of service in the navy. The gold means good conduct during that span of years. Before enlisting in the navy actually, however, he had been a civilian employee at the naval academy since he was 12 or 14. He also wears the three bars and crescent for o..cers steward, first class.

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His commanding officer, Lt. Comdr. R. N. McFarlane, recommended him highly for the promotion to recruiting officer. When he left the U. S. S. Stansbury, he was honored by the officers of this ship who called all hands on deck and gave him a salute.

York, Ala., Journal
October 23, 1941

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Negroes enlist for the messmen branch of the Navy. That is, they cook and serve food. This Negroes take part in that, too. Alabama has consistently led in Negrots for the Navy, gives them splendid training which life recruiting Negroes and more are needed. is unlimited. The quota is un-

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47k-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Finishing West Point

James D. Fowler, Congressman Mitchell's first appointee, who is a member of West Point's June class, graduating with high honors. Fowler, though appointed from Washington, D. C., is a native of Georgia, having been born in Marietta, where an uncle still resides. He is pictured here with his parents during a recent visit in Atlanta.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Youth To Finish West Point

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Congressman Arthur Mitchell's first appointee to the West Point Military academy graduates with the June class and with honors, much to the gratification of the congressman who has fought for the Negro youth's admission to both the military and naval academies. This year's grad who will receive his commission as second lieutenant in the infantry is James D. Fowler, a Washington lad, graduate of Dunbar high school. He was born in Atlanta.

Cadet Fowler was named on May 13, 1937, and was admitted to the academy in July, 1937, according to custom. Having passed his mental and physical tests with a high degree average, Cadet Fowler was not required to take the examination on entering the academy.

Fowler may be assigned to either the 24th and 25th and not to one of the new outfits.

In West Point at present is another Mitchell appointee, Robert B. Treswell, son of a Warrant officer stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga. Young Treswell was admitted to the academy in July, 1939, hailing from Chicago.

Another appointee ready to enter the academy, having been qualified and awaiting the entering class in July, is H. Martin Francis of Washington.

Congressman Mitchell's appointees have thus far maintained an excellent record and have more than justified his appointments.

Should the latter two finish the Academy, the regular army will then have just about the largest number of line officers it has ever had from the Negro race. At present, Cadet Fowler and Capt. Benj. Davis are two, and with the two additional officers coming in 1942 and 1946, the total will be four regulars, unless other colored lads have been named elsewhere and succeed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE YOUTH ENTERS WEST POINT JULY 1

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—According to advices received here, Minton Francis, son of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Francis has been ordered to report on July 1 for admission into the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was appointed to the Academy by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois.

Mr. Francis is a graduate of the Dunbar High School and a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

54th Regiment Gets 1st Negro Chaplain

CAMP DAVIS, N. C. (ANP)—Chaplain (1st Lt.) Paul W. Strickland reported for duty at Camp Davis last Thursday. He is the first Negro chaplain to report here and is assigned to the 54th CA 155 mm. (TD) regiment.

The new chaplain is a native of Thomasville, Ga. A member of the Baptist faith, he graduated in 1934 from Morehouse college, Atlanta, with an A.B. degree and in 1937 graduated from Colgate-Rochester Divinity school in Rochester, N. Y., with a B.D. degree.

——A Colored Judge——

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

TWO NOMINATED FOR WEST POINT

PHILADELPHIA. —Two local youths, Lemuel L. Tucker of 2044 Turner Street and Alphonso Williams of 2032 Turner Street, both sophomores at Lincoln University, were nominated on Friday by Congressman John E. Sheridan for appointment to West Point Military Academy.

The two, graduates of Central High School, will take the mental and physical examinations on June 16 for entrance to the academy on July 1. Both, it was learned, have high scholastic ratings at Lincoln.

First in State's History

Tucker, it is reported, has been designated as the Congressman's first choice, with Williams a an alternate.

The nomination of the youths marks the first time that colored residents of this state have been residents of this state have been recommended by a Pennsylvania Congressman for entrance ito the academy.

Neither Congressman Sheridan, Mr. Knox, nor the two nominees could be reached for a statement on the appointment. Robert Tresville, a former student of the Germantown High School and Pennsylvania State College, is a cadet at the academy.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

MORE CHAPLAINS NEEDED

Judging from the information coming from many of the selectees who visit St. Louis we are forced to the conclusion that there is a need, yes, a serious need, for more chaplains in the army. We are particularly interested in the need of spiritual guidance among the Negro youth, who, by the thousands, are being inducted into service. And while it is true that the citizens, as well as the army officials are doing much to look after the welfare of the soldiers when they visit the cities, yet we think that the chaplain in the camp who sees the soldier daily and to whom the soldier may appeal daily for advice and encouragement, is the greater need.

Speaking of spiritual guidance, the President of the United States recently said:

"As Commander-in-Chief I take pleasure in commending the reading of the Bible to all who serve in the armed forces of the United States. Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in the Sacred Book words of wisdom, counsel and inspiration. It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul."

A statement from the Chief of Chaplains:

"Look up your chaplain at the first opportunity. Your welfare is his first concern, and you will find him friendly and helpful at all times. His counsel and advice will guide you in avoiding or overcoming difficulties. In many ways you can help him in his services for others. A close friendship between a chaplain and his men preserves and promotes a fine spirit in any service unit."

More chaplains among the soldiers will pay a large dividend which dollars and cents cannot approximate.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Race Army Officers Out Of Proportion To Whites"--Scott

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, released some figures a few days ago with great satisfaction to himself, and evidently with the complacent thought that the Negro people of the United States would be so happy their hats would be thrown in the air, while smiles besmeared their lips and countenances.

The Secretary announced, with becoming impressiveness, at his Press Conference that: There are 69 633 Negro officers and men on active duty in the various Army corps, and emphasized the figures "because", as he said,, "of the criticisms which sometimes come that we are not using them enough."

Probably Negroes should be happy that after the many torrid months they have labored to break down War Department discriminations they have been able to achive even this small recognition.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS DISCOURAGED

Few readers will fail to recall the first intentions of the War Department when the Defense Program began to get underway. The four Regular Negro Army units—the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry, after being skeletonized and broken up into small, dispersed units over a period of the some 20 years since World War 1 were brought to sizable proportions, but volunteer enlistment by Negroes in all other units of the Army Corps were sedulously discouraged. And then came the Selective Service Act.

Before induction processes are concluded, we shall probably have that forced representation of 92,345 so far authorized, but in other respects the same old rigidities will operate, particularly with respect to Negro-officer personnel in the units which have been apportioned to us—an officer personnel almost and relatively unimportant.

Take these figures so impressively released by Mr. Stimson: After all these years, since Emancipation in 1865, there are only 2 Colored Regular Army Officers with Troop Units and 1 Colored Regular Army Officer with the Inspector General's Office, along with 3 Regular Army Chaplains, despite the fact that these 4 Regular Negro Army Units were established by a Consolidation Act passed by Congress on March 3, 1869—more than 72 years ago.

DISPARITY OF RATIO

Also, there are now in service 227 Negro National Guard Officers, and 23 Negro Reserve Officers, that is, a ratio of 266 men to each Negro officer.

Now look at this picture: There are 1,428,267 white men and officers, with a ratio of about 1 officer to every 13 men.

How in the name of all good reason, while Secretary Stimson is bragging of the "recognition" being given Negroes in the Armed Services, can the War Department justify this disparity of ratio?

The tradition of the War Department is to "play down" the capability of Colored officers. This is a well-recognized fact. Why should it expect Colored officers, then, whom it seeks to discredit, to capably meet the exacting requirements of training their men while handicapped with such a disproportionate ratio of responsibility.

FAIR-PLAY NOT BEING OBSERVED

One other thing: Why should Secretary Stimson seek to satisfy militant public opinion by issuing a Release calculated to convey the notion that fair-play and justice are being regarded and observed in the treatment of Negro soldiers, calling special attention thereto, when even a casual review of his own statement exposes the marked and traditional attitude of War Department hostility when it comes to according Negroes that even-handed justice to which they are entitled?

Their courage, their ever-loyal support of Government and country in all the Wars of the Republic—none of these, it seems, can break down the patronizing spirit of the War Department.

The evasions and wrongs and the hurts the War Department have done us and seeks still to do us, as we have consistently sought to serve our country, without flinching or disloyalty of any kind whatsoever, still do not discourage us. Is there a more loyal group in the United States?

ELIGIBLE OFFICERS NOT BEING CALLED

It may be of interest to the Secretary of War to know that, on May 15 last, there were 377 Colored Reserve Officers eligible for active duty, not counting the ROTC graduates of the current year, who are eligible.

It is well-known that many white Reserve Officers are on duty with Colored Units. These could be replaced with Colored Reserve Officers. The unjustifiable ratio of 1 Colored officer to each 266 men, with 1 white officer to 13 men only should speedily be adjusted.

Also, it may not be amiss to remind the Secretary of War that his estimated Army strength as of June 30, 1941, of 1,497,900 officers and men to be provided should include a total of 149,790 Colored officers and men instead of 92,345 as authorized—a difference of 57,445, if he wishes, in all fairness ,to give us our percentage total of the whole.

A Press Conference Release by Mr. Stimson at an early date acknowledging and rectifying this situation will be joyously welcomed by all lovers of fair-play, white and black alike.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Colored Officer With Whites At Ft. Sill, Okla.

FORT SILL, Okla., Aug. 7 (ANP) —One Negro commissioned officer has been discovered here serving in a regiment officered by whites. He is Lt. Welton I. Taylor, who has been assigned to duty as battery officer with Battery B. 31st Artillery battalion, colored unit stationed at Fort Sill.

Lt. Taylor was graduated from the University of Illinois in June and had training there in the R. O. T. C. artillery unit. On graduation he was appointed second liteutenant in the field artillery reserve. He was born in Birmingham and was brought to Chicago at the age of six months where he finished DuSable High school four years ago. He was assigned here a few weeks ago.

47k-1941.
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edgar Brown And Rev. Jernagin Ask House Group For Training Camp For Race Officers

DEC 6 1941

Appropriations Committee Asked to Sarmark 20 Million Dollars for Separate Facilities—Plan Previously Rejected By 50 Race Leaders, Organizations.

DEC 6 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4—Edgar Brown, president of the United Government Employes, Inc., appearing before the House of Representative's Appropriations Committee last week, appealed for the earmarking of 20 million dollars for "separate training facilities for Negro officers," a plan which has been repudiated by fifty leading Negro citizens throughout the country and by practically every prominent race organization. He was joined in his appeal by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Sunday School and BTU Congress. Both men were heard as the Committee continued its hearing on the new 6 billion dollar appropriation for the armed forces of the nation.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 6 1941

Opposition and ignorance to the discriminatory policies of the War Department was voiced by Congressman Lambertson of Kansas who stated that the Negro people of Kansas and everywhere else "to his knowledge" had complained about the present Army setup. In reply, Mr. Brown stated that Lambertson had not contacted Negro publications or such publications as PM, and other great metropolitan newspapers and magazines, which have continually opposed discriminatory Army tactics.

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In Dr. Jernagin's appeal, he stated, "Many of the young Negroes cannot understand why they should defend a democracy abroad that is not practised at home. One of these practices is the failure to fully integrate Negro officers into the armed forces."

The earmarking of $20,000,000 for the training of additional Negro officers would result in the establishment of a Negro Officers Training Camp, such as was constructed at Des Moines, Iowa, during the World War. A few weeks ago, when race leaders heard that Brown had requested separate training facilities through the War Department, they issued an emphatic repudiation of the plan and demanded the use of present facilities for the training of both Negroes and whites.

PHILADELPHIANS FETE CADETS AT ARMY-NAVY SPECTACLE

Two Race West Pointers at Game With Family and Friends As Guests—Third Cadet on Sick List.

DEC 6 1941

By RANDY DIXON
Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Eighteen hundred nattily-arrayed U.S. Military Academy cadets marched straight and true, precision formation, into Municipal Stadium here Saturday—amid the spirit of pageantry and gaudy trimming with which the Army-Navy game, greatest of all football spectacles, is decked, but none marched more straight nor true than Cadets Robert Tressville, a second-term man, and Cadet Minton Francis, a fourth termer.

In full dress and with the regulation $5 in their pockets (fun funds) like their fellow-cadets, "Mister" Tressville and "Mister" Francis were the cynosures of the eyes of thousands of on-lookers as they alighted from the special trains bearing the cadets to the railroad siding adjacent to the stadium into which they filed to see the Navy, eventually, defeat the Army, 14 to 6.

CADET ENTERTAINED GUESTS AT GAME

Particular emphasis was directed today at our future army leaders, because of the stress of the times, and particular emphasis was placed on "Mister" Tressville and "Mister" Francis because it is they who represent the future outstanding leaders of our race in Uncle Sam's khaki forces.

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And Philadelphia took extra particular pride in both cadets because Tressville was reared and educated in Philadelphia and Francis, while a native of Washington, D.C., attended the University of Pennsylvania here last year, and was a member of the freshman 150-pound crew.

Tressville, a handsome youth, 21 years, 6-foot 1-inch and 172 pounds, had as his guests at the game, his uncle, Walter Tressville Sr., of 5502 Magnolia avenue, Germantown; his cousin, Virmetta Tressville, 12, and his "extra special guest," Miss Claire Pratt, a beautiful Baltimorean, and a recent graduate of Smith college in New England.

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Immediately after the game Tressville went to the home of his uncle where he divided the few hours allotted the cadets before retraining again for West Point at 9:40 p.m., between greeting friends and neighbors, and sharing in a fullsome turkey dinner with members of his immediate family.

Seated around the festive board were: Mr. Tressville, the uncle and his wife, Virginia; Mrs. Tressville's mother, Mrs. Annie Nelson; Mrs. Bessie Tressville, another aunt of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Mary Richardson, of New York City; the Tressville children: Ma-Chare, 16; Vermetta, 12, and Walter Jr., 11; Miss Pratt and Thomas Watkins, a buddy, whose home is in Charlotte, N.C., and who is a student in the U. of Pennsylvania Dental School.

MEMBER OF TRACK TEAM

Tressville is the son of an army officer stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. He made his home, however, with his uncle and attended Germantown high school here where he was an outstanding athlete.

After spending one year at Penn State college he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy by Congressman Arthur T. Mitchell of Chicago. His record there is considered a brilliant one. In a class of 491, he stands within the first group at present. He has one more year before completing his course, and is a member of the varsity track, cross country and tennis team.

Francis is the son of Dr. and Mrs. John Francis and the nephew of Dr. Henry M. Minton, medical head of Mercy hospital, after whom he was named.

Dr. Minton and his wife, Edith, attended the game as his guests along with his mother and father. Also present were his sister, Mrs. Betty Francis West; Col. Harry Atwood and Miss Doris Hall, the girl-friend, all of Washington, D.C.

THIRD CADET ON SICK LIST

After the game the group ate dinner at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Minton, 1130 South 18th street.

A third cadet, Clarence M. Davenport, a second-termer like Tressville, was unable to attend the game. An infected tooth, it was learned, had placed him in the Military Academy hospital. Davenport is a native of Detroit, Mich.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ASKS TRAINING EXPENSES OF $20,000,000

NOV 28 1941

Faces House Appropriation Committee

47K

WASHINGTON — (SNS) —In a fervent plea before the House appropriations committee Monday, Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes, Inc., and director of the National Negro Council, asked that $20,000,000 of the six billion-dollar additional war department appropriation for 1941 be earmarked to train Negro commissioned officers and air pilots for the 100,000 race soldiers in the army.

Declaring that there are no traitors to the cause of democracy in the colored race today and that there have been none in American history, Brown called upon the committee "to right a great injustice which continues to be the lot of these soldiers because of their race and color." Brown reminded that "no amount of money or organization can ever make fighting men if you kill their spirit of patriotism and loyalty."

WARNS CONGRESSMEN

"Let us not forget Dunkirk and bleeding France. It must not happen here," Brown warned the congressmen, pointing to the U. S. Army record of keeping most of the 100,000 Negro soldiers "stymied in the category of first class privates without important exception."

NOV 28 1941

"The severity of the discrimination many of these colored soldiers has been branded as "Hitlerism" by many Negro leaders in protest meetings here in the nation's capital," Brown told the committee. "Hundreds of Negro newspapers have joined in the opposition and thousands of Negro ministers have denounced these practices from pulpits. This committee should know, that the present policy to say the least and in all candor, has led to a rather complete denial of the same rights to thousands of Negro soldiers in the matter of promotional preference based on merit which has been cheerfully and freely bestowed upon all other soldiers. It does not savor of true democracy and constitutional justice. It is like a cancer eating at the very vitals of all our National Defense."

NOV 28 1941

"DUE SOMETHING"

Brown said the War Department has made it all but impossible for eligible and qualified Negro soldiers to be trained as commissioned numbers to serve as second and first lieutenants for thousands of strictly Negro units in the army.

"Something must be done and speedily if the Negro citizenry, one tenth of our total population, is not to be deceived," Brown warned.

NOV 28 1941

The Council director called attention to the "astounding official revelation that only 20 Negro soldiers out of 100,000 have been selected under present army regulations for specialized training leading to a possible officer's commission during the past year, despite the thousands of Negro college graduates and regular army soldiers of long experience not in camp speaks for itself. The fact that the four regular Negro army regiments, the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry, are officered throughout by white Junior and Senior Commissioned officers highlights the inconsistency and vicious injustice of the present policy in its discrimination against the Negro soldier despite his long and patriotic service to God and country."

Brown submitted excerpts from of leading Negro newspapers, including th Atlanta Daily World, which he said "reveal as a result of painstaking surveys of the devastating effect on the morale of the Negro soldier and Negro people of these most unfair and short sighted actions.

In conclusion, Brown told the committee that "the times demand" that it earmark $20,000,000 of this 6 billion-dollar fund specifically to train Negro officers and air pilots and that "the congress could do nothing which would be a more genuine contribution to all out preparedness regardless of race."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 6 1941

Uncle Sam has two Negroes now in training at the West Point Army Academy for service in the Army. This duet, shown above, includes Robert Tressville, from Philadelphia, snapped while the Army line was at "attention," last Saturday when Army and Navy clashed in a football game in Philly. The other West Pointer is Minton Francis, from Washington, D.C., shown in the circle. These boys are the pride of all Negroes who have seen their stately, military figures.—Lawson Photos.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUTSTANDING BAND LEADER PROMOTED TO HIGH ARMY RANK

DEC 20 1941
47K

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 18—Robert B. Tresville, warrant officer band leader of the 24th Infantry band, Fort Benning, Ga., received a radiogram from the War department of his promotion to rank of Chief Warrant Officer. He has served 29 years in the U. S. Army and has been bandleader for 20 years, receiving his education from the Institute of Musical Art, New York and Band Masters' School at Washington, D.C. Graduating second, out of a class of nine. He was the only Negro.

He is the father of Robert B. Tresville Jr., a cadet at West Point Military Academy in his third year.

DEC 20 1941

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
December 27, 1941

Q.—Are there at the present time any Negro cadets attending the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.? If so, can you tell me their names?—Louise Burton, Richmond.

A. There are three Negro cadets now attending the United States Military Academy. They are C. M. Davenport, Jr., R. B. Tresville Jr., H. M. Francis.

47k-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Colored Officers In Army Burdened With Disproportionate Ratio Of Responsibility

By Emmett J. Scott

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, released some figures a few days ago with great satisfaction to himself, and evidently with the complacent thought that the Negro people of the United States would be so pleased their hats would be thrown in air, while smiles besmeared their lips and countenances.

The Secretary announced, wither respects the same old rigidi- becoming impressiveness, at his ties will operate, particularly Press Conference that: There are now 69,633 Negro officers and men on active duty in the various Army corps and emphasized the figures "because", as he said, "of the criticisms which sometimes come that we are not using them enough".

Probably Negroes should be happy that after the many torrid months they have labored to break down War Department discriminations they have been able to achieve even this small recognition.

Negro Volunteer Enlistments Discouraged

Few readers will fail to recall the first intentions of the War Department when the Defense Program began to get underway The four Regular Negro Army units—the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry, after being skeletonized and broken up into small, dispersed units over a period of the years with 3 Regular Army Chaplains, brought to sizable proportions, but volunteer enlistment by Negroes in all other units of the Army Corps were sedulously discouraged. And then came the Selective Service Act.

Before induction processes are concluded, we shall probably have that forced representation of 92,345 so far authorized, but in other respects the same old rigidities will operate, particularly with respect to Negro-officer personnel in the units which have been apporioned to us—an officer-personnel almost and relatively unimportant.

Take these figures so impressively released by Mr. Stimson: After all these years, since Emancipation in 1865, there are only 2 Colored Regular Army Officers with Troop Units and 1 Colored RegularArmy Officer with the Inspector General's Office, along with 3 Regular Army Chaplains, despite the fact that these 4 Regular Negro Army Units were established by Consolidation Act passed by Congress on March 3 1869 -- more than 72 years ago.

Disparity of Ratio

Also, there are now in service 227 Negro National Guard Officers, and 23 Negro Reserve Officers, that is, a ratio of 226 men to each Negro officer.

Now look at this picture: There are 1,428,267 white men and officers, with a ratio of about 1 officer to every 13 men

How in the name of all good reason, while Secretary Stimson is bragging of the "recognition" being given Negroes in the Armed Services, can the War Department justify this disparity of ratio?

The tradition of the War Department is to "play down" the capability of Colored officers This is a well-recognized fact. Why should it expect Colored officers, then, whom it seeks to discredit, to capably meet the exacting requirements of training their men while handicapped with such a disproportionate ratio of responsibility.

Fair-play Not Being Observed

One other thing: Why should Secretary Stimson seek to satisfy militant public opinion by issuing a release calculated to convey the notion that fair-play and justice are being regarded and observed in the treatment of Negro soldiers calling special attention thereto, when even a casual review of his own statement exposes the marked and traditional attitude of War Department hostility when it comes to according Negroes that even-handed justice to which they are entitled?

Their courage, their ever-loyal support of government and country in all the Wars of the Republic—all of these it seems, can break down the patronizing spirit of the War Department.

The evasions and wrongs, and the hurts the War Department have done us and seeks still to do us, as we have consistently sought to serve our country, without flinching or disloyaity of any kind whatsoever, still do not discourage us. Is there a more loyal group in the United States?

Eligible Colored Reserve Officers Not Being Called

It may be of interest to the Secretary of War to know that, on May 15 last, there were 377 Colored Reserve Officers. The unjustifiable ratio of 1 colored officer to each 266 men, with one white officer to 13 men only should speedily be adjusted.

Also, it may not be amiss to remind the Secretary of War that his estimated army strength as of June 30, 1941 of 1,497,900 officers and men to be provided should include a total of 149,790 colored officers and men instead of 92,945 as authorized—a difference of 57,445, if he wishes,in all fairness, to give us our percentage total of the whole.

A press conference release by Mr. Stimson at an early date acknowledging and rectifying this situation will be joyously welcomed by all lovers of fair-play, white and back alike.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Carpenters To Share In Little Rock Defense Housing Jobs; Union Charter Given

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Urban League of Greater Little Rock, announced this week that a union charter has been granted to Negro carpenters of Little Rock by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America ,A. F. of L. The new Negro carpenters' Local 276 was formally presented with charter by H. M. Thackery, secretary-treasurer of the Arkansas Federation of Labor, on July 17th in a meeting held at Urban League headquarters. Presentation of the charter and election and installation of officers for Local 276 brought to successful conclusion strenuous efforts which began thirteen months ago.

The Little Rock Urban League had the cooperation of many civic and labor organizations in arousing the interest of Negro carpenters, organizing them for union affiliation and pressing vigorously their application for a charter before local union officials and heads of the United Brotherhood itself. The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Greater Little Rock, Rev. G. W. Blakley, president, and Rev. P. H. Kelley, secretary, played an important role in the movement.

The assistance of the National Urban League was provided when Lester B. Granger assistant executive secretary, made a visit to Indianapolis to place the case of the Little Rock Carpenters before William L. Hutcheson, general president. The charter was granted after strong opposition developed among Little Rock white trade unionists who were unwilling to share with Negro carpenters the jobs on defense and low-cost housing projects. Negro concrete finishers and bricklayers had secured employment on one USHA project which is now about completed, but Negro carpenters, representing the race's largest group of skilled workers in the building trades, were excluded because of their non-union status.

Not discouraged by early opposition, the corporation kept their organization and pushed their case so vigorously that opposition of local leadership was finally broken down, after President Hutcheson had inquired into the merits of the case.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Gen. Benjamin O. Davis On Tour Of Inspection

CAMP DAVIS, N. C. — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only colored soldier in the history of the Army to rise to the rank of a general officer, was at Camp Davis for informal inspection of colored regiments.

The 19th Coast Artillery Training Group, under the command of Col. R. D. Brown, staged a review for General Davis, who represents the Inspector General's department. The 19th Group consists of the 99th and 100th C. A., colored anti-aircraft regiments.

General Davis' visit was devoted to a study of the manner in which colored trainees are received, assigned and trained, as well as general living conditions relating to clothing, equipment, housing, welfare, morale and state of discipline.

After leaving Camp Davis, General Davis went to Fort Bragg for a similar inspection. The inspections are informal and do not require any formations or interruption of normal training activities, General Davis pointed out.

It was in 1898 that General Davis enlisted in the Army, being assigned to the Infantry. He rose swiftly from private to sergeant and in 1901 was commissioned a lieutenant. He was made a colonel in 1930, a brigadier general in 1940.

Not Enough Nurses

There were not enough nurses. The fourteen colored nurses can not care for all the wards; so white nurses are used—some working in the wards under colored doctors.

All the nurses are second lieutenants. They are signed up for one year, and may extend their army service at the end of this time if they find the army to their liking. They get a thirty-day vacation during the year, and are allowed a five-day emergency leave. Three years in the army makes one a regular army nurse.

They cannot be married and, in camp, cannot associate with the enlisted men. Nurses here have practically no social life. They spend their leisure time playing cards, tossing darts, talking or sleeping.

A Dull Life

Transportation to and from Fayetteville is so undesirable that they remain in camp unless a trip to town is absolutely necessary. A recreation hall is now being built, but until its completion, they have no place to relax but in their quarters.

Miss Della H. Raney, senior nurse of the staff, has the distinction of being the first colored nurse in our big new army. She was on duty just a few hours before the first nurse went to work at Camp Livingston, La. A native of Suffolk, Va., Miss Raney attended Virginia State College and received her nurse training at Lincoln Hospital, Durham, N.C.

Other nurses are:

Misses Emmie Perkins, of Chicago, Lincoln Hospital, N.Y.; Ruth Briggs, Buffalo, Lincoln Hospital, N.Y.; Margarette Ivory, Atlanta, Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville; Gladys Giles, Bainbridge, Ga., Grady Hospital, Atlanta; Louise Jacobs, New York City, Lincoln Hospital, N.Y.; Maria August, Atlanta, Spelman School of Nursing, Atlanta;

Lillie Emory, Knoxville, Grady Hospital; Inez Holmes, Norfolk, Piedmont Sanitarium; Margaret Kendrick, Athens, Ga., University Hospital, Augusta; Esther Stewart, Richmond, Ind., Provident Hospital, Chicago; Hanna Barfield, Goldsboro, N.C., Lincoln Hospital, Durham; Suzanne Davis, Chicago, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Rose Elliott, Philadelphia, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Bragg Officers Are Doctors and Nurses

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — The highest ranking colored commissioned officer at Fort Bragg, Major Dehaven Hinkson of Philadelphia, attached to Hospital No. 2, was transferred to the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee, effective August 23.

Also transferred with him were Lieuts. Alf E. Thomas of Detroit, and James Ramsey of Philadelphia.

Before the transfer of these three doctors there were not enough colored doctors to service the sixteen wards used to house

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMISSION SOUGHT FOR JOE IN ARMY

Move Would Bolster Morale Of Troops In Army Camps

By JAMES EDMOND BOYACK
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Announcement last week that Joe Louis has been placed in classification 1-A by his draft board and therefore subject to immediate call, has led to widespread speculation concerning the role which the heavyweight champion will play in the service of his country.

Nationally prominent citizens of both races are agreed that the induction of the modest boy who came out of Alabama's cotton fields to become an internationally known figure of the sports world, presents the War Department with a unique opportunity to cement more cordial interracial relations in army camps and between Negro troops and the civilian population.

WOULD BOLSTER MORALE

It is suggested that the promotion of Louis to the rank of commissioned officer in the Morale Division would go far to bolster the morale of thousands of Negro troops still suffering from the shock of recent unwarranted attacks on their colored brothers in arms at Camp Robinson, Ark.; Fort Bragg, N. C., and other camps.

The international publicity resulting from this appointment would certainly have a most salutary political effect, especially in South America, where Nazi propagandists have been spreading lurid reports of brutal treatment of Negroes in the United States.

Furthermore it would be wholely in keeping with the spirit of President Roosevelt's order last week to all government departments and independent agencies, as well as to defense contractors, that they "take immediate steps to eliminate racial discrimbination, particularly against colored people."

On the other hand those who are eminently qualified to know, insist that the appointment of the idol of the Negro race to a rank far inferior to the prestige of his position in civilian life might be construed as an insult to all his people and result in completely demoralizing colored troops now in training to defend their country.

PRESTIGE DESERVES COMMISSION RANK

It is pointed out that regardless of the outcome of the champion's defense of his title against Lou Nova at the Polo Grounds here on September 29th, his prestige as a public figure could not be higher. His record as champion far surpasses that of any previous holder of the title and very likely never will be equalled. Because of his good sportsmanship and impeccable conduct both inside, and outside the ring, Joe Louis is credited with bringing the boxing game out of the morass into which it fell after the "Golden Age" of boxing when Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney were champions, to the position of dignity and public confidence which it now possesses.

Only recently, it is recalled, Lieutenant Commander Tunney, now in charge of Navy morale and physical training, publicly declared:

"It is a source of great pride to me to be able to think of Joe Louis as champion, for he combines all the important qualities that bring the title the highest prestige.

"I think that his deportment has brought credit, not only to the colored race, but to the boxing profession.

"He has worn the mantle of champion with dignity and respect."

Louis' story is a saga of the American way of life. Few Americans ever started with more limitations and fewer opportunities. Yet by almost superhuman efforts he fought his way to the top of what has been described as the toughest profession of them all. Moreover neither riches nor international acclaim have changed this young man's inherently fine character. He has been subjected to all the temptations which have ruined the careers of so many boxers. But as Joe eagerly looks forward to service in his country's uniform he has yet to smoke a cigarette, take a drink or spend a night in a night club.

No wonder that the heavyweight champion of the world is an inspiration to the nation's youth and universally respected by both black and white alike, in every walk of life. They realize that Joe Louis is not the British, French, Italian or German champion. HE IS THE AMERICAN HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

One question being asked this week is: "What could Joe do as morale officer in Uncle Sam's service?

JOE WILLING TO SERVE

To find out, the writer called at his training camp at Greenwood Lake, N. Y. John Roxborough said:

"Joe Louis is ready and willing to enter any branch of the service in any capacity to which he is assigned. Joe does not consider himself any different from any other young man being drafted to serve his country and for this reason he will neither expect nor ask for any special favors. However, you may quote me as saying that I am sure he will make a good soldier in any circumstances. He came up the hard way. I am confident that Uncle Sam will have reason to be proud of him.

"We know nothing of the demand by interested citizens that the champion be commissioned in the morale division. All I can tell you is that Joe Louis will never allow his name to be associated with such a move. And that goes double for Mr. Black and myself.

"However, you may be sure that Joe will be only too glad to do everything possible to help the morale of our colored boys wherever he may be assigned."

It is the opinion of the writer that Joe's promotion to a commission in the morale division would in itself have an excellent effect on the morale of the members of his race in uniform. It would give them a considerable "lift" to know that "Joe is now one of us." All would be looking forward to seeing him.

WOULD BE POPULAR ATTRACTION

If Brigadier General Frederick H. Osborne, Chief Morale Officer of the army decided to make the champion available to camps with motion pictures of his fights the demand for his appearance would be so widespread that it would probably take him nearly a year to cover the nine corps areas.

Again Joe could do an outstanding job by merely going around camps where colored soldiers are stationed to talk to them.

He would, of course, be a top-flight attraction giving boxing exhibitions at the various camps and refereeing bouts being presented by the soldiers themselves.

Under General Osborne, each corps area has a morale officer under whom the morale officers at the various posts in the area work. All kinds of entertainment, recreation and athletics are now being organized under this set-up.

Co-operating in the program is the United Service Organization of which Thomas E. Dewey is chairman and the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, of which Thomas J. Watson is chairman. Joe Louis' services would admirably fit into this civilian program.

Should the War Department decide to commission the heavyweight champion he would first have to spend 90 days in an officers' training camp.

47k-1941

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

NEGRO MEDICAL OFFICERS WILL BE CALLED TO ACTIVE SERVICE

FEB 8 194

The War Department announced today that about 110 Negro medical officers and nurses would be called to active service within the next sixty days. It is planned to assign them as follows:

Organization	Doctors	Dentists	Nurses	Medical Officers Sanitary Companies
Regimental Officers for the 366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass.	8	2	—	—
Members of Station Hospital Staff, Fort Bragg, N. C.	17	2	28	3
Members of Station Hospital Staff, Camp Livingston, La.	17	2	28	3
TOTALS	42	6	56	6

In addition to the immediate plans, it is anticipated that the three Negro National Guard Regiments will require a small number of Negro doctors and dentists to bring their medical staffs to full strength. It also is anticipated that a number of Negro Medical officers and nurses will be authorized soon for assignment to other regiments and station hospitals where there are Negro troops.

In the large general Army hospitals, it is not planned to use Negro professionals, although Negro patients will be accommodated without discrimination, receiving the same treatment and facilities as other patients.

FEB 8 1941

As Negro officers are called from the Medical Reserve, additional Reserve appointments will be made to fill vacancies. Recommendations of the National Medical Association and the National Dental Association will be considered for such personnel. Nurses will be procured through the Americn Red Cross.

The present available Negro Medical Reserve includes 55 doctors and 10 dentists, most of them either captains or first lieutenants.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As Omega Award Was Mad

Grand Basileus Albert W. Dent is shown presenting the National Achievement award of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity to Captain B. O. Davis, Jr., who acted as proxy for his father, Brigadier General B. O. Davis, who was given the award for outstanding achievement in the field of national defense.

General Praises Black Soldiers

JAN 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The war department is not as anti-Negro as generally believed, if an article written by Major General ison E. Ely, which appeared in the Infantry Journal, December 1940, is to be taken as indication of the way one official feels. He writes:

"At Soissons there was put between the 1st and 2nd divisions, the Moroccan division which was one of the best French divisions. It included the Foreign Legion. It was composed of men all the way from white to black.

We have in this country to a large extent a sort of antipathy against other races, but after you have been in a few serious battles, that feeling goes away, you don't care whether a man is black, chocolate or white; all you ask is that he will fight and when you are banking on him on this flank you can know that he generally is going to be there.

"The Ist and IInd divisions were glad to have that Moroccan division in between them in the fight at Soissons.

"They didn't care what their previous history was; all they asked was that they fight and do their part, because when it comes to getting killed, all men's lives are to them alike. After a hearty dinner and with our normal faculties, in discussing these things we say we want this or that; but go back in history and see what your real reactions in time of battle will be; you don't care what color a man is, and if he is good enough to show he can command other men, beyond what the ordinary man can do, he goes just as high as anybody and his soldiers will carry on under him.

"It isn't a question then of what somebody that will prevent their they like, but whether they have being sent to the hereafter before their time."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Heads 372nd Infantry

COL. HOWARD C. GILBERT,
of Columbus, Ohio, who was commissioned on December 23 to head the reorganized 372nd Infantry. In World War I, he commanded Companies D and L of the 367th Infantry. He is married. The 372nd, recently Federalized, is composed of units from Ohio, Boston and Washington. The regiment will be inducted in March with training to begin probably at Camp Dix, N.J.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

WHITE LEADERS PREFERRED

Reporter Predicts Former 369th Commander May Get Cool Reception

JAN 4 1941

FORT RILEY, Kan., (By La Zetta LiDrazzah for ANP)—If recently promoted Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis is assigned to duty with the 9th and 10th cavalry in this area, he may look forward to an unhappy time. Most of the older soldiers and the non-commissioned officers have stated they prefer white officers and currently are "faring a hundred times better under white officers than we would under Gen. Davis."

To understand the reasoning back of this strange psychology, one must understand the mental makeup of the soldiers and non-commisisoned officers who are members of these regular army units. I know, for I served in the 9th cavalry for 12 years and left it only last summer.

For almost two decades, the 9th and 10th cavalrymen were little more than uniformed chambermaids, bootblacks, stablehands and flunkies for white officers and units, the 9th being restored to active duty status only last August. During the intervening years, white commissioned officers carefully selected and cultivated a mob of semi-illiterate colored non-commissioned officers who received special privileges in return for depriving other Negro soldiers of the few favorable advantages granted the race by the war department. These men, and the privates who have also gone along with them to obtain special favors, are the ones who are opposed to Gen. Davis as their commanding officer.

These "old soldiers", struggling along at the ranks of private and corporal, despite more than 20 years of service, begin to predict a formidable end to their freedom and privileges. Some contended that the rank of B. O. Davis would inspire him to treat them worse than any white commanding officer under whom they have served. These old soldiers were the leaders of the mob, which comprised approximately 95 percent of the soldiers of the 9th cavalry, that opposed the late Major Monroe S. Caver, their chaplain, in everything he planned during his last days in which he devoted his spare moments to documents which was meant to aid those interested in the recognition of the rights of Negro soldiers.

Near the close of November, grapevine rumors suggested that Gen. Davis had declined a chance to serve with the 9th and 10th cavalries. This, according to the Uncle Toms, of the white officered 9th and 10th, was the best news that they had heard in years. Nevertheles, having served 12 years as a private of the 9th cavalry, the writer has observed the introduction of enough acts of segregation, imposed upon Negro soldiers and civilians of Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Riley to declare:

The suggestions of such Negro non-commissioned officers, are one of the main reasons why young, intelligent, progressive-minded Negroes are most always kicked out of the army and given dishonorable discharges. Those who are fortunate enough to get an honorable discharge find them mutilated with black marks of some description, which make it impossible for them to re-enlist should they desire to do so. Levi Pierce, one of the most brilliant and efficient young men to serve with the 9th and 10th. was doomed in such a way.

It is also interesting to note that despite the fact that the 9th cavalry was restored to duty, today Negroes in uniform in Ft. Riley are still washing dishes, polishing boots, scrubbing bathtubs, dumping garbage, grooming horses, flunkeying and doing other menial chores for the families of white commissioned officers.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Assign Colored Officers To Ft. Sill

MAR 8 1941

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—(ANP)—Acting under advices from higher headquarters, Lt. Col. Oscar Randall, commander of Chicago's 184th Field Artillery regiment, issued orders Saturday which will result in the assignment of two officers and 10 enlisted men to Fort Sill, Okla., on March 10. MAR 8 1941

The two officers selected are Lt. Orion Page and Lt. Hardy B. Ruffin, both natives of Chicago. Lt. Page, graduate of the University of Chicago law school, has been a member of the regiment for less than thre years. Lt. Ruffin has about one year of service and is a graduate of DuSable High School, where he was a cadet lieutenant colonel in charge of the ROTC.

The full quota of enlisted men will not be announced until later. At present careful tests are being in order that only the best privates and non-commissioned officers represent the regiment at Fort Sill. All officers and men selected will be required to take the regular three-month artillery course at the school.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGRO OFFICERS

APR 26 1941

There will soon be nearly 100,000 Negro youths under arms in various parts of the country but Negro commissioned officers are extremely rare.

There are only two such officers in the regular army and less than 150 in federalized National Guard regiments.

We have heard nothing about an officers' training school to train young Negroes to command troops, although thousands are capable and willing. APR 26 1941

We would like to hear something from Washington about this.

47k-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Officers in the Army

The army is a business, a huge enterprise using many skills because tons of materiel are necessary for the proper equipment of each enlisted man. For that reason its offer to train enlisted men for officers is of great importance to Negroes. It is at once the way up to knowledge and experience. It has immediate value. It is preparation for civilian opportunities afterward.

Our young men need no longer bewail the barrier that has kept them from their ambition. The army offers them training and a place to use it, with pay thrown in to boot! The requirement that they be enlisted for six months is no handicap. They are subject to the draft anyhow.

MAY 23 1941

In other days before the policy of the army was to incorporate Negroes into all its branches, enlistment meant only infantry or cavalry. Today the aspiring can be chemist or accountant, according to liking. Several heads of great businesses once were officers in the army. The same training is to be offered Negroes and they should take it. Even the ones not yet drafted can volunteer and after six months of service make application for officer training. The only prerequisite, a reasonable one, is that they have qualities of leadership.

MAY 23 1941

Except for the general policy of opening up the many branches of army service, this offer to train enlisted men, Negroes included, is the most forward step for them in this rapidly changing America. Only a few years ago commissioned office in the army was not to be thought of. Here it is wholesale.

The New York regiment of the National Guard which has been renamed the 369th Anti-aircraft regiment of artillery, a Negro outfit from top to bottom, has the supreme honor of the most firsts of all the U. S. regiments that served in the other World war. It hardly seems possible that so much distinction could come to it. The explanation made by one who knows the regiment is that it had to be good, because it had in it the largest percentage of college trained men. In like manner many well prepared Negroes today who want civilian opportunities will find the army's new plan of officer training the short cut to their desires.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEEP HIM!

JUN 7 1941

47K

Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, who will be retired from active service on July 1, when he reaches the age of 64, unless the War Department and our friends in Washington act to have the present law modified. The Pittsburgh Courier is asking civic organizations and persons interested to aid them in their effort to delay having the War Department relieve him of his command.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUE TO RETIRE JULY 1st, UNLESS..

JUN 7 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 5 — The Pittsburgh Courier this week will ask the War Department of the United States and its Commander-in-Chief, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, not to retire Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer, from active service.

General Davis, now in command of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, reaches the retirement age of 64 on July 1.

This means that on or about June 15, he may be ordered to his home for retirement.

Army law requires that Brigadier General Davis be retired, BUT it is believed to be within the province of the War Department to order him to active duty during an emergency.

The retirement law, The Pittsburgh Courier believes, was passed to open the way for advancement of younger officers.

But Brigadier General Davis is the highest ranking Negro officer in the Army. There is no one else to take his place. To 13,000,000 Negro citizens, he represents an achievement. . . the heights to which a Negro can advance in the Army.

Inside information has reached The Courier that the mere knowledge of Brigadier General Davis' presence at Fort Riley has caused a complete halt to the evil practices oftimes practiced against the enlisted men.

The Pittsburgh Courier is also requesting that civic organizations, fraternal groups, sororities and individuals write or wire the War Department.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL

NEGRO CITIZENS ASK A FAVOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, now in command of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry regiments at Fort Riley, Kans., will reach the retirement age for general officers this month. He has been assigned to Fort Riley until July 1. What may happen to him after July 1 can only be conjectured by those outside the War Department.

The law states that general officers must be retired at the age of 64. The law is JUN 7 1941 The law was put on the books to open the way for the advancement of younger officers. We have no complaint with the intent and aim of the law.

But Negro citizens of this country do not want to see General Davis taken out of active service. He is a symbol to the thirteen million American Negroes. He stands alone to represent the pinnacle of achievement for Negro citizens in the United States Army. He stands in the way of nobody because there isn't likely to be another Negro to qualify for general officer status for a good many years to come.

The War Department has taken considerable pains to provide for and to advance the Negro soldier within the limits of the separation policy pronounced by the President. It has shown itself to be considerate of Negro public opinion. We dare to believe that the War Department, convinced that it has the moral support of American Negroes, will go to some pains to retain General Davis in active service.

It has been the policy of the Department to recall into active non-combatant service retired general officers at reduced grade or rank. It may be necessary to do this with General Davis.

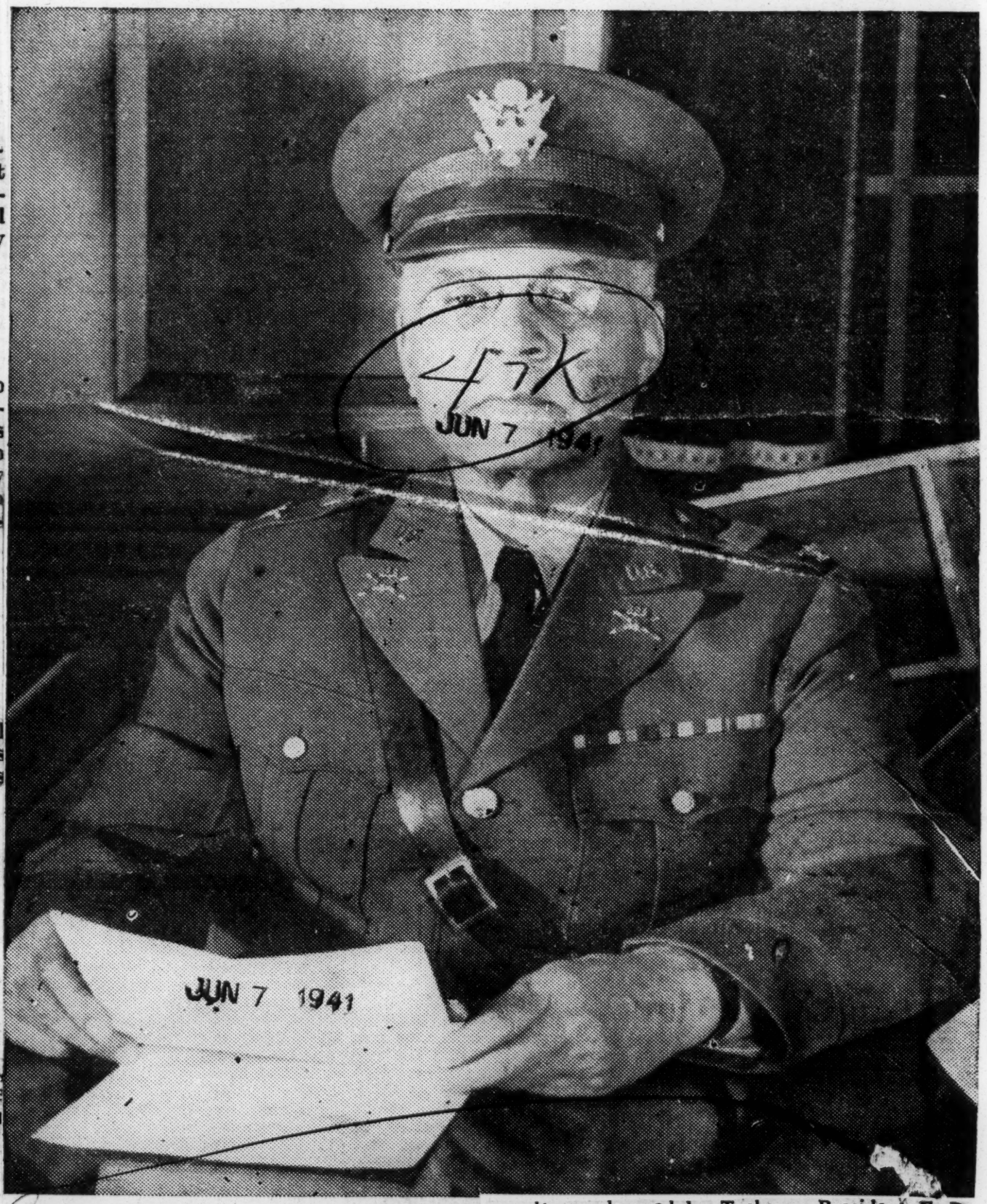
Then, again, it may not be. The present law was intended to remove the obstructions caused by seniority as they affect white officers. We don't believe there is a white general officer in the Army who would want the place now occupied by General Davis if he felt that by forcing General Davis out he destroyed the symbol and the inspiration of thirteen million Americans. The statute could be modified to cover the instance of retention of General Davis if those persons who shape Army policy were persuaded of the importance to a large group of citizens of such modification and if they would present the matter to the Congress.

We don't believe there is a member of the Congress, from the North or South, who would object to this gesture of good will toward Negro citizens. We hope the War Department will act and act quickly.

As a favor to Negro citizens we want the War Department to keep General Davis on the job—in active service, combatant or non-combatant, but don't retire him and don't give him a job that does not mean anything.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army To Defer Gen. Davis' Retirement



WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis will not be retired July 1 when he reaches the age limit of 64, but contrary to custom, he will be retained in armed service.

It was learned by Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson after a visit to the war department Thursday that Gen. Davis will be ordered to Washington attached to the general staff and commissioned to visit and inspect cantonments housing colored groups. JUN 7 1941 present he commands the Fourth brigade at Fort Riley composed of the 9th and 10th cavalry regiments.

47k-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Lieutenant In Army

Charming Miss Mary Beckwith is the first Philadelphia nurse of color to be called into active service in the present war crisis, and left for Camp Livingston, La., last Thursday evening with the rank of 2nd lieutenant. She is a graduate of Overbrook High School and a 1940 graduate of Mercy Hospital. Miss Lula G. Warlick, supervisor of nurses at Mercy, acclaimed her as a prize student. Miss Beckwith, who is 23 years old, was working with the Foreman Nursing Home at Red Bank, N. J., and also received an appointment to Freedman's Hospital on the same day she received the Army call.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Bishop Turner Was First Chaplain in U. S. Army

Retired Veteran Recalls Many Facts About Pioneer Officers in American Armed Forces

By DAVID W. ADAMS

Because many of our youth are now engaged in military training, they should know something of the careers of outstanding colored soldiers of the past—those pioneer officers in America's armed forces.

The late Bishop Henry McNeal Turner of the Sixth Episcopal District, AME Church, is the trail-blazer of this article.

Among the few scores of our men who were commissioned officers in Union forces during the War of the Rebellion, Turner was the only one to receive a permanent commission in the regular army upon its reorganization at the close of the war.

Born in South Carolina in 1834 of free parents, he migrated as far North as Baltimore, where he was tutored at old Trinity College. He joined the Methodist Church, South, and was ordained a minister.

Work Outstanding

On August 1, 1863, while he was pastor of Shiloh Church in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln commissioned him a chaplain and assigned him to the First Regiment, U.S. colored troops mobilized at Washington, D.C., in March of that year.

When his regiment was demobilized in 1865, he was honorably discharged from his commission but so outstanding had been his work, he was recalled almost immediately and given a permanent appointment as chaplain and was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., to aid in the functioning of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Finding his position as an officer in the army untenable, among the rebels of Georgia, he resigned after about a year's service and affiliated himself with the AME Church in Georgia.

LIEUT. DAVID W. ADAMS, retired officer of the U.S. Regular Army, who recalled many historical facts about trail blazers in the armed forces for AFRO readers.

As a politician, he was postmaster at Macon, Ga., and went to the State Legislature. He died in Atlanta in 1915.

Flipper First Cadet

Under the orbit of Georgia's Turner came Henry Ossian Flipper, who in 1878 was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy by a Georgia Congressman.

Upon graduation in 1877 Flipper became the first colored commissioned line officer. He was appointed second lieutenant and assigned to the Ninth Cavalry. His service was brief with the army.

Upon his return to civil pursiuts, he became a noted civil engineer in Venezuela, Mexico and Central America. During President Harding's administration, he was recalled to the U.S. Government service to serve as an engineer official of the U.S.-Alaskan Railroad.

Recently he died in Atlanta, Ga., at the home of his brother, Bishop Joseph S. Flipper.

Lieutenant John Shanks Alexander, second colored West Point cadet and line commissioned officer, was a native of Arkansas, but was appointed to the military academy from Ohio in 1883. He was graduated with honors in 1887.

Lieutenant Alexander was the first preceptor of military education in our schools and served as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, which was the first school to offer such training to colored youth. His career was cut short by death in 1894.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Captain Davis Goes To Maxwell Field

FORT RILEY, Kas.—(SNS)—Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who has been serving as aide-de-camp of his father, Brigadier-General B. O. Davis, was transferred by the war department May 15 to the air corps at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

MAY 27 1941

Captain and Mrs. Davis left Tuesday for his new post.

Captain Davis, who was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in the upper division of his class earned the right to join any branch of the army he selected.

He is known to have been interested in aviation for some time It is significant that young Davis was sent to Maxwell field as it is located near Tuskegee institute where the 99th pursuit air squadron will be located.

It is possible that Captain Davis was sent to Maxwell Field for training which will equip him to serve in a top position with the air squadron.

MAY 27 1941

Two hundred or more young Negroes now are in training at Chanute Field, Ill., to become the ground crew or mechanics for the 99th squadron. Pilot training will begin later at Tuskegee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—The nomination of Cadet James Daniel Fowler to be a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army was confirmed by the Senate last Thursday. It was included in the list of cadets scheduled for graduation from the United States Military Academy on June 11, which the President sent to the Senate on the day of confirmation.

JUN 14 1941

ors, much to the gratification of the Congressman who has fought for the Negro youth's admission to both the military and naval academies. This year's grad who will receive his commission as second lieutenant in the infantry is James D. Fowler, a Washington lad, graduate of Dunbar high school.

Cadet Fowler was named on May 13, 1937, and was admitted to the academy in July, 1937, according to custom. Having passed his mental and physical tests with a high average, Cadet Fowler was not required to take the examination on entering the academy.

Fowler may be assigned to either the 24th or 25th and upon to one of the new units.

JUN 14 1941

In West Point at present is another Mitchell appointee, Robert B. Treswell, son of a Warrant officer stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga. Young Treswell was admitted to the academy in July, 1939, hailing from Chicago.

Another appointee ready to enter the academy, having been qualified and awaiting the entering class in July, is H. Martin Francis of Washington.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

West Point Graduates Lt. Fowler

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—(ANP)—Congressman Arthur Mitchell's first appointee to the West Point Military academy graduates with the June class and with hon-

Cadet Fowler Gets Army Commission

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

James Fowler Makes Excellent Record at Military Academy

Mitchell Appointee Second to Complete Course in Recent Years; Captain B. O. Davis Was First

JUN 13 1941

WEST POINT, N. Y.—A Negro youth, James D. Fowler of Washington, was graduated with honors from the United States Military Academy here Wednesday morning, June 11.

Fowler, the first West Point appointee of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, is the second Negro to be graduated from the military academy in recent years. The first was Captain Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who was graduated in 1936. Like other West Point graduates, young Fowler received his commission as second lieutenant. It is expected that he will be assigned either to the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth infantry, not to one of the newly created army units.

The 1941 West Point graduation class was addressed by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war.

JUN 13 1941

Cadet Fowler was appointed by Congressman Mitchell on May 13, 1937, and was admitted to the academy in July, 1937, according to custom. Having passed his mental and physical test with a high average, he was not required to take an examination upon entering the academy.

Fowler leaves two other Negro youths entered at West Point. One is Robert B. Treswell, son of a warrant officer stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. Treswell was appointed by Congressman Mitchell in July, 1939.

JUN 13 1941

Another appointee ready to enter the academy in July, having been qualified, is H. Martin Francis of Washington.

Fowler is the third Negro commissioned officer in the regular army today. The other two are Brig.-General B. O. Davis, commander of the Fourth Cavalry brigade at Camp Funston, Kas., and his son, Captain B. O. Davis Jr., now stationed at Maxwell field, Montgomery, Ala.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTONIAN FIFTH OF RACE TO GRADUATE

Leaves Brilliant Record For His Successors At Military Academy

WEST POINT, N. Y.—(ANP)—With real war more imminent than ever, James D. Fowler, only Negro in the 1941 graduating class of the United States military academy, was handed his credentials and became a second lieutenant here on Wednesday, with the Secretary of War, Henry D. Stimson, delivering the commencement address.

JUN 14 1941

Fowler becomes the fifth member of the Race to complete studies at the federal military institution.

A class of 425 witnessed the historic ceremonies which gave to Uncle Sam needed new army officers for his rapidly growing regiments, but all eyes were on Fowler as he stood out—West Pointed, but also representative of a race that has had a hard time in the nation's service schools, and symbol of the national unity there must be if democracy is to save itself.

Behind Fowler, although he himself did not tell it, were four years of not only keeping up with lessons, but being on the qui vive so that nothing would happen to make his suspension necessary or possible; there were years, too, of trying to make it easier for other Negroes to follow.

Lieutenant Fowler is a graduate of Howard university and of Dunbar high school of Washington at both of which institutions he was outstanding in military science and in scholastic activities.

At Dunbar, he was a major in the cadet corps and president of the National Honor society. At Howard he filled the offices of president of the student council, vice president of the Kappa Mu Honor society, and major in the R.O.T.C. He was a member of the football team and was graduated from the college of liberal arts magna cum laude.

Taking up official residence in Chicago, Fowler was first named to the United States Naval academy by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, but he was a few months beyond the age limit, and was later named to West Point.

Due to his high scholastic rank, he was admitted to the military academy without taking the usual mental tests. He passed the army's strict physical examinations with a high average.

JUN 14 1941

Lieutenant Fowler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Fowler, and was born in Atlanta, going to Washington when he was quite young. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and in 1937 was voted its Achievement award for outstanding scholarship as an undergraduate.

The young lieutenant will follow the army as a career, his father says, and expects to serve in the infantry where his training best fits him.

Because of the war situation, Lieutenant Fowler will probably see active duty at once and will not have to live the passive life of an "instructor in military science and tactics" in one of the colored schools.

JUN 14 1941

Preceding Fowler in West Point was Capt. Benjamin O Davis, son of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, of Fort Riley, Kans. The younger Davis became an "instructor" at Tuskegee where his father was also once professor of military science and tactics. Since the emergency, however, he has been activated, first as aide to his father, and now has been detailed with the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

47k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Open Letter To Wm. E. Hastie

Can't The U. S. Army Find Something For Brig. Gen. Davis To Do?

JAN 11 1941

HON. WILLIAM E. HASTIE,
CIVILIAN AIDE TO SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. HASTIE:

We understand that the War Department the Army have done exactly zero per cent nothing to use of the service of Brigadier-General Benjamin O. D despite reports to the contrary.

Work, Monroe N Tuskegee Institute Exc

* * *

We know for a fact that his West Point ained son is wasting his time, talent and training at Tuskegee with scarcely three hours of rudimentary work a day.

* * *

We know that it is impossible for you to fight single-handedly the vast amount of wickedness, arrogance and racial prejudice ingrained in Army policy and practice.

* * *

Can you tell us, before we take this matter further, whether the War Department, in pursuit of the President's policy of complete use of all our resources, intends to employ to the fullest the services of these two trained Negro officers?

Yours Very Truly,
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHERE ARE THE NEGRO OFFICERS?

So far the War Department has lived up to our worst expectations with reference to Negro officers.

Where are the Negro officers?

There are two in the Regular Army and a few score in the National Guard, but where else are Negro officers to be found?

The simple fact is that there are none, and the War Department is making no effort to get any.

A very clever move was made recently in suddenly opening C.C.C. commands to Negro reserve officers.

The real purpose it would seem was to shunt these Negro reserve officers into the C.C.C. and away from possible command of troops.

FEB 8 1941

The War Department has always been adept in "burying" Negro officers in Tuskegee, Wilberforce and Liberia, and thus reducing "embarrassment" to a minimum.

There will soon be over 80,000 Negro troops under arms, organized into separate Negro units, but largely commanded by white officers.

We cannot agree that white officers should command Negro troops unless Negro officers are permitted to command white troops.

If there is to be a continuation and expansion of the traditional Army policy of Negro segregation, then we want all Negro units commanded by Negroes.

But there will be no Negroes to command Negro units unless the present policy of not training Negroes for commissions is discontinued.

The time for officers' training camps is at hand.

There should be one in every area and Negroes should be admitted on merit, well trained, and commissioned after three or four months.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

General Davis Gets Month's Leave from Duty at Fort Riley

Fourth Cavalry Brigade Has Not Been Formed; Son to Remain in Tuskegee For Month

JAN 24 1941

474

FORT RILEY, Kas.—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, assigned here to command the fourth cavalry brigade, has requested and been granted a month's leave from duty.

The general cablegrammed his request for a leave last week shortly after his assignment here. here. The request was approved by General Robert B. Rogers, commandin officer at the Fort.

It had been expected that General Davis would arrive here this week to become the first Negro officer in charge of the famous Ninth and Tenth cavalries.

Captain Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of the brigadier general, also has been orderel here to serve under his father with the cavalry brigade. Young Davis probably will remain at Tuskegee institute, where he is now stationed, until his father's leave is up.

So far, General Davis and his son are the only Negro officers known to be assigned to the fourth brigade. It is expected that several Negro reserve officers will be given assignments in the regular army.

The fourth cavalry brigade, to be ers.

In calling attention to this noncompliance the statement continued, "The Frederick Douglass project is one of nine similar developments planned for the district—seven of which are for occupancy by Negroes.

"Unless some method is found by which colored citizens can be assured the specified proportion of employment on these projects thousands of dollars of public money will be diverted from a group sorely in need of work, which meets prescription and discrimination on every side in its efforts to obtain a livelihood."

Columbia S C State
January 21, 1941

TENURE WILL BE BRIEF.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the first Negro to become a general officer in the United States army, is this week assuming command of the Fourth cavalry brigade, comprising the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry regiments, at Fort Riley, Kansas. He has been instructor of cavalry units in the National Guard of New York, with station in New York City. Assigned to the same brigade, and likely to be his aide, is his son, Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., a graduate of West Point, who has been a military instructor at Tuskegee institute in Alabama. Negroes comprise the enlisted personnel of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry; the commissioned officers are white. General Davis himself served once in the Ninth. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in 1901 and promoted through the grades, becoming a colonel in 1930. He has less than a half year to serve as a brigadier general, since he retires July 1 next, when he will have reached the age of 64.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

93 Officers Of 24th Infantry Are Promotec

FEB 6 1941

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—A total of ninety-three non-commissioned officers were made or advanced to higher grades in the 24th Infantry under a regimental special order recently issued. All the promotions became effective February 1.

Included were five promoted to be technical sergeants, seven, to be staff sergeants, forty-four, to be sergeants, and thirty-seven, to be corporals.

FEB 6 194

The same order promoted six men in the 48th Quartermaster Regiment, several units of which are stationed at Fort Benning, attached to the 24th Infantry. Three were made sergeants and three were made corporals.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Brigadier Gen. Davis Transferred To Dept Of Inspector General

FT. RILEY, Kans., June 19—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only Negro general in the United States Army, left Thursday for Washington, D. C., where he will be assigned to the inspector-general's department.

JUN 28 1941

General Davis has been commander of the 4th Cavalry Brigade here since January 13, 1941. The general is due for retirement. He will be 64, July 1.

General Davis is a native of Washington, D. C. He entered the military service as a First Lieutenant of infantry during the War with Spain. He was mustered out in March, 1899, and three months later enlisted as a private in the regular army. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in February, 1901.

JUN 28 1941

No successor to General Davis has yet been announced. The 4th Cavalry Brigade is made up of the 9th and 10th Colored Cavalry regiments.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

His Son, Captain Davis To Be Aide

FEB 9 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Branding false all statements to the contrary, Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Davis, spending a few days in Washington, declared he was on his way to Ft. Riley, Kans., where he would take command of the brigade of cavalry regiments there this week.

Calling Gen. Davis' attention to an article appearing in the current issue of News-Week which states:

"Gen. Davis, due to retire next June after 43 years service, is now on leave and rumors at Fort Riley have hinted that he may never actually take over the command".

The General said he was travelling leisurely, but he was supposed to report to the new command at the end of the past week.

Many stories concerning General Davis have appeared since his promotion and appointment but for the most part, he has ignored all of them, particularly those with reference to the ill feeling of Negro soldiers toward him.

At the time of his command of the 369th regiment in New York, Gen. Davis was one of the most popular men ever to officiate in that capacity and many of the members of the crack regiment freely expressed themselves as saying they had never soldiered, although they had been members of the outfit for a number of years, until the colored colonel took over the command. There was no ill-feeling among the enlisted men concerning Col. Davis and they felt that the regiment had been bettered.

In this particular regiment, Col. Davis had the cooperation and full support of an entire staff of Negro officers, whereas in his new assignment as Gen. Davis he will have only one colored officer and that will be his son. The new command is to be known as the Fourth Cavalry brigade, composed of Negro troops with white officers, excepting of course, his son and personal aide, Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'Dog Robber' Days Over For 9th, 10th Cavalries

FORT RILEY, Kas. — The "dog-robber" days are over for the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries.

"Dog-robber" is the term given to a soldier who performs the duty of a servant on any army reservation.

For 10 years, the Ninth Cavalry at the Cavalry school here and the Tenth Cavalry at the Officers' school in Leavenworth, at Fort Myer, Va., and West Point, N. Y., have been no more than flunkies for white officers.

Instead of drilling and studying military tactics, they emptied the garbage, shined the boots, cleaned the homes of white officers, took their children for walks and taught them how to ride.

But those days are gone—maybe not forever, but at least for a long time—as long as this country is in danger.

To Combat Duty

The Ninth and Tenth Cavalries have been restored to combat duty. They are no longer servants, but soldiers. The work is being done by detachments organized for the purpose of doing the labor necessary to keep the army going.

As soon as the facilities have been completed here, the Tenth Cavalry will be transferred to Fort Riley and the two Cavalry regiments—famed in America's military history—will make up the fourth cavalry brigade. The brigade commander will be Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis.

Two Regiments

It takes two regiments to make a brigade. Two brigades make up a division. Four divisions compose an army corps. General Davis' fourth cavalry brigade and a brigade of white cavalrymen will make up the second Cavalry division.

The Ninth and Tenth Cavalries, when they are completely activated, will consist of nine troops each. Each cavalry regiment will have its own regimental commander who will be directly under Brigadier-General Davis.

Col. Duncan C. Richart is the present regimental commander of the Ninth Cavalry.

47k-1941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Only Reserve Officers in Army Are at Fort Devens

By OLLIE STEWART

FORT DEVENS, Mass. — I learned that the officers here are the only group of colored reserve officers now in active service. National Guard officers are being used at the three other camps which, I am told, have colored officers— Dix, Custer and Ontario.

From eating in the officers' mess hall, I had the unforgettable experience of watching a regimental table make food disappear while problems of strategy were being discussed. Col. West A. Hamilton sat in the center, with the heads of the various regimental departments flanking him.

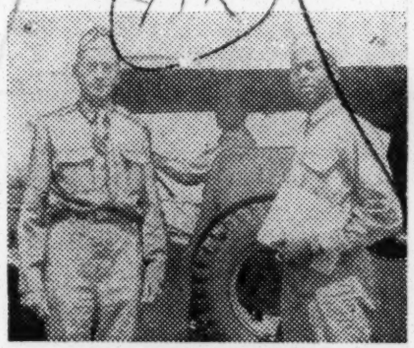
There were Capt. Walter H. Dabney—S-2, which is intelligence; and S-3, which is training, headed by Capt. Hyman Y. Chase; and S-4, which is suppy, with Lieut. Harold E. Johnson in charge; and the medical, under Major Norman E. Robinson; Capt C. C. Burke, adjutant; and Lieut. Andrew L. Johnson, chaplain.

Have a Charge to Keep

All these men are well trained, hard working and very efficient in their various types of work. They are, in addition, splendid officers, and fully aware that the results they obtain will have a large and decided bearing upon the selection of additional colored officers for colored units in other camps.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Grad Holds HQ Job



COL. R. D. BROWN, commanding officer, Nineteenth Training Group, and his personal secretary, Sgt. Lewis Miller.

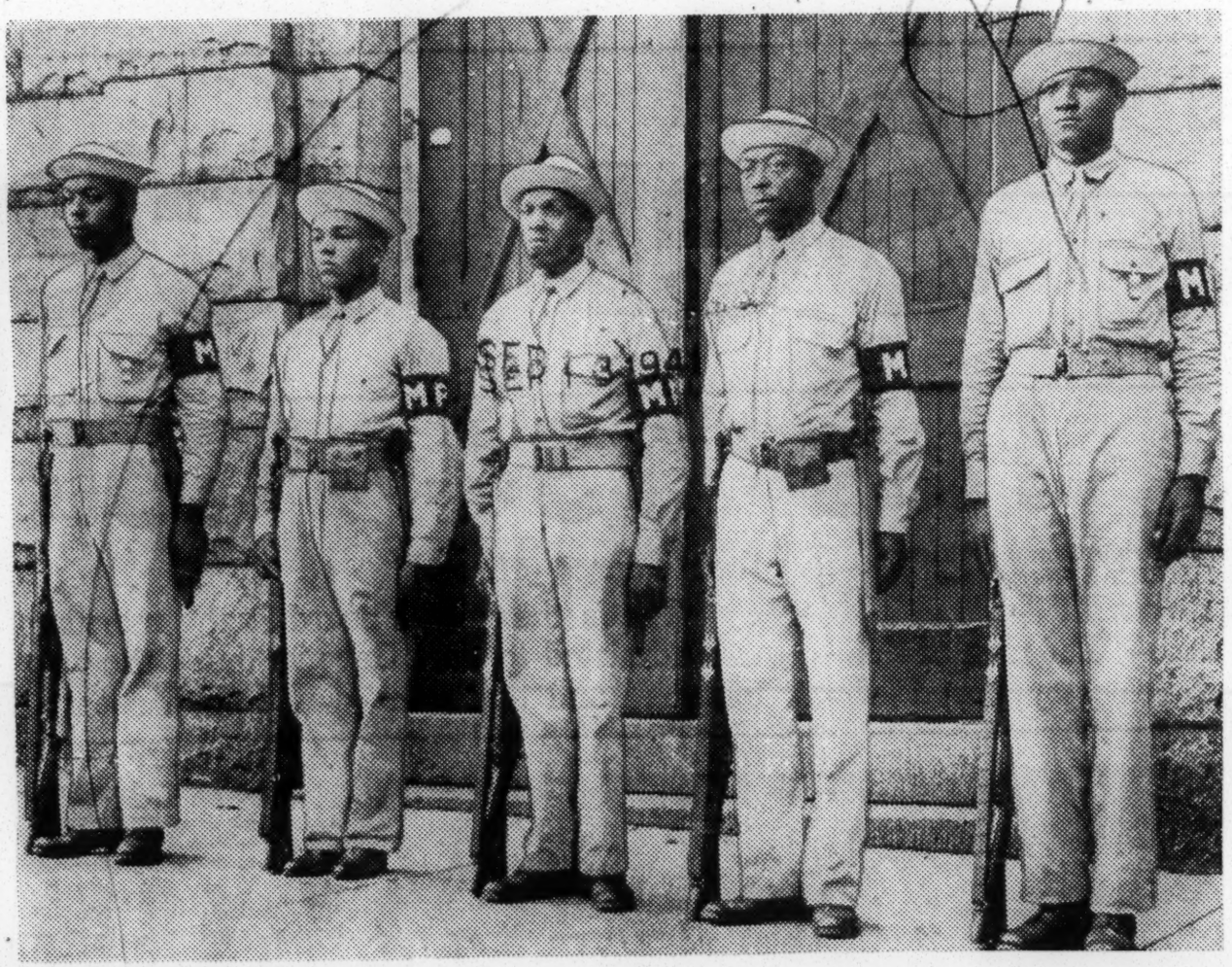
CAMP DAVIS, N.C.—The only colored soldier working in headquarters of the Nineteenth Training Group is Sgt. Lewis H. Miller —personal secretary to Col. R. D. Brown, commanding officer. Miller has been in the army less than three months. He volunteered in June, 1941, and became the Colonel's secretary shortly after. His is another instance of rapid advancement for a young man with outstanding ability.

Prior to coming into the army, Sgt. Miller was senior leader in a nearby CCC camp. Last winter he was sent to this camp (which is about two miles from Davis) as a member of the cadre of eighteen men who established the camp. He attended high school in his home town and took his college work at Tuskegee Institute.

A native of Ashville, N.C., Sgt.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Richmond Has Its Colored M.P.'s



Colored policemen are out, so far as the Richmond city government is concerned, but the army has them at the Howitzer Armory. Here is a group of military policemen of Company L, Forty-seventh Quartermaster Regiment. From left to right are Corporal Grant S. Hill of Oriental, N.C.; Nathaniel Sanford, McClelland Roots, and Carey Boyer, of Philadelphia, and Herbert Robertson, of Crewe, Va.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

366th Has Five White Officers

FORT DEVENS, Mass. — Contrary to general belief, all officers of the 366th Infantry stationed here are not colored, the AFRO was informed this week. While the three thousand enlisted men and the greater part of the officers of the regiment are colored, there are five white officers attached to the unit whose assignments are as follows:

Col. Edmund R. Andrews, commanding officer; Lt. Col. Oliver A. Hess, executive officer; Lt. Col. E. W. Bondy, commanding First Battalion; Lt. Col. J. P. Moore, commanding Second Battalion; Lt. Col. R. H. Bishop, commanding Third Battalion.

Colored Commanders

Colored field officers are assigned as follows:

Col. West A. Hamilton, second in command, assistant to the commanding officer; Lt. Col. H. D. Queen, assistant to the executive officer; Major A. G. Ferguson, assistant battalion commander, First Battalion;

Major E. L. Pollard, executive, First Battalion; Major Ernest Welch, assistant battalion commander, Second Battalion; Major W. H. Bowers, assistant battalion commander, Third Battalion; Major J. H. Cooper, unassigned.

During the recent Sixth Army Corps maneuvers, the regiment was commanded by Col Hamilton with an all-colored staff.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Officers Still Needed in Army

WASHINGTON.

The shortage of 4,864 colored commissioned officers in the U.S. Army, pointed out six weeks ago by the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, still exists, a recent check-up reveals.

With 74,309 colored enlisted men, it was pointed out then that there were only 337 commissioned officers available, a ratio of 1-222, while with 1,497,691 white enlisted men, there were 102,163 officers, or a ratio of one to fourteen.

There are only six colored commissioned officers in the entire regular army and only three of these are line officers, yet, to date there has been no indication that the War Department has done a thing to relieve the shortage.

Commanders Hesitant

Corps area commanders have been hesitant to commit themselves regarding their attitude toward selecting enlisted personnel to attend some of the various officer - training schools which the army conducts.

While various reserve and national guard officers have been sent to officer training schools there has been no evidence that enlisted men have been given any opportunity for promotion to commissioned officer rank.

At Camp Lee, Va., fifteen white candidates for the Quartermaster School were recently announced, but there is no word regarding the selection of any colored soldiers for [illegible]tion. In some [illegible], some commanders have let it be known that they are "in favor" of recommending "qualified men."

Some 264 of the 337 colored officers are assigned to camps in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey where there are fewer than 7,000 enlisted men.

The Sixth Area where the former Illinois National Guard (184th) is in camp has 51 colored officers and 3844 men. For the 53,465 men in the six remaining areas, there are only 22 colored officers. These are chaplains and medical officers.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Officers' Training Urged

A letter has been addressed to President Roosevelt urging the establishment of a Negro officers' training camp at Des Moines, Iowa, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council and president of the United States Government Employees announced yesterday.

Only 20 Negro soldiers during the past year have been admitted to the hundreds of officers' schools, Brown stated in the letter, pointing out that there are nearly 70,000 Negros in the Army at present.

A plea was also presented asking the President to provide scholarships for at least 50 Negro soldiers to the United States Military Academy.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Colonel With 366th Infantry

Colonel West A. Hamilton, now on duty with the 366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass., enlisted in the service in 1905 and was advanced to the rank of colonel August 3, 1933. He spent two years n the World War, serving in France a year. From 1925 to March of this year, Colonel Hamilton commanded the 428th (Reserve) Infantry, was battalion commander of Fort Howard CMTC 1936-1940 and director of training in 1940.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Brig. Gen. Chamberlin Commands 4th Brigade, Second Cavalry Division

Successor to Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis

Has Served With 9th, 10th Regiments; Foremost Authority on Horsemanship

Camp Funston, Kas.—(Special)—When Brig. Gen. Harry D. Chamberlin assumes command of the Fourth Brigade, Second Cavalry Division at Camp Funston Oct. 30, it will "not be as a stranger," he commented Friday. The 54-year-old present Commander of the Cavalry Replacement Training Center explained that he has served with both the Ninth and Tenth (Colored) Cavalry Regiments which comprise the brigade.

"I was on duty with the Ninth when I was at the Cavalry school," General Chamberlin recalled, "and with the Tenth when I was at West Point. I will be glad to be back with the regiments."

General Chamberlin in fact has served with every regiment in the Second Cavalry division. He commanded the Second Cavalry at Camp Funston before his appointment last April as commanding officer of the Cavalry Replacement Training center. Units under his cammand have had the reputation of being of the highest caliber.

Probably the army's foremost authority on horsemanship, and an author of a number of books on the subject, General Chamberlin was a member of several Olympic riding teams. He was born in Elgin, Ill. and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, the Army War college, and the command and General Staff school.

47k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Blame War Department For Failure To Train Officers

Second Lieutenants Are Being 'Busted' and Made Sergeants

WASHINGTON BUREAU
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(A N P)—The war department cannot hide its fact and point to the Negro officers who failed to make the grade in the recent maneuvers up in Massachusetts and say all Negro officers are failures.

Because of a lack of training in basic fundamentals of warfare, the Negro officers, given a test under war conditions to move men, feed them and handle equipment, made a horrible mess, so much that it is reported off the record and by members of the outfit involved that second lieutenants are being "busted out" ad given the suggestion that they enlist in the regular army as sergeants!

This disgraceful turn of affairs ruining the morale of the men is one of the reasons certain Negro regiments were not used in the big maneuvers, it is reliably reported.

OFFICERS INEPT

It is no fault of the Negro, this particular part, say the soldiers but what the men are kicking about is the attitude of the inept officers, who cannot forget they are officers. White regiments have ample food, while the Negroes suffered because their field kitchens were "captured."

On long hikes, white officers made provisions for the men to have portable canteens with cigarettes and such for the soldiers. At first, the whites are reported to have shared their supplies with the Negroes but when it became evident that the supply was running low, this was stopped and the Negroes told to ask their officers why they didn't make arrangements to take care of the boys.

"It was a common thing for our men to have to drive 1 2and 14 hours on a stretch, while white officers took delight in relieving their chauffeurs when they were fatigued and worn out. Not so with us," reported this sailor, who was "fed up" on his officers.

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LACK TRAINING

Colored officers, it is reported made good drill and parade showings, but when it came down to the actual tactical side of the maneuvers, they just weren't there, which is easily traceable to the war departments callous attidude toward their training.

White officers are said to have replaced colored officers in actual command of their regiments, with the Negro officers relegated to "looking on."

Some 10,000 Negro troops participated in these little maneuvers, the report has it, and with them some 500 officers. Among the other inconveniencies suffered by Negroes was the lack of pay during the time the war games were going on. The men were in training for three weeks, and when they returned to their bases, there was no pay for them, in contrast to what is reported was happening to white soldiers.

If these charges are true, and the morale of the army is at a low ebb because of them then the blame is squarely at the door of the war department, which refuses to do anything constructive for the colored officers who need the training.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ASKS SEPARATE TRAINING UNITS FOR OFFICERS

Even War Department Rebels At Changing Present System

NEW YORK.— Edgar G. Brown, and two organizations of which he is the founder and head — The National Negro Council and the United Government Employes — were attacked this week for requesting that a jim crow officers training school be established.

The attack was made by a distinguished array of churchmen, editors, lawyers, business and professional leaders throughout the country.

Brown, who has on previous occasions advocated racial segregation, once when he suggested that a black Annapolis be established in the Virgin Islands, was disowned in a statement made public this week.

The statement repudiated Brown's suggestion and branded it as a "backward step."

Proposes Segregation

Brown's proposal sent to President Roosevelt and to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, set forth that only 20 out of 70,000 Negro soldiers have been given an opportunity in the past year to receive instructions leading to commissions in the army at any of the officers' training schools.

Brown's letter also pointed out there are no provisions for more than two Negroes to graduate in the next three years from the U. S. military academy at West Point, though there is an imperative need for additional Negroes with training such as only West Point can give.

The suggestion is then made to the President that a school similar to the one at Des Moines, Iowa, in World War I be established to train thousands of Negro officers for service.

The letter to Mr. Stimson follows the same general trend only it is longer and goes more into detail over the situation.

As significant, however, was the reply Brown received from the War department to his written request for a change in the present plan of training army officers.

Under the signature of the adjutant general, the letter declared:

War Department Replies

"I am directed by the secretary of war to acknowledge your letter of October 15, 1941, relative to the admission of Negro soldiers into officers' training schools.

"You may be assured that the War department will spare no efforts to avoid discrimination to any American soldier because of his color.

"Negro soldiers are enabled to compete with other soldiers under identical conditions, for admission to officer candidate schools."

It is significant that during the last war, or World War I as it is usually called, there were 1,200 Negro officers.

The statement came after a check-up on a broadcast by Newscaster Fulton Lewis Jr., on October 20 over the Mutual Broadcasting system, during which he said:

"A large group of the most responsible Negro leaders in the country has appealed to President Roosevelt in a formal, official letter opposing the present policy of the army whereby Negro officers are being trained in the same schools as white officers."

Text of Statement

The newscaster's assistant, David Stick, in answer to an inquiry from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People about the source of his information, replied: "Information from Edgar G. Brown, president, United Government Employees," and others.

Anti-Negro forces in Washington and particularly in the War department are reported to be delighted at the request of Brown for jim crow officers' training camps since it permits them to justify segregation on the ground that Negroes themselves have asked for it.

The statement opposing separate officers' training schools reads: "We repudiate any and all requests that the present successful method of training white and Negro officers in the same camps be changed and that Negro officers be sent to segregated officers' training schools.

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47k-1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Columbus And Colored Military Police

The Columbus World and all right thinking people, regardless of race and color, believe in law and order. Without it civilization crumbles. The people have set up through their various governments, different types of police authorities to protect them from the criminal element that is found among all people.

Locally, Sheriff Poole, County Chief Satterfield, and City Police Chief Newberry are doing an excellent job with forces far smaller than the local situation requires. The government knowing the inability of civilian law agencies to cope with the situation here, because of the 50,000 or more soldiers, has its own well-trained police to handle troops. We frankly believe that the soldiers in Columbus are the best behaved group (white and colored) in the country.

The government in its policy of having the military police to aid in keeping order in town among the soldiers, set up a colored unit of the Military Police here. The men were selected carefully from among the different units at Fort Benning and put through careful and rigid training, to make them competent policemen. They were assigned beats in exclusive Negro sections, and among Negro troops. White soldiers were forbidden to go down in the sections that Negro soldiers frequent. Recently, an unfortunate incident occurred in this section, in which an M. P. shot and instantly killed a civilian waiter in a cafe, allegedly in self-defense, and in line of duty. The waiter, it is said, had a cocked revolver in his hand when the M. P. shot him, but at a preliminary hearing in Judge Lynch's Recorder's Court, there was a confliction of evidence offered. Some said the waiter had no gun, and others said he did have a gun. Judge Lynch had no alternative but to commit the M. P. over to Superior Court on a manslaughter charge. One way or another, somebody has committed perjury in this court. The soldier either is guilty or not guilty. He either shot in self-defense or he didn't and the eye witnesses saw only what happened, and there was no necessity for two different stories as to what occurred.

There is now currently rumored that some county officials have suggested to the government to remove the Negro M. Ps. They say "Negroes themselves, don't want them". Members of the World's staff have searched carefully and diligently for one of these Negroes, and have failed to find one, but on the contrary, have found that the Negroes are proud of the Negro M. Ps., and feel that the Negro officers are very competent in keeping order among their own folk and suggest Tulsa, Okla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Charlotte, N. C.; New York City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C., Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; and many other cities as examples of Negro Police efficiency.

The colored Press all over the country is vigorously fighting for Negro M. Ps. among Negroes in cities adjacent with large Negro populations, and Fort Benning was among the first to set up a Negro unit and according to the Military Authorities at the Post, they are doing a good job and there is a decided improvement in order and morale since they have been on duty here.

It is our honest and sincere opinion that a grave mistake will be committed if Colored Military Police are removed from Columbus Negro sections, and it would have a most unpleasant repercussion all over the country among colored people, who are giving their all, including life itself, if necessary, to defeat Hitlerism, and preserve the American way of living, and the World respectfully appeals to the authorities, that should they have such a movement in mind, to reconsider same.

Let us put our collective shoulders together, white and black, and fight Hitler—A REAL MENACE to America.

—From Columbus (Ga.) World.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER SEPARATE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP?

Fulton Lewis, white radio commentator, speaking over the Mutual System from Washington, reported that a large group of responsible colored leaders is advocating a separate officers' training camp such as we had in World War I at Fort Des Moines.

This raises the question: should colored officers need a separate training camp?

At present, all officers, colored and white, are being trained together in schools from Pennsylvania through Virginia to Georgia, and as far as we know there is no friction or complaint.

This system has many advantages. We have no time now to erect buildings for a separate school and secure a faculty. Present schools specializing in artillery, medicine, infantry, anti-aircraft and flying are running full blast and our soldiers are studying in them.

It is also quite important that army officers who are to work together in the field should study together in the schools where they may become acquainted and each comes to respect the other's ability.

The AFRO opposed a separate colored officers' school in 1917 and it opposes the movement to organize another today.

What we do want and what the army needs are more colored officers. Figures published in these columns two months ago showed that the army is short of 4,308 colored officers.

For every fifteen enlisted white soldiers there is a white officer, but there are 220 enlisted colored soldiers for every colored officer.

Ollie Stewart's exclusive AFRO stories on the army camps show how vicious is the present system and how resentful the recruits are because they are denied promotion and the association with superiors of their own race.

Fort Bragg, the largest U.S. colored training camp has a few colored chaplains and medical officers.

Fort Huachuca in Arizona, the only all-colored camp in the country, has no colored officers.

At Fort Knox, probably the worst army camp, there are not even colored corporals and sergeants.

In this situation, what leaders of every shade of opinion must do is apparent.

The War Department and the President must be asked to direct corps area commanders to certify without delay colored men to existing officers' schools as rapidly as they qualify.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

24th, 72 Years Old, Still Has White Officers

FT. BENNING, Ga. — Despite its unbroken period of service, the 24th Infantry Regiment, which celebrated its seventy-second anniversary on November 2, is still under the command of white officers.

A highlight in the regiment's career—its participation in the capture of San Juan Hill during the 1898 Santiago campaign—is symbolized on the regimental insignia, reproduced herewith. The unit's service has included:

Fought Indians

Skirmishes with the Indians and Mexican bandits along the border (Time of organization until 1897);

Spanish-American War and nursing of yellow-fever victims (1898);

Cuban native uprisings (1899-1902);

Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico (1916);

Suppression of Villista forces in Juarex, Mexico (1919).

Anniversary Program

On organization day, all duties except the necessary guard details were suspended for the anniversary celebration, which included:

Organization Day program in the post theatre, anniversary dinner, horse show by the Service Company, Organization Day dance for members of the regiment and their guests, a silent tribute to members who have died during the past year and an athletic exhibition.

47k-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

General Davis Honored at Patriotic Meeting Here

FEB 28 1941 FEB 28 1941 47K

Among the distinguished guests who occupied the platform at the city-wide Patriotic meeting held in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon, February 23, was Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, commandant of the four cavalry brigade at Fort Riley, Kas. Shown here on the platform are, left to right, Mayor John B. Gage of Kansas City, John Queen, mayor of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Brig. Gen. Davis and Major T. A. Roberts Jr., aide to Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, commandant of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

51 Reserve Officers to Fort Devens

FEB 22 1941

Fifty-one reserve officers of the Third Corps Area have received their notices to report to Fort Devens, Mass., on March 3, to staff the 366th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Arter announced here on Thursday.

The list includes two majors, three captains, twenty-eight first lieutenants, and eighteen second lieutenants. Of the fifty-one men called, forty-eight are from the District of Columbia, and the other three from Arlington and Alexandria, Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Fill Other Posts

The posts of colonel, two lieutenant colonels, one major, and six more captains, which were listed in the original announcement several months ago, will probably be filled by reserve officers from another corps area, Colonel Arter told the AFRO.

It was said that these men may be drawn from either the First Corps Area which embraces Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island, of the Second Corps Area, covering New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Majors and Captains

The fifty-one called are:

Majors Robert L. Pollard, 139 Randolph Place, Northwest; Joseph H. Cooper, 1431 R Street, Northwest; Captains Earnest R. Welsh, 1238 Kearney Street, Northeast; Herbert Rorr, 728 Girard Street, Northwest; James H. Robinson, 2714 Georgia Avenue, Northwest; all of Washington.

FEB 22 1941

First Lieutenants

First Lieutenants Samuel W. Tucker, 916 Queen Street, Alexandria, Va.; Robert W. Wilson, 2805 N. Lexington Street, Arlington, Va.; and the following, all of whom are from Washington: Emerson W. Browne, 1835 Vermont Avenue, Northwest; Herman D. Richards, 1306 Franklin Street, Northeast; Rutherford B. Stevens, 2610 Georgia Avenue; Fred L. Allen, Howard University; Claude T. Ferebee, medical corps officer, 1809 Second Street; Arthur W. Ferguson, 1127 O. Parker, 751 Howard Street, da Avenue, Northwest; Osceola ; George T. Welsh, 600 Girard Street, Northwest; John T. Thornton, 5212 E. Capitol Place; Jesse O. Ded- 929 Rhode Island Ave- nwest, d A. Diggs, 1351 Otis rtheast; Cyrus M. Hon- 4 Thirteenth Street, ; Harold A. Kyles, 1241 reet, Northwest; . Randolph, 535 Flori- Street; George Street, Northwest; Robert S. Armstead, 3121 Thirteenth Street, Northwest; James H. Carr, 624 Gresham Place, Northwest; Walter H. Dabney, 2038 Eighteenth Street, Northwest; William W. Ford, 722 Park Road; Richard H. Irving, 810 New Jersey Avenue, Northwest; Tunis D. Ran- line Street, Northwest; Mervin

47k-1941
Kansas City Call
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P. Lawrence, 1336 Riggs Street, Northwest, and Howard R. Locksley, 755 Park Road, Northwest.

Second Lieutenants

Second Lieutenants Samuel B. McCotty, Jr., 606 Thirteenth Street, Northeast; Ralph J. McKenny, 628 L Street, Northeast; John T. Martin, Jr., 1132 Howard Road, Southeast; James I. Minor, Jr., 3307 Sherman Avenue, Northwest; Willard W. Savoy, 217 T Street, Northwest; Walter L. Macklin, 1452 Corcoran Avenue, Northwest; Roy F. Greenwood, 1918 Sixth Street, Northwest;

Thomas T. Robinson, 317 T Street, Northwest; Clifton E. Davis, 4061 Benning Road, Northeast; James T. Tolliver, 1532 Sixth Street, Northwest; Robert A. Brown, 403 U Street, Northwest; Harvey S. Davis, Jr., 622 Fifty-eighth Street, Northeast;

Frederick E. Davison, 1430 Q Street, Northwest; William C. English, 1213 Carrollburg Street, Southwest; Charles McFlagg, 915 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest; John H. Hurd, 1656 Montello Avenue, Northeast; Samuel Jackson, 1513 T Street, Northwest, and Robert R. Woodruff, 6707 Deary Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIVEN JOB ON STAFF OF JUDGE IN OMAHA

FEB 8 1941

OMAHA, Nebr., Feb. 6—J. Westbrook McPherson, a graduate of Omaha University, has been named to the office staff of County Court Judge Charles J. Southard who took office January 9. Mr. McPherson is the first man of his race to be placed in such a position in 42 years.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LACK OF OFFICERS NEARLY COST RACE 366th COMMAND

Insufficient Lieutenant Colonels Almost Cost Colonel Hamilton His Command of Race Unit—Pressure On War Department Altered Shift.

MAR 15 1941

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13—(ANP)—Lack of enough Negro Lieutenant Colonels to serve under him almost cost Col. West A. Hamilton command of the 366th Infantry, the Associated Negro Press learned this week. But pressure exerted on the War Department caused army officials to go through with their original plans of having an all-Negro Army staff.

At the same time, it was learned efforts are being made to have colored units incorporated into a division under a fair-minded General, so that if war does start Negro soldiers will not be handicapped as they were in the first world conflict.

MAR 15 1941

Originally, Col. Hamilton was scheduled to command the 366th which goes into training this month at Fort Devens, Mass. But an investigation by the war department failed to find enough qualified Negro Lieutenant Colonels to serve under Col. Hamilton. Since the army policy does not permit colored men to command white men or let any reserve officer command any regular army officer of any grade, the War Department announced that the 366th would be commanded by Col. Edmund Andrews in order to use five white Lieutenant Colonels, with all other oficers and troops being colored.

MAR 15 1941

PLAN COORDINATED UNIT

When pressure was brought to bear against this plan, the army decided to use Col. Hamilton along with those Negro Lieutenant Colonels available even though they might be insufficient in number. At the same time it was deemed advisable by the War Department to waive some of the rejected ones' disqualifications such as over age or overweight.

The desire to have the 366th put into a division with other troops after training springs from the belief that a team, to be effective, should practice as such. In the event of actual war, colored units will be put into a division and expected to function expertly just as do white regiments which have had such practice as a team. In World War 1, Negro units met for the first time after they got on the battlefield but nevertheless were expected to work smoothly together.

MAR 15 1941

Negro units would also like to meet in peace time the general who would comand them in war, since in peace there is a chance of getting rid of a prejudiced commander while in war the possibility of changing divisional commanders is considered small.

Many Negro officers of 1917 remember that Gen. Ballou was their commander. Gen. Ballou was charged with berating and belittling colored officers and soldiers at every opportunity but he remained commander despite protests because the nation was at war.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Maryland's Two Majors

MAR 15 1941

Photo shows two of the recently-appointed majors to the 372nd Infantry-regiment, National Guard, as they reported to the Richmond Market Armory, Baltimore, Monday, upon being inducted into Federal service. Major William Creigler (left), former captain of the old First Separate Company, will be in charge of supplies, and Major Albert J. Holmes, former reserve officer, will be administrative officer.

47k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORED OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY AT FT. SILL, OKLAHOMA

JAN 4 - 1941

FORT SILL, Okla., Jan. 2. (By Lieut. Raymond Watkins for ANP)—The ten officers from Chicago's 184th Field Artillery regiment who arrived here about a week ago for field duty with the 349th Field Artillery regiment at Fort Sill, were placed in command of the third battalion for training purposes. Major Anderson F. Pitts was assigned to duty as battalion commander. Capt. Oscar Randall, Lieut. Raymond Watkins, Lieut. Edward Wimp, and Lieut. George Rose were ordered to duty as battalion staff officers. Capt. Marcus H. Ray took over command of Battery F, and Capt. Homer Lewis was placed in command of Battery E. Lieut. Joseph Francois and Lieut. Orion Page were assigned as battery officers. Capt. Wendell T. Derricks assumed duty as commander of headquarters battery. All of these officers are also attending a special artillery officers' school being held within the regimental area.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO IN NEW COMMAND

JAN 14 1941

Brig. Gen. Davis Assigned to Head Cavalry Brigade

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the highest ranking Negro in the Army and the first ever to attain the grade of general, has been assigned to command the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, colored, at Fort Riley, Kansas. The brigade will be composed of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments.

General Davis is now in command of the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment of the New York National Guard, an anti-aircraft unit recruited largely in the Harlem section of New York City.

He became a second lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army in 1901, being raised from the ranks after having served as a first lieutenant of volunteers in the Spanish-American War. He has done much duty as professor of military science in Negro educational institutions and was for three years military attaché at Monrovia, Liberia.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Hat-In-Hand" Negro Soldiers Not Representative Of Rank And File

JAN 9 1941

A FLUNKEY is a flunkey and there is nothing anybody can do about it. There are still colored people who believe that "a hat-in-hand" attitude will solve their problems.

The only thing a man with a handkerchief around his head gets is a "handout." That is all he deserves.

President Roosevelt wisely stated that "You can not tame a tiger by stroking his back and hoping that he will become a kitten."

Those who believe that American racial prejudice can be appeased by soft words and acceptance of its injustices while hoping for a change are more stupid than those who attempt to appease a tiger with kitten-like strokes.

American colored citizens with courage and vision have advocated a frontal attack on prejudice and discrimination, not because they believed that these two arch enemies of decency could be overthrown overnight, but because they understand that to accept an inferior status without a protest would finally reach the point where nothing could be done about it; and those who enforced the injustices would reach the conclusion that colored citizens did not have sense enough to protest.

All of this is proved by the attitude of some of the members of the 9th and 10th cavalry who object to colored commanding officers. These flunkeys should not be judged too harshly for they still have the psychology of a slave. They love to show their teeth as they polish the boots of their masters.

It is these types of colored people who are responsible for the unfavorable status of colored Americans. They smile and grin at insults which real men would resent with a kick in the pants.

And the commanding officers have reached the conclusion that colored people are only fit to shine shoes and dump garbage because of the hat-in-hand attitude of the flunkeys with whom they come in contact.

Regardless of these types of colored citizens, those who understand the significance of supine meekness must redouble their efforts to convince America that while they may be too weak at the moment to prevent insults and injustices, they have sufficient intelligence and courage to protest against unfair treatment.

The attitude of the 9th and 10th cavalry is not that of the rank and file of American colored citizens.

JAN 9 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Medals for General Davis—One or Two?

JAN 11 1941

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity last week awarded its 1940 medal to Brigadier General B. O. Davis, for outstanding achievement in national defense.

General Davis may be a remarkable soldier of the U.S. Army and administrator, but he has been unable to prove it conclusively. He did not get into the Spanish-American War combat zones, except for short shifts in Liberia, Mexico and the Philippines.

Instead, for forty years he has been shunted from one college to another as military adviser and commandant of cadets in order to prevent his location with regular troops.

Not even during the World War was he assigned to combat troops.

However, he has been able to remain in the regular army and has risen from the ranks to the highest position any of us has ever held.

Just to submit to separation and indignity for two score years in silence is an achievement of merit. General Davis has done more. He has educated his son, so that between the two of them they hold the only two commissions in the U.S. combat regulars.

One medal is not enough for such a martyr. He should have two.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Are They Men or Mice?

JAN 5 1941

NEWS come to us that Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, prefer white officers for their superiors in preference to Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis who was recently elevated to his present rank. This strange psychological reaction may find its explanation in the fact that these soldiers who make up the 9th and 10th cavalries have for a long period of time been within an environment that extracts from them all the manhood that a soldier should possess and replaces therein a slave-like attitude and they are thus convinced that only the white can rule. They act like servants, not men. They are the flunkeys for white officers and their families. They shine their shoes, wash their dishes and act as stable hands. Except for the short time that the 9th cavalry has been restored to active duty this has been the character of the activities of these two cavalries for nearly two decades.

JAN 5 1941

Brigadier General Davis would treat the men as soldiers and not as servants. Obviously they do not want to be treated as such. Likewise, at the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation there were Negro slaves who preferred to remain in slavery. It is a peculiar trend of thought that forces one to resent change to a higher level and we are exceedingly surprised to learn that such an attitude exists in a cavalry where men are trained to be courageous.

JAN 5 1941

No words can be harsh enough and no expression caustic enough to fairly condemn the attitude of a group of soldiers who resent the presence of a Negro officer as their superior simply because he is a Negro. In the case of white soldiers we would call it the expression of their un-American trait. In the case of colored soldiers we must term it the belated reaction of the spirit of Uncle Tom that should find more appropriate expression in the cotton fields of the South in the days of slavery. It has no place in the United States Army.

JAN 5 1941

We, however are comforted by the fact that their kind is rapidly expiring and in their places are emerging courageous men of stamina and fortitude who need offer no apologies for the assumption of roles in their manhood status. We are thankful of the fact that the present, and we hope the future, is producing more men and less mice.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

We Want Davis!

JAN 11 1941

What is to be our part in the inaugural parade? No announcement has yet been made of any plans which concern our participation, though choice of Constitution Hall for the concert on January 19 has made it clear that no colored artist is to be a participant in that gala event.

The high school cadets are expected to be in the line of march in accordance with long-standing custom. Usually there are also colored soldiers from the regular army outfits. In this connection an interested citizen has suggested that Brigadier-General Ollie Davis participate in the parade.

JAN 11 1941

This is both timely and appropriate. General Davis becomes of retirement age in July. His service in his new rank is thus definitely limited, with the inaugural parade offering a rare opportunity for his official participation in an event of national importance. Promotion of Davis on the eve of election, when Candidate Willkie's forthright pronouncement of policy on racial matters had the effect of putting Mr. Roosevelt "on the spot," was a gesture of political expediency. But, be that as it may, the colored citizens of the United States have a right to expect that the first colored man promoted to brigadier-general be given some place in the inaugural festivities commensurate with his rank. His elevation was intended to reflect honor upon his race. Because of the way in which it was done, columnists and commentators joined Mr. Average Colored American in concluding that the honor was more empty than real.

The 1941 inaugural parade will be unique as the first parade which has ever honored a President elected to a third term. Participation of the first colored soldier ever promoted to the rank of brigadier-general would give the event added significance.

JAN 11 1941

Let our Democratic leaders and New Deal enthusiasts and our organizations of all kinds take up this suggestion.

We want Brigadier-General Ollie Davis in the inaugural parade!

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

General Davis To Have Son As Aide At Fort

JAN 16 1941

(Cpecial to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON—Although a brigadier general since October, General Benjamin O. Davis was given his new assignment only on Monday when the War Department announced that he would command the Fourth Cavalry Brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas, composed of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments. At present General Davis is on duty with the 369th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) New York National Guard.

It is also reliably reported here, that General Davis has been granted his request to have his son, Captain B. O. Davis, assigned as his aide at Fort Riley. Captain Davis, a West Point graduate, is now professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute.

General Davis will begin his duties at the Kansas fort next week.

JAN 16 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

AWAIT ACTION ON APPEAL IN DAWSON CASE

JAN 19 1941

Delays Randall's Appointment

Colonel Julian Dawson's refusal to accept the disability findings of the army medical examining board, and resign as commander of the 184th field artillery regiment, was cited this week as the reason Lieut. Col. Oscar Randall's appointment as Colonel of the regiment on its induction last Monday, had not yet been confirmed.

Colonel Dawson, it was disclosed, has filed an appeal from the board's findings with the War Department. Because Randall still held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel when the regiment moved out Wednesday morning for Fort Custer, Mich., rumors were rife on the South Side as to the disposition of the War Department in the appointment of a Negro colonel in command of the regiment.

Fears Termed "Groundless"

These rumors were expressed in the conjecture that the 184th would undergo the year's military training at Fort Custer under a white commanding officer. They were this week termed "groundless", however by Assistant Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War Truman K. Gibson, Jr., in a telegram from Washington late Tuesday.

Gibson followed the telegram with a letter which explained the situation in detail. The telegram and letter were in reply to a communication sent him by the Chicago Bee, when it was rumored here that the failure to confirm the appointment of Lieut. Col. Randall as the regiment's Colonel-in-Command might lead to the appointment of a white colonel to lead the 184th into Fort Custer. The 184th is the only Negro field artillery unit in the armed service.

900 Entrain Wednesday A. M.

The main contingent of approximately 900 officers and men entrained from the Illinois Central station at 7:30 Wednesday morning. They followed by six days a detachment of 120 which left Friday.

Lieut. Col. Randall led the main battalions to camp. Gibson's telegram was followed by a letter which explained the delay in naming him colonel of the regiment. It stated, in part, that "Lieut. Col. Oscar Randall could not at the present time be designated colonel in command of the regiment because the rank of colonel is still occupied by Colonel Julian Dawson."

Colonel Dawson was named to succeed Colonel William J Warfield, for five years commander of the 184th (formerl ythe 8th infantry), who resigned to devote full time to his duties as Representative from the 5th senatorial district, Illinois General Assembly.

Upon the regiment's induction last Monday, Colonel Dawson was replaced by Lieut. Col. Randall, because of a physical disability. He has filed with the adjutant general of the United States army an appeal from the finding of the Medical Examination Board. "Until this appeal is disposed of," Gibson's letter stated, "there is no appointment to the rank of Colonel."

The medical examining board found Colonel Dawson suffering from a heart ailment, and recommended that he be replaced.

Copies of the letter referred to by Secretary of War Civilian Aid Gibson were also sent to the President of the United States; Edgar G. Brown, Civilian Conservation Corps Adviser; Aubrey Williams, Administration, NYA, and Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt.

A telegram requesting the intervention of Mrs. Mary MLeod Bethune, Adviser on Negro Affairs, NYA, was also dispatched. Mrs. Bethune's reply stated the telegram had been referred to officials of the War Department, and "I have personally taken the matter up with them."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Legionnaires At Tuskegee Receive Silver Citations

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Twenty-five members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion have received citations with silver star from the State Department of Alabama of the American Legion covering five years of consecutive membership in the Post. The citation is done or white index bristol cardboard with red and blue stripes superimposed on the upper left and lower right corners, effectively carrying out the red, white and blue of the American flag. The citation bears the signature of George L. Cleere, department commander. The coveted certificates suitable for framing, were presented to the former service men with appropriate ceremony by Roger E. McDonald, post commander. Those who received citations were Cleve L. Abbott, Jefferson D. Avant, Dr. George C. Branche, Comfort C. Cochran, E. H. Cravens, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Dr. Harvey H. Davis, Dr. Thomas B. Davis, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., John B. Garrett, Capt. G. A. Holland, Seaborn H. Hurley, James A. Johnson, Dr. Jas. A. Kennedy, George Parham, Early S. Sheppard, Robert Springfield, Dr. T. T. Tildon, Archie B. Yates, Clifton Barge, Jesse Williams, Tom Williams, John W. Lockett and Roger E. McDonald.

47k-1941

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

GEN. DAVIS HEADS REGULARS

JAN 18 1941

WASHINGTON — War Department orders this week assigned Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis to command the 4th Cavalry Brigade with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The brigade is composed of the famous Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, regular army units with long and brilliant records. Gen. Davis's assignment returns him to troops and officers by whom he is well known because for years he had served as private to officer with the Tenth Cavalry both at home and in the Philippine Islands.

Davis is not a West Pointer. He began army life as a private and rose from the ranks by study and hard work. He is regarded as an able officer.

For the past two years he was colonel and instructor of the 369 Infantry, New York National Guard, which under the defense program was converted to the 369th Coast Artillery, an anti-aircraft regiment. Last October President Roosevelt appointed Col. Davis as a brigadier general, the first colored general ever in the United States army. His transfer from command of the 369th was announced Monday by the War Department.

1. 69th is leaving New York next week for a year's training at Fort Ontario, N. Y. it numbers now 76 officers and more than 1400 men under the command Col. Chauncey M. Hooper but will be increased to the full strength of 1800 by the addition of selectees from New York City and suburbs.

JAN 18 1941

Commands Regulars

BRIG. GEN. DAVIS

of the United States Army was this week assigned to command the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas. The brigade is com d of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Brigadier General Principal Speaker At Rededication of Philadelphia "Y"

JAN 11 1941

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, of New York, recently commissioned by President Roosevelt, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the colored work department of the National Y. M. C. A. Council, will speak at a rededication program to be held Sunday, January 5, at 3 p.m. at the Christian Street Branch of the YMCA of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

Major R. R. Wright, who was commissioned by President McKinley during the Spanish American War, will introduce the new Brigadier General. Mrs. John P. Turner, leading money-raiser for the branch in two financial campaigns will introduce Dr. Tobias.

Other speakers will be Lester C. Hayworth, general secretary of the Philadelphia YMCA, and Jonathan M. Steere, representing the 'Y" board of directors.

CHEYNEY CHORUS TO SING

The Cheyney State Teachers' College chorus of 40 voices will sing. Dr. Griffiths C. Brannon, chairman of the board of managers of the Christian Street Branch, will preside. Local posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars will turn out to welcome the visiting General.

JAN 11 1941

The Rev. J. Winsmore Mason, W. Pope Barney, Harlod L. Pilgrim, Rev. Wm. J. Harvey III, Rev. Edgar C. Young, Rev. B. F. Glasco, Assistant Director of Public Safety Herbert E Millen, Irma L. Troy and others will also be program participants.

The rededication ceremony

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

184th Regiment Command Goes to Col. Randall

JAN 18 1941

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — Oscar Randall, former commander of a machine gun company in the old Eighth Infantry Regiment, has been appointed head of the 184th Field Artillery Regiment, and has been commissioned a colonel.

He will leave with the recently inducted national guard unit for Camp Custer some time this month.

Col. Randall succeeds Col. Julian Dawson, head surgeon at Provident hospital who was relieved of his command and was given the rank of brigadier-general on January 5, by acting Governor Stelle when he failed to qualify physically.

Second Recent Change

Dawson was named December 17 to succeed Col. William J. Warfield, now a brigadier-general, retired, who resigned to devote more time to his duties as a member of the Illinois General Assembly.

Col. Randall is a graduate of the University of Illinois and is a teacher at Du Sable high school. He is 44 years old and is married. Before he began teaching, ten years ago, he was employed as an engineer for the sanitary district. He enlisted in the old Eighth as a private in 1924 and reached the grade of captain in 1930.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Takes Over On January 21 At Fort Riley

JAN 18 1941

Crack Harlem Unit Men Being Examined

Staff Correspondence

NEW YORK—The War Department's long awaited order, transferring General B. O. Davis, Sr., to the command of a brigade of cavalry at Fort Riley, Kan., has finally arrived.

The news was given out Monday night at the armory of the 369th Coast Artillery Regmient as that unit was being reactivated into the federal service.

The order detaches General Davis from his present post as senior commander of the crack Harlem outfit. The release will take effect January 21 and will coincide with the date of departure of the regiment, which has also been ordered to Fort Ontario, near Oswego, N. Y., for a year of military service. Prior to his promotion, General Davis was commander of the regiment.

EXAMS GIVEN

Physical examinations for members of the regiment began immediately after the oath of allegiance had been administered, over 200 men qualified the first day out of a total enrollment of 1,450.

Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, successor to General Davis, hazarded a guess that rejections would total less than five per cent of those turned down. So far, a large number were excused because they were heads of large families.

Members of the regiment are now permanently in uniform and are confined strictly to the armory unless excused on passes issued by company commanders.

Those receiving passes may sleep and eat at home, but must be present at the regiment every morning at 6 o'clock for the sounding of revielle.

A white caterer, under contract with the army, provides the regiment with three meals a day.

General Davis's command, the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Fort Riley, will be composed of the famous 9th and 10th Regiments of cavalry, colored units.

Units of the Tenth Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, Va., West Point, N. Y., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., have been ordered to join the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Riley for their new assignment.

The scattering of the famous Tenth and asisgnment of its veteran members to menial duties has occasioned frequent protests and criticism.

NOTED CAREER

General Davis in 1938 became instructor and commanding officer of the 369th Infantry, which was converted recently into the 369th Coast Artillery, an anti-aircraft regiment of the New York National Guard.

A native of Washington, D. C., he entered military servcie as a first lieutenant of infantry during the War with Spain; was mustered out in March, 1899; three months later enlisted as a private in the regular army; and was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army in February, 1901.

General Davis' early service included a four-year tour as professor of military science at Wilberforce University and three years as military attache at Monrovia, Liberia. After border patrol duty in 1915 he returned to Wilberforce. During the World War he served as supply officer of the 9th Cavalry in the Philippine Islands.

Following the war, General Davis served four years at Tuskegee Institute, then five years as an instructor with the Ohio National Guard.

His post-war activities included several trips to Europe on duty with the Pilgrimage of War Mothers and Widows. For this work he received formal commendation from the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Says Fort Riley Prefers White Officers

By LAZETTA LIDRAZZAH

FORT RILEY, Kans.—(ANP)—If recently promoted Brigadier General B. O. Davis is assigned to duty with the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry in this area, he may look forward to an unhappy time. Most of the older soldiers and the non-commissioned officers have stated they prefer white officers and currently are "faring a hundred times better under white officers than we would under General Davis."

JAN 3 1941

To understand the reasoning back of this strange psychology, one must understand the mental makeup of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers who are members of these regular army units. I know, for I served in the Ninth Cavalry for 12 years and left is only last summer.

For almost two decades, the 9th and 10th cavalrymen were little more than uniformed chambermaids, bootblacks, stablehands and flunkies for white officers and units, the 9th being restored to active duty status only last August. During the intervening years, white commissioned officers carefully selected and cultivated a mob of semi-illiterate colored non commissioned officers who received special privileges in return for depriving other Negro soldiers of the few favorable advantages granted the race by the war department. These men, and the privates who have also gone along with them to obtain special favors, are the ones who are opposed to General Davis as their commanding officer.

JAN 3 - 1941

These "old soldiers", struggling along at the ranks of private and corporal, despite more than 20 years of service, begin to predict a formidable end to their freedom and privileges. Some contended that the rank of B. O. Davis would inspire him to treat them worse than any white commanding officer under they have served. These old soldiers were the leaders of the mob, which comprised approximately 95 per cent of the soldiers of the 9th Covalry, that opposed the late Major Monroe S. Caver, their chaplain), in everything he planned during his last days in which he devoted his spare moments to documents which were meant to aid those interested in the recognition of the rights of Negro soldiers.

Near the close of November, grapevine rumors suggested that General Davis had declined a chance to serve with the 9th and 10th cavalries. This, according to the Uncle Toms, of the white officered 9th and 10th, was the best news that they had heard in years. Nevertheless, having served 12 years as a private of the 9th cavalry, the writer has observed the introduction of enough acts of segregation, imposed upon Negro soldiers and civilians of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley to declare:

The suggestions of such Negro noncommissioned officers, are one of the main reasons why young, intelligent, progressive-minded Negroes are most always kicked out of the army and given dishonorable discharges. Those who are fortunate enough to get an honorable discharge find them mutilated with black marks of some description, which make it impossible for them to reinlist should they desire to do so. Levi Pierce, one of the most brilliant and efficent young men to serve with the 9th and 10th, was doomed in such a way.

It is also interesting to note that despite the fact that the 9th cavalry was restored to duty, today Negroes in uniform in Fort Riley art still washing dishes, polishing boots, scrubbing bathtubs, dumping garbage, grooming horses, flunkeying and doing other menial chores for the families of white commissioned officers. This means that the "progressive step" of the 9th cavalry is merely an appeaser for the eyes of the Negro press and its supporters.

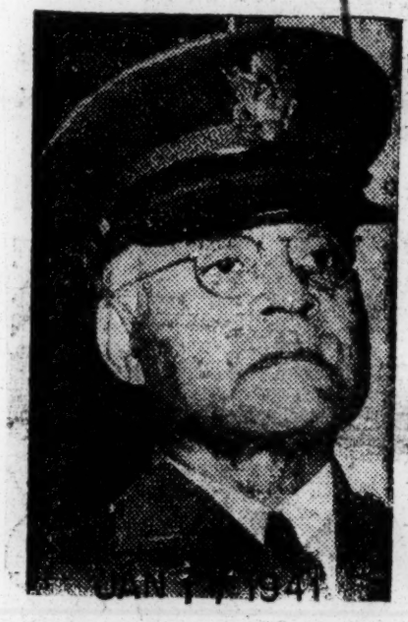
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TO COMMAND 4TH BRIGADE OF CAVALRY

JAN 17 1941

First Negro General to Be In Charge of Ninth and Tenth Regiments

Our First General



BRIG. GEN. B. O. DAVIS

Editor's Note: When Benjamin O. Davis was elevated to brigadier general last November, the Negro citizens saw his appointment as a "political move" since it came only a few days before the election. Whether or not it was an election-eve thought of President Roosevelt, no longer is important. The significant fact now is that we have a Negro general. The Call welcomes General Davis to the Midwest and wishes him every success in his new command.

FORT RILEY, Kas. — Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis is expected to arrive here sometime this week to assume command of the fourth Cavalry brigade, composed of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry regiments.

General Davis is the first Negro ever to climb to the rank of general in the United States army and when he arrives here he will be the first Negro ever to command the famous cavalry regiments which have gone down in history for their bravery, courage and military ability.

From Colonel to General

General Davis was expected here on January 15. He was promoted from colonel to general by President Roosevelt in November. As colonel, he was serving with the 369th national guard of New York, recently converted into an artillery unit.

General Davis rose to the colonelship through the ranks, one of the few Negroes in the army to be commissioned officers on their merit. He and his son, Captain B. O. Davis Jr., are the only Negro commissioned officers in the regular army at the present time. Other Negroes with the rank of colonel are serving with National Guard units.

JAN 17 1941

Fort Riley Expanding

When he arrives here, General Davis will find Fort Riley in the process of expansion. Barracks are being erected to house the fourth cavalry brigade. Up to now, the larger part of the Tenth Cavalry has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The entire Tenth is under orders to come to Fort Riley, the home of the Ninth. Fort Riley, already the largest Cavalry school in the army, is to become even a larger Cavalry center.

A report published generally in the Negro press (except The Call) last week to the effect that the Negro soldiers here do not want to serve under General Davis has been found unfounded.

The Call did not publish the syndicated release about Negro soldiers not wanting to serve under General Davis because the editor recognized the article as having no basis of truth.

The majority of the soldiers in the Ninth Cavalry are looking forward eagerly to the coming of their first Negro commanding officer.

Until the coming of General Davis, all officers of both the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries have been white. There was some discussion following the appointment of the general as to how the subordinate white officers would react to a Negro general.

The answer to such speculation is that the men at Fort Riley are "in the army" and soldiers respect their superior officers.

It is freely predicted by those in a position to know that the white officers of the Ninth and Tenth will serve under General Davis without the least bit of friction.

It is hoped, however, by many of the soldiers that Negro officers eventually will be in command of the entire brigade.

Columbus Ga Enquirer Sun
March 4, 1941

ARMY-NAVY Y.M.C.A. FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

On Sunday afternoon a large crowd attended ground-breaking exercises on the site of the projected Army-Navy Y. M. C. A. for negroes.

The construction of this building is one of the main projects undertaken under the program launched by the Columbus Defense Service Committee to provide recreation for the enlisted personnel of Fort Benning.

It was the first public demonstration of the work planned by the committee, a number of officials of the defense service group attending the exercises.

Leading negro citizens are cooperating with the committee and Fort Benning authorities in planning for the operation of the Army-Navy Y. M. C. A., which will be situated on Fifth avenue near Ninth street.

The plan for the erection of the building is one of the many phases of the program that is being carried out by the Columbus Defense Committee. That the project will be an outstanding success has been made certain by the great interest and enthusiasm of those who are taking part in the movement to provide increased recreational facilities for the negro soldiers.

47k-1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Bottleneck In Appointment Of Negro Youths

MAY 8 - 1941

By MACK C. NANCE

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(SNS)—IF WE, THE NEGROES, continue to follow the line of least resistence, by admitting that we cannot graudate one of our youths from Annapolis or West Point we are also admitting the inferiority of the Negro race as a whole. This is the precise position of a defeatist. Such a position forms a bottleneck to the forward movement of Negro youth in every walk of life.

My observations have convinced me, that the Negro, if given a chance, will measure up, should-to shoulder, with any race that ever breathed. If Chinese, Phillipinos, Moros and races of South and Central America can graduate from the institutions, why is it that the Negro cannot make the grade? Remember, there is no doubt on the part of those responsible for admittance to these institutions, that the Negro cannot make the grade; but there is a grave fear that if given equal opportunity, the Negro youth will excell in the art of Naval and military science.

Strong proof of this has been exposed, wherever the Negro is given equal opportunity to compete against the other fellow. Since we know the other fellow's weakness, let us work on that weakness, by giving Negro youth, with the basic qualities, (regardless of the position of his mother or father) a chance to not only compete but to excel in this specal line of service.

I have mentioned what seems to be an inferior complex of Negro parents in obtaining appointments to these two institutions. This is bottleneck No., 1. The second bottleneck is the material we pick as applicants to Annapolis and West Point. No effeminate cream puff, sissie, no mental interrogatives, no physical derelicts, regardless of race, need apply for entrance to Annapolis or West Point. One must be an all he-man to remain a student in either of these institutions.

MAY 8 - 1941

To make an appointment, because of the suburban political status of father or mother is not sufficient proof or basical military requirements. It is my firm belief that for military adaptability, one must be born to command, but encouraged to expect and look forward to a sergeancy only. It was the custom in Napoleon's army to commission men from certain walks of life, such as nobility, the rich, the sons of political leaders, etc., Napoleon, on closer observation, saw natural born military leaders in the rank and file of his great army. He, therefore, had published a bulletin as follows: "Every Man In my army carries within his knapsack the baton of a field marshal".

In our army the above is applicable to the white race only. If we, the Negro, are stupid enough to except and follow this line of thought, that our youth is only fitted for sergeancy in the military branch of service, then, we may just as well take low, an inferior complex status and call for another deal. For some reason, I cannot retain the idea, that Negroes of the Southwest will accept a position of an inferior.

Some where in the southwest there are Negro boys, well educated, possessing a natural born inclination to the art of military science. These boys should be given a chance to follow their natural inclination.

MAY 8 - 1941

This, in total disregard of the social of POLITICAL STATUS OF PARENTS. We must then cease picking appointees of the basis of spiritual, political or the social status of parents. A sergeant, warrant officer or a commissioned officer may produce a moron or an imbecile, which is certainly not a basic requirement for entance to either of these institutions. So far, it would seem, that we get milliner mixed with military, in that many Negro applicants to Annapolis or West Point, are best fitted for a millinery shop rather than military service. Therefore, be it resolved, that we as a race, get behind an outstanding physical and intellectual he-man, a youth that does not flinch. A youth that feels that he is not only as good, but that he is superior to any and all of his competitors.

We want a youth that is not satisfied with doing as well as others, but one that will excell. A cry-baby may pick cotton but never possess the qualities required for entrance to these institutions. Our aspirant must be broad of shoulders and of mind. He must be able to give and take. It must be remembered that the education and training obtained is well worth the discomforts, insults, inconveniences confronting the student. The Negro must be determined to go through hell if necessary, to accomplish graduation. If we have such youth, I would love to hear from them at once. Again, what others have accomplished, we also can accomplish, only, better.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

3 COLONELS IN 366TH INFANTRY

NOV 1 - 1941

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Nov. 13—On Sunday Colonel Edmund R. Andrews, white, commanding the 366th Infantry announced to assembled officers of the regiment, the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond H. Bishop, white to the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Bishop's promotion brings to three the number of full Colonels in the 366th Infantry, the others being: Col. Edmund R. Andrews, Commanding Oficer, and Colonel West A. Hamilton, Asst. Regimental Commander. Colonel Bishop was attached to the regiment on the 4th of October and detailed to command the third battalion.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. Military Academy Graduates Negro As Bells Of War Toll

47k

WEST POINT, N. Y., (ANP)—Congressman Arthur Mitchell's first appointee to the U. S. Military Academy was graduated today Wednesday) with honors, much to the gratification of the congressman who has fought for the Negro youth's admission to both the military and naval academies. This year's graduate who received his commission as second lieutenant in the infantry is James D. Fowler of Washington, graduate of Dunbar High School and Howard University.

JUN 1 2 1941

Cadet Fowler was named on May 13, 1937, and was admitted to the academy in July, 1937, according to custom. Having passed his physical tests with high average, Cadet Fowler was not required to take the examination on entering the academy because of his brilliance in college.

Fowler may be assigned to either the 24th or 25th and not to one of the new outfits, it is said.

TWO OTHER CADETS

In West Point at present are two other Negro cadets, Robert B. Treswell, son of a warrant officer stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., who was admitted to the academy in July, 1939, and Clarence Davenport of Chicago. Treswell, a Philadelphian, is a graduate of Penn State; Davenport a graduate of Detroit University.

Another appointee is ready to enter the academy, having been qualified and awaiting the entering class in July is H. Martin Francis of Washington.

Congressman Mitchell's appointees have thus far maintained an excellent record and have more than justified his appointments.

Should the latter two finish the Academy, the regular army will then have just about the largest number of line officers it has ever had from the Negro race. At present Cadet Fowler and Capt. Benj Davis are two, and with the two additional officers coming in 1942 and 1946, the total will be four regulars.

NOV 1 2 1941

MAJOR IN R. O. T. C.

Lieutenant Fowler was born in Atlanta, Ga., but was taken to Washington as a youngster. He made the National Honor Society in high school, and was graduated magna cum laude at Howard. In the university he was president of the Student Council, a major in the R. O. T. C., and a member of the football team.

In 1937 he was voted the Achievement Medal of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, of which he is a member, for his outstanding scholarship as an undergraduate.

Lieutenant Fowler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fowler of 1507 Sixth street, Washington, and he hopes to make the Army a career, preferably the infantry, according to his father.

Several members of the Fowler family were here for the commencement exercises and heard the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, remind the cadets they are entering a "democratic service." Mr. Stimson also told them their duty to defeat the Axis powers.

JUN 7

——A Colored Judge——

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nominates Philly Youth As West Point Student

PHILADELPHIA, June 12—Lemuel Lee Tucker, sophmore at Lincoln University, has been nominated for appointment to West Point by Congressman John Sheridan of the 4th Congressional District, Philadelphia.

JUN 14 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

West Pointer Is Named To 366th

FORT DENVENS, Mass.—(SNS)—Second Lieut. James D. Fowler, Infantry, United States Army joined the 366 Infantry for duty on November 3rd and was assigned to Company E. He is a graduate of West Point M. A., Class 1941. Since then he has been a student at the Infantry School.

47k

A native of Washington, D. C., Fowler is a graduate of Dunbar High School and of Howard University. He entered the Academy in 1936 as an appointee of Representative Arthur Mitchell of Illinois. He is the fifth colored man to graduate from the Military Academy.

NOV 1 1 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Do Not Want This!

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—(ANP)—Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis will not be retired July 1 when he reaches the age limit of 64, but contrary to custom, he will be retained in army service.

It was learned by Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson after a visit to the war department Thursday that Gen. Davis will be ordered to Washington attached to the general staff and commissioned to visit and inspect cantonments housing colored groups. At present he commands the Fourth brigade at Fort Riley composed of the 9th and 10th cavalry regiments.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Two Nominated for West Point

PHILADELPHIA

Two local youths, Lemuel L. Tucker of 2044 Turner Street and Alphonso Williams of 2032 Turner Street, both sophomores at Lincoln University, were nominated on Friday by Congressman John E. Sheridan for appointment to West Point Military Academy.

The two, graduates of Central High School, will take the mental and physical examinations on June 16 for entrance to the academy on July 1. Both, it was learned, have high scholastic ratings at Lincoln.

First in State's History

Tucker, it is reported, has been designated as the Congressman's first choice, with Williams as an alternate.

The nomination of the youths marks the first time that colored residents of this State have been recommended by a Pennsylvania Congressman for entrance into the academy.

Congressman Sheridan is said to have requested that the names of qualified colored youths be submitted to him for consideration. The names of Tucker and Williams were presented by Ralph Knox, a committeeman of the Thirty-second Ward and employee of the city treasurer's office.

Neither Congressman Sheridan, Mr. Knox, nor the two nominees could be reached for a statement on the appointment. Robert Tresville, a former student of the Germantown High School and Pennsylvania State College, is a cadet at the academy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain B. O. Davis, Jr., To Head 99th Squadron

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., who has been serving as aide to his father, Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr., at Fort Riley, Kan., was assigned by the War Department to duty with the air corps effective May 20 and will be assigned to Maxwell Field near here. He is expected to head the new 99th Pursuit squadron to be based at Tuskegee with the eventual rank of major.

—A Colored Judge—

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

RETIRED CHAPLAIN DIES AT 65

TUCSON, Ariz.—Col. Louis A. Carter, 65, retired chaplain and one of the few Negroes to attain a colonel's rank in the United States army, died Saturday at the United States Veterans hospital. Col. Carter was commissioned in 1910. He served as chaplain of four of the army's Negro regiments: the 9th and 10th cavalry and the 24th and 25th infantry.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

General Leaves Ft. Riley

FORT RILEY, Kas. — Brig.-General Benjamin O. Davis has been ordered to leave Camp Funston and to report to Washington, D. C., for duty immediately.

General Davis, the first Negro general ever to serve in the U. S. army will leave the Fort Friday, on his way East. He will go by motor accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sadie Davis, and her niece.

The order for the transfer of General Davis from Fort Riley to Washington came suddenly. It had not been expected that he would leave before the end of July.

The general will reach retirement age of 64 on July 1.

It is certain now that the general will not be retired but he will be relieved of duty as the commanding general of the Fourth Cavalry brigade, which is made up of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalaries and of a white artillery brigade.

What the duties of General Davis will be have not yet been disclosed by the war department at Washington.

It was reported last week that General Davis would be attached to the general staff in Washington and would make inspections of army cantonments.

In a telegram to The Call last week, William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, said that although the retention of General Davis on active duty was contemplated, the war department had not yet disclosed his specific duties.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WEST POINT CADET QUITS, CLAIMS BIAS

Thomas Gay Claims Raw Treatment Given Him By Students

DETROIT — Thomas Lee Gay, 20, of 1017 Hendrie street, who was appointed to West Point by Congressman Clarence J. McLeod upon the recommendation of Atty. Charles Mahoney and Onslow Parrish, has resigned after two weeks in the academy, it was learned this week.

According to a letter received by John C. Dancy of the Urban league who arranged for the youth's finances, young Gay had been subjected to harsh treatment at the military school. Gay complained that he was forced to undergo certain indignities which he attributed to racial prejudice.

In his letter the youth stated that he was forced to take baths after all other boys had finished and that he was the only freshman without a roommate. He wrote that an officer had told him that he was in the wrong place and that West Point was not a school for Negroes. Gay stated also that he was forbidden to speak to anyone and that all other students were ordered not to speak to him.

Despite these indignities however, it is a matter of record that several Negroes have finished West Point and two other Negro students are there now. One youth finished this past year and Ambrose Nutt, also of Detroit, is expected to finish next year.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

GENERAL DAVIS TO BE RETAINED

SCHEDULED FOR RETIREMANT next month because he will reach the age of 64, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro in the United States Army, was notified last week that he would be retained in active service for another year at least. It was reported that General Davis will be transferred from command of the Fourth Brigade at Fort Riley, Kan., and stationed in Washington as liaison officer between the War Department and the Negro draftees. This will come as reassuring news to Negroes, who have felt that General Davis' promotion last Fall was a political gesture and that he would never be given authority commensurate with his rank.

The desire of the Negro to retain General Davis in active service resulted in a campaign in which the services of Republican National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi were enlisted, and he in turn put the matter before United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who introduced a bill in Congress to extend General Davis' tenure of active service for one year.

In thinking of General Davis, one naturally wonders what the War Department is doing about the training of Negro officers for the Negro draftees. Except for physicians and dentists, very few Negro reserve officers have been called to active duty because of this fact, it appears that white officers will be in command of the bulk of the Negro soldiers.

During the last war, there was an officers training camp at Des Moines, Iowa, which gave many Negroes the opportunity to become commissioned officers. Is the War Department less liberal today than it was twenty-three years ago? From its policy to date, it certainly appears so.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SGT. WEARE HONORED BY GEN. B. O. DAVIS

Warrant Officer Of 4th Cavalry Brigade Is Called Colorful

CAMP FUNSTON, Kans.—One of the most colorful characters in the Fourth Cavalry brigade is Master Sgt. William H. Weare. He has the distinction of being the first non-commissioned officer ever to receive a warrant from Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis. This soldier, although a comparatively young man brought to the Fourth Brigade a wealth of variegated experiences.

Sergeant Weare, a native of Oklahoma, manipulated sloops in the alcoves of Lake Cayuga at Cornell university, burned the midnight oil for a semester at Columbia university, served as a first lieutenant with the 367th and 369th infantry in France, as an enlisted man with the Twenty-fourth infantry in the Philippines and Old Mexico, the Twenty-fifth infantry on the Mexican border, and the Ninth cavalry in all grades from buck private to first sergeant from 1935 until the organization of the Fourth Cavalry brigade.

He is a horseman extraordinary, master of the machine gun and pistol. Among numerous medals and citations, he received the Croix de Guerre for exploits in the Argonne Forest. With the activation of Special Weapons troop Ninth cavalry on January 15, 1941, Sergeant Weare became first sergeant of that organization. The incipient Fourth Cavalry brigade, at that time on a provisional status, had Sergeant Weare detailed on special duty from Special Weapons troop, Ninth cavalry as its acting sergeant major. Upon the activation of the Fourth Cavalry brigade on February 21, 1941, Sergeant Weare was transferred to the brigade as a member of the initial cadre from the Ninth cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis assumed command of the Fourth brigade on February 25. Master Sergeant Weare received his warrant as master sergeant from the first sergeantcommissioned officer ever to receive a warrant from a Negro general.

47k-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Jim Crow Officers Training?

If the President of the United States has half as much trouble with white folk as with black, his life must be one of misery. Just a few weeks ago, at the insistent demand of a large group of Negroes, the president issued an order banning segregation, as practiced in the various departments at Washington. It must be said to the credit of President Roosevelt that he and his wife, since entering the White House, have kept their ears to the ground, and they have, both sought earnestly to secure for black citizens more of emolument and privilege than any other occupants of the White House since emancipation.

But while the president is at the front door issuing executive orders which carry out the wishes of many Negoes who rightly feel that segregation should be discarded in the various federal bureaus, at the back door arrives another group asking for segregation.

This latest group, headed by Edgar G. Brown (the man who wants Negroes to finance him with a million dimes in a national lobby effort) are reported by Fulton Lewis, news forecaster over the Mutual Broadcasting system, as asking for a Jim Crow officer's training school, similar to the one maintained at Camp Dodge during World War 1.

None of the responsible leadership knew of Edgar Brown's singular request until Fulton Lewis broadcast a statement that "a large group of most responsible Negro leaders" had appealed to President Roosevelt to set up a Jim Crow officer's training school.

The position of the Black Dispatch on this question is well known. We oppose always and everywhere any attempt to maintain Jim Crow and segregation in any public or governmental way. The proponents of Jim Crow and segregation suggest this type of social organization based upon the stupid assumption that one race of human beings is better than another. There is nothing in the drug store that will get a man well, so far as the Black Dispatch is concerned, when he starts talking about segregation. For a quarter of a century this writer has in his daily life refused to participate in any private affairs where Jim Crow appears and when we publicly sumbit to Jim Crow we cannot help ourselves.

It can be readily seen that when Walter White telegraphed the other day asking if our name could be attached to a telegram to the president denouncing the position taken by Edgar Brown we telegraphed back:

"Sign my name two times."

We are not going to impugn the motives of Edgar Brown and his associates. They may feel they are acting in the interest of Negroes, but we think that sincerity in this instance is worse than demogoguery. A hypocrite in the last analysis is a negative quantity, while the positive nature of sincerity has never been questioned. If Edgar Brown is sincere he looms as the most dangerous black man in America. We are glad now that we resisted with all of our strength, efforts of Edgar Brown to secure the endorsement of the National Negro Business League of his plans for a national lobby. Negroes do not need Jim Crow leadership.

To our way of seeing it there are too many Edgar Browns in the Negro group. Too many Negroes in an academic way will oppose Edgar Brown's proposal for a Negro unit in officer's training, and they will gallop right off to an opera, a prize fight or a ball game and take a "reserved seat." Too many Negroes will hold meetings of their own and "reserve seats" for white folk.

Another group, who allege they are opposed to Jim Crow and segregation, will leap to their feet in a minute opposing the entry of a white business man into the Negro district. They are quick to arise and announce, "I don't think whites should have the right to do business in our neighborhood."

And there is still another Jim Crow Negro who would not purchase anything from a Negro business place regardless to how capably, how efficiently it measured up to approved standards. Such folk have an idea, and sincerely believe, that the ice a white man sells is colder than that peddled on the wagon of a Negro driver. All of this attitude smacks of a Jim Crow spirit.

What we're attempting to say, before everyone gets too warm with Edgar Brown, is that the average Negro lives in a confused, muddled and bewildered atmosphere where seemingly he does not realize when he is for or against separation of the races.

This writer has always argued that a white business man has as much right in the Negro neighborhood to do business as we think Negroes have the right to operate business on Main street. In the fight against Jim Crow we must demand freedom of movement for everybody.

On the other hand, we have shown aversion for, and opposition to all forms of Jim Crow by refusing to attend or have anything to do with affairs where white people provide "seats for the scornful." Several years ago we announced in this column opposition to a Roland Hayes concert, when the Negro management decided to arrange "special seats" for whites.

All we have said here imposes the thought that Edgar Brown has a following among Negroes and they are Negroes who do not believe in democracy, for Jim Crow does not in any sense give equal rights to all; it is racial autocracy in which all types of "Hitlerism" is spawned.

It is true that during the World War twenty years ago, Negroes had an officer's training school at Des Moines and hundreds of Negroes on the college level were trained as commanding officers of combat units of the American army. Ask yourself this question: how many of those specially trained officers were retained in the army after the war? We started a special training school and we gave them special status. We gave them special dismissal.

On the other hand all Negroes trained in the formal way as has General Davis and others remained in the American army and have steadily risen and it was because of his seniority rights General Davis has reached the highest military level of any Negro in American history.

It should be easily seen that those asking now for some sort of synthetic type of military training are heading the Negroes toward the same precipice Jim Crow training carried Negro officers 20 years ago. Then Negro officers were given special induction and special dismissal.

Negroes having clarity of vision will continue to insist that West Point and Annapolis be opened to all American youth; that every branch of the American army be opened to American youth; that Negroes be integrated into state guards and the federal combat units without regard to racial origin, and that the only standard and qualification set up for citizen-soldiers in the United States shall be loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

47k-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Jim Crow Officers Training?

If the President of the United States has half as much trouble with white folk as with black, his life must be one of misery. Just a few weeks ago, at the insistent demand of a large group of Negroes, the president issued an order banning segregation, as practiced in the various departments at Washington. It must be said to the credit of President Roosevelt that he and his wife, since entering the White House, have kept their ears to the ground, and they have, both sought earnestly to secure for black citizens more of emolument and privilege than any other occupants of the White House since emancipation.

But while the president is at the front door issuing executive orders which carry out the wishes of many Negoes who rightly feel that segregation should be discarded in the various federal bureaus, at the back door arrives another group asking for segregation.

This latest group, headed by Edgar G. Brown (the man who wants Negroes to finance him with a million dimes in a national lobby effort) are reported by Fulton Lewis, news forecaster over the Mutual Broadcasting system, as asking for a Jim Crow officer's training school, similar to the one maintained at Camp Dodge during World War 1.

None of the responsible leadership knew of Edgar Brown's singular request until Fulton Lewis broadcast a statement that "a large group of most responsible Negro leaders" had appealed to President Roosevelt to set up a Jim Crow officer's training school.

The position of the Black Dispatch on this question is well known. We oppose always and everywhere any attempt to maintain Jim Crow and segregation in any public or governmental way. The proponents of Jim Crow and segregation suggest this type of social organization based upon the stupid assumption that one race of human beings is better than another. There is nothing in the drug store that will get a man well, so far as the Black Dispatch is concerned, when he starts talking about segregation. For a quarter of a century this writer has in his daily life refused to participate in any private affairs where Jim Crow appears and when we publicly sumbit to Jim Crow we cannot help ourselves.

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47k-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COL. LOUIS CARTER, RETIRED CHAPLAIN OF U. S. ARMY, DIES

Had Served 30 Years As Spiritual Advisor of Negro Regiments

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.—Flags at half mast, last military rites for Colonel Louis A. Carter, retired Chaplain, were held at Fort Huachuca, this afternoon, where he last served the army from which he retired in February, 1940.

The funeral services were conducted by Chaplan A. DeVeaux, who succeeded Chaplain Carter at this post.

The entire 25th Infantry, which Chaplain Carter twice served with, from 1921 to 1931, and then again from 1935 until his retirement at Fort Huachuca, attended the services, and formed the funeral procession, under the command of Colonel Lee D. Davis.

A firing squad from the 1st Platoon, Company "A", 25th Infantry fired a salute as the last tribute to the man who for thirty years had served the men of the Army.

Active pallbearers, selected by the family of the late Colonel Carter were 1st Sergeant Johnson, Sgt. Wilden, Sgt. O. C. Marshall, Sgt. Gaston, Sgt. Armstrong and Sgt. E. R. Peters; and Honorary pallbearers representing the regiment were Lt. Col. W. A. McMajor Henry Fisher, Major John W. Childs, Major W. L. Loyd, and Captain J. M. Lovell.

Colonel William [illegible] Robinson, Jr., Quarter-General for the Eighth Corps Area, former commandier of the 25th Infantry, came from San Antonio for the last rites.

Colonel Louis A. Carter was born February 20, 1870, at Auburn, Alabama, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1899. He attended Tuskegee Institute, Selma University, and Virginia Union University where he graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1904.

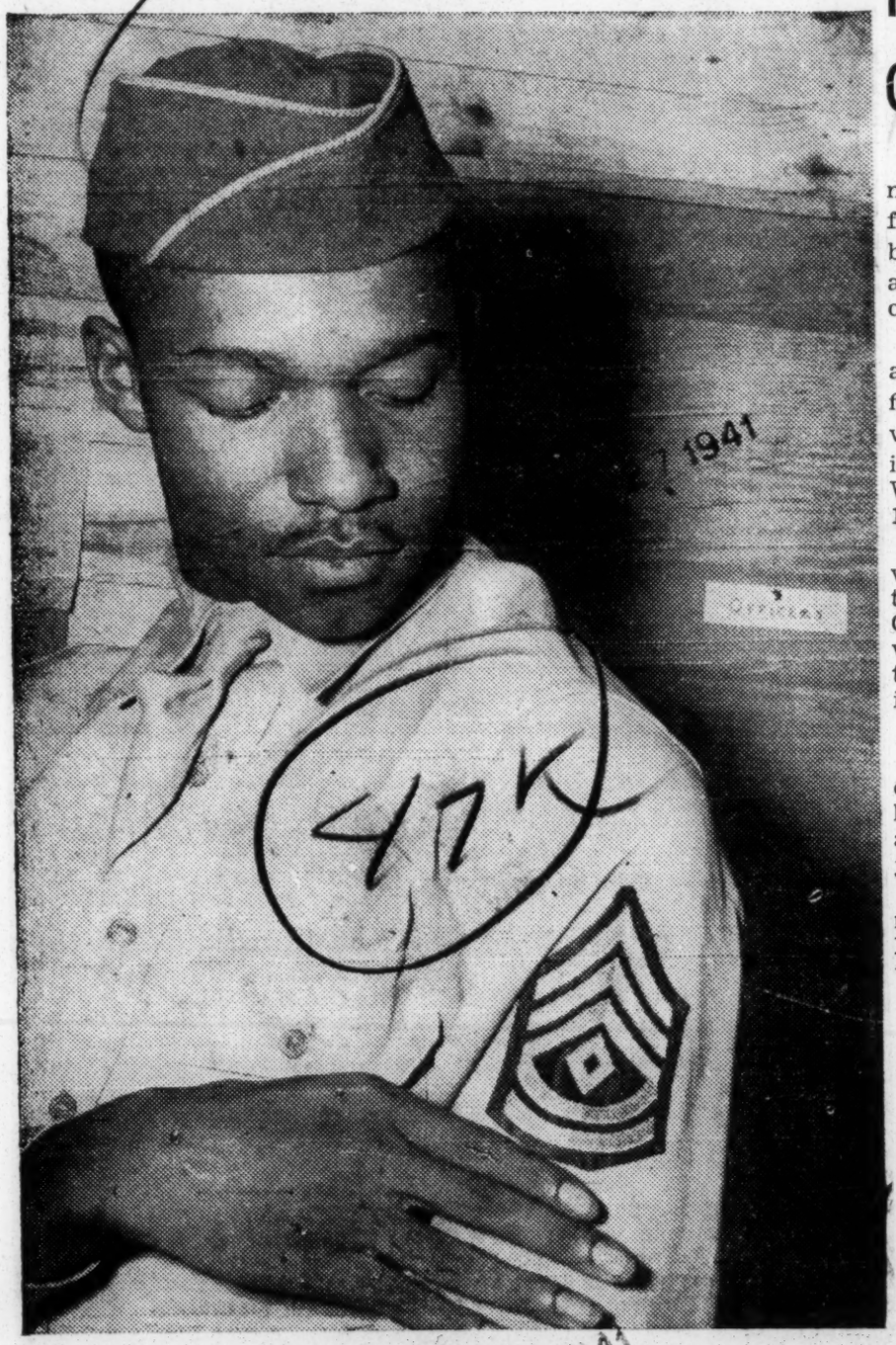
He attended the Chaplain's School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and held Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Divinity from Guadalupe College, Texas, 1907, and Western University, Kansas, in 1926.

He entered the military service as a Chaplain in 1910, and in his thirty years of service, had served all four of the regular Colored regiments of the army, the 24th Infantry at Sacket Harbor, Madison Barrocks, N. Y.; the 10th Calvary at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont and this post; the 9th Calvary, at Camp Harry J. Jone, Douglas, Arizona and Stotsenberg, Pampanga, P. I.; and the 25th Infantry, at Stephen D. Little, Nogales, and at Fort Huachuca.

He retired from active service, February 29, 1940, and had been living in Los Angeles, California, until recently, when he returned to Tucson with his widow, Mary M. Carter, who recently appointed hostess at this post, who survives him. Shortly after arriving at Tucson he became ill, and passed away at the Veterans Hospital there, June 16th.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army's Youngest Sergeant



Believed to be the youngest first sergeant in the entire army, First Sergeant Leander H. Scott, Jr., 19, a native of Ferida, La., proudly inspects his new army insignia received after less than eleven months in the army. Sgt. Scott is stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., where he is assigned to the 41st Engineers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Duty Extended for Nine Officers of 366th Infantry

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Technical Sergeant T. C. Nicholas, formerly of Camp Lee, Va., has been promoted to warrant officer and assigned to duty as leader of the 366th Infantry band.

First Lieut. Robert W. Wilson, assistant plans and training officer, has been transferred to duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Howard University, Washington, effective January 2, 1942.

Lieut. Col. James P. Moore, white, Second Battalion, has been transferred to Camp Roberts, Calif., effective November 20, where he is to take up duties at the Infantry Replacement Training Center.

Officers' Duty Extended

The following reserve officers on duty with the 366th Infantry have been continued on extended active duty for an additional year:

Major Hyman Y. Chase, regimental plans and training officer; Major Raymond E. Contee, commanding Third Battalion; Capt. Willis D. Polk, anti-tank company; Capt. Frederick O. Petite, Company D; Capt. Clinton C. Burke, Jr., regimental adjutant;

First Lieut. Henry J. Scott, commanding Company F; First Lieut. Nathaniel P. King, Company E; First Lieut. Fred D. Durrah, Company F; Second Lieut. Arthur N. Fearing, Company I.

Non-Com Promotions

Corps. William H. Buck, Earl G. Cunningham and Cornelius J. Gordon of the anti-tank company, were recently promoted to sergeants.

Pfcs. John Morris, Ralph L. Johnston, Pvt. John L. Anderson, Pfcs. John A. Brown, Alfred Carroll, Philip W. Gohring, Reuben C. Irons, Williams Jones, Moses D. Browne, Samuel Z. Evans, LeRoy C. Gurrant, Earl A. Jeffers, Jr., and Joseph P. Kearney have been made corporals.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Woodruff and thirty-nine enlisted men from the service company and Company H recently returned from transporting 265 men and ten officers, First Division casuals, from this post to Camp Edwards.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

1ST DRAFTED DOCTOR IS GIVEN COMMISSION

FORT DIX, N. J.—(ANP)—The first colored physician to be drafted, Pvt. Herbert Bernard Henderson, has received his commission in the army of the United States and will soon report for duty with the 372nd infantry which is stationed at Fort Dix.

Pvt. Henderson will be discharged from the army on July 31 and will then report to Fort Dix for extended active duty as a first lieutenant in the medical corps reserve.

After receiving a bachelor of arts degree from Johnson C. Smith university in 1931, he studied medicine at Howard university in Washington, graduating in 1935.

Pvt. Henderson spent his first year of interneship at Freedmen's hospital, Washington, and his second year with the Harlem hospital in New York City.

He started private practice, in medicine and surgery, in Charlotte N. C. in 1937 and 1938—continued in New York City until March 11 when he was drafted under the Selective Service act.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FT. DIX, N. J.—(ANP)—Private Herbert P. Henderson, Co. E., (Selective Service- 1229th Recruit Reception Center, Fort Dix, N. J., being congratulated by 1s Sergeant James W. Stubblefield on receiving notification that he is to be commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Corps Reserve. Private Henderson lives at 249 West 128th Street, New York City and was the first colored physician to be drafted.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY LIMITS USE OF RACE DOCTORS

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La., Aug. 7—A visit to the Station hospital at Camp Livingston and observation of its operation and the work of Negro officers there impels one to ask the question: "What is the War Department's idea in using Negro doctors?"

Except for National Guard units in northern states, Negro doctors are practically restricted to two camps, Fort Bragg and Camp Livingston.

Why not at Fort Benning?
Why not at Camp Davis?
Why not at Camp Croft?
Why not at Camp Blanding?
Why not at Camp Wheeler?
Why not at Camp Shelby?
Why not, of all places, at Fort Huachuca?

Why not at Camp Bowie, Camp Wolters, Camp Riley, Fort Sill, Fort Leonard Wood and other camps where there are large contingents of Negro troops.

Why are Negro doctors and dentists ignored in the dispensary setups for most Negro troops?

SERVICES RESTRICTED

All the Negro troops in southern camps are in segregated areas? Almost every unit has a Negro chaplain. Why could not each unit have a Negro doctor. Why are there so few Negro dentists?

Negro doctors in the Army are not complaining about the pay, although many of them have made a financial sacrifice to place themselves at the use of their country, but some of them do complain because of restricted opportunity for service. They say they are steered away from major operations even on Negro soldiers.

Highest praise is given Lieutenant John Manley at Fort Bragg as a surgeon by his fellow officers. Lieutenant Manley himself has not complained, but some of his friends have insisted that Manley has not been given the chance to show what he can do.

Another physician and surgeon about whom there has been talk, is Lieutenant Ira Cowan of New York City. He is at Camp Livingston.

Some of these men who have had considerable hospital experience are inclined to feel that they are wasting their time. When they came into the Army, they thought they were going to have the same opportunities for practice that they had enjoyed in civilian life.

It can be assumed that the War Department is responsible for the failure to place Negro doctors in more camps.

Many of the complaints which the doctors in service now make, however, can be charged up to the surgeon in charge of the hospital.

The executive officer at the Station hospital in Camp Livingston, a Pennsylvanian, made little effort to be co-operative when your correspondent visited that institution. Only a captain, he was too busy with other, more important matters.

NO JIM CROW AT BENNING

He was much different from the officer in charge of the Station hospital at Camp Wolters, Texas, Col. Blessing. This officer took two hours of his time to explain every detail of the institution to your reporter. There is that difference between captains and some colonels.

In every hospital visited in a southern camp, Negro patients were segregated to themselves except the hospital annex at Fort Benning. There Negro and white patients were indiscriminately mixed and nothing happened. The commanding officer, Col. Rheinhardt, didn't think anything could happen. But, there again, Fort Benning has no Negro doctors or nurses.

47k-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Gen. Davis Willing to Stay in Army

MAY 10 1941

By Special Correspondent

FORT RILEY, Kans.—Despite his forty-three years service, Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis may remain in the army after reaching the retirement age, 64, in June.

His willingness to remain active, in case the War Department so desires, was expressed before he took command of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade here in February. There is no indication, in face of the cordial nature of his acceptance here, that he is any less willing today.

Soldiers Enthusiastic

Rumors that unwillingness of the enlisted men and their white commissioned officers to serve under him might hinder the success of his command have been completely dispelled.

Interviews with non-commissioned members of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, which make up the Fourth Brigade, have reflected great enthusiasm on the part of a vast majority of the 3,000 soldiers under him.

Has Whites' Respect

Nor has the attitude of the white commissioned officers who carry out his orders been any less conducive to his success. He has both their respect and admiration.

MAY 10 1941

One white officer, who had served with General Davis in the Philippines, has openly expressed regret that he was not assigned as the general's aide-de-camp, a post assigned to his son, Captain B. O. Davis, Jr., West Point graduate, who was transferred here from Tuskegee.

MAY 10

Only One Superior

General Davis's only superior here is General Rogers, commandant of the reservation, headquarters of the Second Cavalry Division, which comprises the Fourth Brigade and a white brigade.

Immediately under him are Colonel Duncan C. Richart and Lieutenant-Colonel Paul R. Davidson, white regimental commanders, respectively, of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments, who have retained the commands they held before the two regiments were activated.

MAY 10 194

General Davis and his wife live in a commodious home at 5 Barry Street, in the same block with General Rogers and Brigadier-General Allen, commandant of the white brigade.

The son, Captain Davis, and his wife live in an apartment building for married captains, all the rest of whom are white.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Officers Getting Training

MAY 4 1941

Negroes Being Taken in Army's Regular Schools

MAY 4 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—The fact that Negro officers already in the armed services are being taken into the established regular army schools for special training in specialized courses is a highly gratifying sign, Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war says, and according to the judge, it bodes well for the future welfare of Negro officers.

Throughout the country these men are being taken in groups to various training centers and given the benefit of the latest in modern warfare.

MAY 4 1941

When asked if there would be an officers training school, similar to that of the last war, Judge Hastie said he believes there will be opportunities for young colored trainees who have had six months training to enter the established camps, which are located as follows:

Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga.; artillery at Ft. Sill, Okla.; coast artillery corps at Fort Monroe, Va.; cavalry at Fort Riley, Kan.; engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va.; signal corps at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; ordnance corps at Aberdeen, Md.; armed tanks at Ft. Knox, Ky.

Not all of the reserve officers have been called to the service, said Judge Hastie, and there is a general check-up being made to determine just how many more of the 350 listed are still available for duty. When they will be called is problematical.

MAY 4 1941

The training schools for officers will start the first of July and it is anticipated there will be a number of recruits from the colored troops asking for opportunities to obtain commissions in their respective tanks. No new recruits will be assigned to the training schools, until they have had at least six months course of preliminary work.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Hastie Sees New Era For Negro Officers In Country's Army

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENERAL DAVIS IS CALLED TO D.C.

Missouri Senator Introduces Bill to Retain Davis on Active Duty.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 26—Although Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis has been ordered here for duty in the office of the Inspector General, War Department, The Pittsburgh Courier carried on its fight to have him continued for another year on active duty with combat troops.

JUN 28 1941

Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, chairman of the special committee investigating the national defense program, introduced in the Senate last Friday the Courier's bill to authorize the Secretary of War to retain General Davis on active duty with combat troops until he attains the age of 65 years.

GOES TO COMMITTEE

The bill is a companion measure to a bill offered in the House recently by Representative U. S. Guyer, Republican, of Kansas. It was introduced by Senator Truman at the request of Dr. William J. Thompkins, the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

JUN 28 1941

Special significance is attached to the introduction of the bill by Senator Truman. He is a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Although he is busy conducting an investigation of the national defense program, Senator Truman is in position to push the bill.

The measure was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

At the War Department it was learned last Saturday that General Davis is on his way here. Just what his new duties will be in the office of the Inspector General were not disclosed. A statement was promised later.

TO BE RECALLED

General Davis served as commander of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments at Fort Riley from January 13 last. He will be 64 years of age on July 1 and will be due for retirement.

Unless the Courier's bill is passed relieving him from the provisions of existing law or the President acts under his emergency powers, retirement of General Davis on July 1 will be mandatory. His orders to report here indicate that he will be recalled immediately for active duty, if he is retired under existing law.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

They Can March Together

Here is one of the earlier pictures of Cadet James D. Fowler (third from left) who was graduated this week from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.—only Negro in a class of 425. He is shown as he marched with other cadets at the 1939 Army-Navy game in Philadelphia. (Next week the TRIBUNE will carry pictures of Fowler as he became a Second Lieutenant.

JUN 12 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

To Air Corps

Transferred from Tuskegee Institute, Ala., to serve as aide to his father, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., at Fort Riley, Kan., Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., (above) goes back to Alabama soon to Maxwell Field, near Montgomery, where he is expected to head the new 99th Pursuit Squadron, colored air detachment, to be based at Tuskegee. Capt. Davis, it is believed, will soon attain the rank of major as commanding officer of the air squadron.

JUN 7 1941

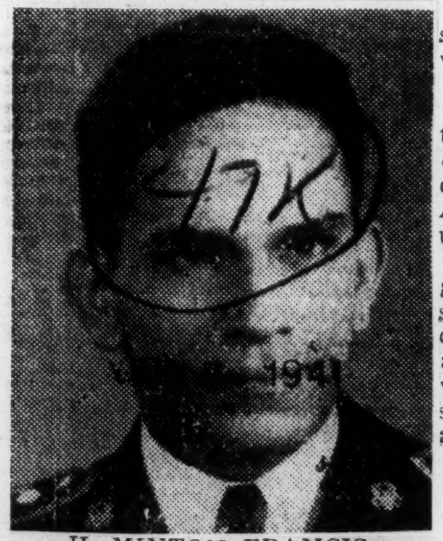
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

H. Minton Francis Goes To West Point, July 1

H. Minton Francis, 18, son of Dr. and Mrs. John R. Francis, 997 Florida Avenue, Northwest, has been ordered to report to the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1. Young Francis was a member of the freshman crew at the University of Pennsylvania, his father's alma mater.

While a student at Dunbar Francis was president of the honor society and a cadet captain of Company E. He also spent two summers at the C.M.T.C. at Ft. Howard.

He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, last Feberuary, by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois.



H. MINTON FRANCIS

JUN 14 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

One Colored Officer Serves with Whites at Fort Sill, Okla.

FORT SILL, Okla.—A colored commissioned officer has been discovered here serving in a regiment otherwise officered by whites.

He is an Alabama-born Chicagoan, Lieutenant Welton Taylor, who was recently assigned battery officer of Battery B, Thirty-first Artillery Battalion, a colored unit stationed here.

Lieutenant Taylor was graduated from the University of Illinois, where he received training in the ROTC artillery unit, in June. He was immediately appointed second lieutenant in the field artillery reserve.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MEMBER OF ARMY GENERAL STAFF, REPORT

Set Two Interpretations On Significance Of Rumored Action

GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS

JUN 7 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agitation for the waiving of an army regulation requiring the retirement of officers at the age of 64, was believed won this week when from unofficial though reliable sources it was learned that Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis will be recalled to the capital and attached to the army general staff.

Though it is understood his function will be merely to visit and inspect contonments housing Negro troops, it could not be ascertained whether or not he would be actually a member of the army general staff.

The army general staff is the highest military authority in the country and it is supposed that the President, as commander in chief, under emergencies such as this, is guided largely in his decisions by members of the staff, who are experts in various phases of military science.

If General Davis is to become a full-fledged member of the staff, his elevation is significant, not only because it establishes a precedent, but because he will have a voice in determining army policy which at present is unquestionably undemocratic and definitely unsatisfactory to Negroes and liberal whites.

General Davis was slated to be retired in July when he will observe his sixty-fourth birthday. At present he is in command of the fourth brigade at Fort Riley, Kans., composed of the Ninth and Tenth cavalries.

However, the possibility exists that the reported assignment of General Davis may not carry with it the authority hoped for. The report that he is to visit and inspect camps where Negro troops are housed has been interpreted by certain observers as a gesture designed to bolster morale among Negro troops very conscious of civilian criticism of army policy regarding the Race.

The continuation in active service of a Negro general is expected to have a wholesome psychological effect not only upon Negro army personnel but upon the civilian population as well.

The reported new assignment of General Davis is expected to become effective in July when he was slated for retirement.

JUN 14 1941

47k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Johnson Joins Dr. Weaver's Staff

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Two new additions to Dr. Robert Weaver's staff include George Streeter, former newspaper man, and Reginald Johnson, formerly identified with the Pittsburgh Urban League. Mr. Johnson was recently transferred from the NYA where he had been employed as Personnel Officer. Both will do field work for Dr. Weaver, rounding out his fast growing staff.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRAGG MAY GET COLORED MPs ON GEN. DAVIS OKAY

SEP 20 1941

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Sept. 18. (ANP)—In the usual manner, Negro troops stationed here were paid the fifth of the month, which was exactly a month from the tragic incident involving the death of heroic Pvt. Ned Turman, who was shot down by a white M.P. in the Fort Bragg bus. Only two large Negro units were on the post payday, Sept. 5, these were the 16th Battalion, Field Artillery Replacement Center, and the 76th Coast Artillery (AA). The others were out on maneuvers and firing problems.

In a plan to attempt to halt public criticism "temporary Negro military policemen" were selected to serve during the payday season. These temporary M.P.'s were stationed in the badlands where Negroes are settled heavily but none were seen in or around the bus station where a large percentage of trouble usually brews.

SEP 27 1941

MAY GET REGULAR M.P.'S

In an impromptu poll with the Negro M.P.'s, it was noted that there was very little trouble paynight or afterwards. The Negro M.P.'s are not given the training as the whites are given and are usually told indirectly or directly to not arrest white soldiers. In the recent inspection tour of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, it is believed that fully trained regular Negro military men for all time M.P. duty would be recommended.

The Fayetteville city police authorities have just about cleaned up prostitutes who were operating in Fayetteville's notorious "Little Harlem." Women who are seen soliciting are arrested and taken to jail and are examined by public health authorities. If the examination proves these women have any of the various social diseases, they are sentenced to terms of from 3 to 12 months at the state women's prison in Raleigh.

Sunday night, taxicab owners and cafe operators were not near as busy as they had been in the past four weeks. There were numerous arrests made also of cab drivers who were caught contacting women for soldiers and "pad" operators. These "pads," as soldiers term them, are the ragged houses where usually five or six women are located and operate chiefly for the convenience of entertaining "sex hungry" soldiers. At this time, there are very few Negro or white protestitutes seen on Fayetteville strees.

Anniston Ala Times
Aug. 27, 1941

The Negro Serves In Defense

The Editor of The LaFayette Sun and others have protested recently against the way crime among our Negro population is being taken lightly, or even in some places ignored.

The majority of Negroes desire to be law-abiding, and it is unfair to this majority for our officers and our courts to let the criminal element run amuck.

Let us remember, however, that the greatest breeder of crime, among white and black alike, is bad environment—a life of hunger, rags, disease and ignorance. Crime will flourish where these are whether the law be administered or not.

In the present national crisis it is more important than ever that all segments of American life shall know the justice and the good life of democracy. Knowing the good fruits of democracy, men of all races and faith will stand rock-like in the national defense.

Judge John D. Petree, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, reported this week that "Negroes are being called in large numbers to take a definite place in the national defense program in Alabama . . . Reports received from local offices of the Alabama State Employment Service indicate that negroes are being recruited for national defense jobs in many sections of Alabama. Between January 1 and May 31 the Alabama State Employment Service found jobs for 11,850 negroes. This is 48.9 per cent of all placements made by the service in Alabama during the first five months of 1941. In the nation during the same period 20.4 per cent of the placements were negro workers."

It is interesting to recall that Paul McNutt, high defense official, reported recently that discrimination against the Negro is less in the South than in the North. This is a deserved tribute to the advancing spirit of anti-Hitlerism in the South.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Officers End Investigation At Fort Bragg

SEP 27 1941

Recommendation On Roosevelt's Desk; War Dep't Also Studies Data

WASHINGTON (Special).—Possibility that Negro military police units may be established in the South as a means of curtailing terror and violence in Army camps in that section was seen this week as the War Department and the White House began studying the 600 page report of General B. O. Davis, who has just handed in the result of his investigation of conditions at Ft. Bragg.

General Davis was ordered to make the investigation following the slaying of two M. P.'s, one colored and one white during a virtual reign of terror participated in by white and Negro troops and civilians early last month.

In his report the general, who was accompanied by Lt. Col. R. L. Hunter of the investigation division and Col. Edward Hanford of the chief inspector's division, made certain recommendations, among them being:

"The dispatching of an experienced officer trained in police work, to be provost marshal at the camp and to train and organize a force of white and Colored military police.

SEP 27 1941

"The establishment of a military police headquarters in the city of Fayettesville, separate and distinct from the civilian police.

"A large number of military officers to supervise the military police in the city.

"And a unified force of military police to be established with white and Negro personnel, with the men having equal equipment and equal authority."

Persons close to the department have hinted that the general recommendations are much broader than had been anticipated, and that if they are adopted and the officers placed in command are given complete official backing, it is quite likely that the situation that has kept the entire country on edge for the past three months might be cleared up.

SEP 27 1941

One of the chief complaints about conditions in the Southern camps and in nearby towns has been that Negroes have not been allowed to serve regularly as military police and that on occasion when they have served they were armed only with sticks and were not permitted to arrest or interfere with white soldiers. General Davis' investigating committee specifically recommends that Negro and white military police have equal equipment and equal authority.

Early this week President Roosevelt was reported to be considering the possibility of issuing an executive order affecting Army conditions.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

SEP 27 1941

The only Negro commanding officer of an all-Negro regiment in the regular forces of the U. S. Army, Col. West A. Hamilton of the 366th Infantry.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

West Pointers Quit Hard Studies, Says Pierson

NEWARK, N.J. — Failure of two West Point cadets to remain at the Military Academy was charged to their dislike for hard studies, last week, by Lieut.-Col. Frank J. Pierson of the Second Corps Area.

The officer, in an interview with the AFRO, made the assertion in support of his contention that race prejudice plays no part in the estimated shortage of 4,600 colored officers in the U.S. Army.

Blames Congressmen, Citizens

The War Department, he said, has no control over the fact that there are only six in the regular army, since these officers are trained at West Point, and it is up to the citizens to see that their Congressmen nominate colored youths for appointment to the academy and that the appointees stay there and finish.

Last year, according to Lieutenant Colonel Pierson, there were three or four colored youths at West Point; two of them quit and were called to the commandant's office for questioning as to why.

Both, he said, denied the existence of race prejudice at the academy and said they were leaving because the studies were too hard.

ROTC Not Involved

Emphasizing that he referred to the regular army and not to the national guard and selectees, he continued:

"The ROTC has done a good job in training colored officers, but regular army officers are trained at West Point and not at Tuskegee. No colored man would be refused promotion in the army merely because of color. Promotions are based entirely on qualifications."

When told that the proportion of white officers to men is 1 to 14, and that of colored officers to men, 1 to 222, Colonel Pierson said these figures are about right, but that the army is not responsible.

If more colored boys would enter West Point, the proportion of officers to men would be different, he pointed out.

"I have been in the regular army twenty-five years," he said, "and have soldiered with colored men whom I regard as the highest type in the army. Take, for instance, the 24th and 25th Infantry, the 10th and 11th Cavalry —they are the finest in the service."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Attitude Of Press Rapped

OCT 18 1941

Shake-ups Hinted In Colored Units As General Makes Tour

By T. W. GRAHAM

FORT DIX, N. J.—Even as Brig.-General Benjamin O. Davis arrived here to make an inspection trip of Fort Dix with special attention to the 372nd Regiment stationed here, rumors came from Washington of an impending shake-up in many of the colored regiments.

The General had very little to say about anything, explaining his tour as "routine", but Capital sources said that soon the higher-ups in the various colored outfits would feel the sting of the War Department's lash.

Failure of some of the units on manuevers, general dissatisfaction with the ability and conduct of individual officers were given as reason for the changes. It was pointed out that such moves would be in keeping with the general policy of the War Department which is cutting down many high-ranking white officers whom it feels are not up to scratch.

Nothing To Say

As far as talking about this Gen. Davis had little to say. He arrived Tuesday night and spent most of the day talking with post command officers and leaders of the 372nd Regiment.

Colonel Howard C. Gilbert was away from the post when the General made his unexpected call but hopped a plane and arrived a few hours after hearing of General Davis' arrival.

What talking the general did was for the most part directed towards the "press." He charged that through incompetent reporting and the spread of misinformation Negro papers are giving colored readers a poor idea of the Army.

Denies Big Report

He made a categorical denial that a 600-page report had been made by him to the War Department on the Fort Bragg incidents and also charged that most of the 'inside' information released in the various newspapers had been "guessed at" and was entirely unauthentic.

But outside of that he had little to say. He insisted his inspection tour was routine and wouldn't say a kind or bad word about the Negro soldiers stationed here. He wouldn't say anything.

According to one white officer General Davis' words carry much weight in the War Department and a few from him would get a lot done.

Need More Officers

From sources other than the official ones it was reported that the officers' list of the 372nd Regiment was not up to the required mark.

This condition had been felt in many other regiments, Negro officer personnel being almost non-existent. Most of the officers are National Guard men or have come through the ranks. The 372nd is badly in need of more junior officers.

—A Colored Judge

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

OCT 15 1941

COL. SCOTT

24th Regiment

Col. Scott To Command Cadet Unit

Earl Scott, of Armstrong High School, has been selected as colonel to command the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Washington High School Cadets, it was announced yesterday.

OCT 15 1941

Col. Scott's staff was announced as follows: Capt. Carroll Robinson, adjutant; Capt. William Smith, plans and training, both of Armstrong High, and Capt. Leon D. Banks, supply officer, of Dunbar High School.

First Battalion: Maj. Joseph Rourke, First Lieut. Herman Darden, Second Lieut. Stanley Bridges, staff. Captains are: John L. Lane, Charles A. Thompkins, Darnley W. Howard, Arthur C. Johnson.

First lieutenants are: Francis E. Davis, Henry M. Washington, Beverley F. Adams, Edgar H. Johnson; second lieutenants, Charles I. Cassell, Alfred H. Johnson, Harold M. Stewart and Lucian Z. Rich.

Second Battalion officers are: Maj. Robert S. Marshall, First Lieut. Harold Smith, Second Lieut. Junius Smith, staff; captains, Joseph Bentley, Andrew Edelin, William Ables, Francis Butler; first lieutenants, Wilton Freeman, Joseph Quander, Frederick Christian, Charles Pinkett; second lieutenants, Ralph Gilmore, Edward E. Carter and Herbert Bullock.

OCT 31 1941

Third Battalion officers are: Maj. Paul Schackelford, First Lieut. Raymond Hall, Second Lieut. Leon Clagett, staff; captains, Theodore Nickens, Rayfus Williams, James Gordon; first lieutenants, Stephen Williams, George Henderson, Charles Smith; second lieutenants, Joseph Booth, Edward Twine and Wortha Maye.

47k- 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rebuttal To Stimson: Race Officers In Army Still Hit By War Lords' Prejudice

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, released some figures a few days ago with great satisfaction to himself, and evidently with the complacent thought that the Negro people of the United States would be so happy their hats would be thrown in air, while smiles besmeared their lips and countenances.

The secretary announced, with becoming impressiveness, at his press conference that: There are now 39,633 Negro officers and men on active duty in the various Army corps, and emphasized the figures "because," as he said, "of the criticisms which sometimes come that we are not using them enough.

Probably Negroes should be happy that after the many torrid months they have labored to break down War Department discriminations they have been able to achieve even this small recognition.

VOLUNTEERS DISCOURAGED

Few readers will fail to recall the first intentions of the War Department when the defense program beganto get underway. The four Regular Negro Army units—the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry, after being skeletonized and broken up into small, dispersed units over a period of some 20 years since World War I were brought to sizable proportions, but volunteer enlistment by Negroes in all other units of the Army Corps were sedulously discouraged. And then came the Selective Service Act.

Before induction processes are concluded, we shall probably have that forced representation of 92,345 so far authorized, but in other respects the same old rigidities will operate, particularly with respect to Negro-officer personnel in the units which have been apportioned to us—an officer-personnel almost and relatively unimportant.

Take these figures so impressively released by Mr. Stimson: After all these years, since Emancipation in 1865, there are only 2 colored Regular Army officers with troop units and one colored regular army officer with the Inspector General's Office, along with three Regular Army chaplains, despite the fact that these 4 Regular Army Negro Units were established by a Consolidation Act passed by Congress on March 3, 1869—more than 72 years ago.

DISPARITY OF RATIO

Also, there are now in service 227 Negro National Guard officers, and 23 Negro reserve officers, that is, a ration of 266 men to each officer.

Now look at this picture: There are 1,428,267 white men and officers, with a ration of about 1 officer to every 13 men.

How in the name of all good reason, while Secretary Stimson is bragging of the "recognition" being given Negroes in the Armed Services, can the War Department justify this disparity of ratio?

The tradition of the War Department is to "play down" the capability of colored officers. This is a well recognized fact. Why should it expect colored officers, then, whom it seeks to discredit, to capably meet the exacting requirements of training their men, if handicapped with such a disproportionate ratio of responsibility.

NOT REALLY FAIR-PLAY

One other thing: Why should Secretary Stimson seek to satisfy militant public opinion by issuing a release calculated to convey the notioin that fair play and justice are being regarded and observed in the treament of Negro soldiers, calling special attention thereto, when even a casual review of his own statement exposes the marked and traditional attitude of War Department hostility when it comes to according Negroes that even-handed justice to which they are entitled?

Their courage, their ever-loyal support of Government and country in all the wars of the Republic—none of these, it seems, can break down the patronizing spirit of the War Department.

The evasions and wrongs, and the hurts the War Department have done us and seeks still to do us, as we have consistently sought to serve our country, without flinching or disloyalty of any kind whatsoever, still do not discourage us. Is there a more loyal group in the United States?

NOT BEING CALLED

It may be of interest to the Secretary of War to know that, on May 15, last, there were 377 colored reserve officers eligible for active duty, not counting the ROTC graduates of the current year, who are eligible.

It is well known that many white reserve officers are on duty with colored units. These could be replaced with colored reserve officers. The unjustifiable ratio of 1 colored officer to each 266 men, with 1 white officer to 13 men should speedily be adjusted.

Also, it may not be amiss to remind the Secretary of War that his estimated Army strength as of June 30, 1941, of 1,497,900 officers and men to be provided should include a total of 149,790 colored officers and men instead of 92,345 as authorized—a difference of 57,445, if he wishes, in all fairness, to give us our percentage total of the whole.

Another press conference by Mr. Stimson at an early date acknowledging and rectifying this situation will be joyously welcomed by all lovers of fair-play, white and black alike.

—A Colored Judge—

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWO OF A VERY FEW NEGRO M.P.'S

Military police of the 46th F. A. Brigade, Camp Livingston. The War Department has not ordered the special training of any Negroes as military policemen. In some instances, they are not armed. Above are Master Sergt. Adonis B. Best and Corp. Andrew Odum.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Only 6 Officers in Entire Regular Army

By OLLIE STEWART

There are only six colored officers in the whole of the Regular Army, according to the latest issue of the army and navy register!

Three of these are chaplains, and three are line officers—and none of the six has a command. Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis is working in Washington; his son, Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., is teaching military tactics to flying cadets at Tuskegee, and Second Lieut. James D. Fowler has been out of West Point for only two months. The chaplains preach, rather than give orders.

Something Wrong

To dismiss the situation as being shameful is a mild understatement. Awful is the word. And somehting is radically wrong.

It is planned to use 92,846 officers and men in the regular army and national guard units—but latest figures show that 69,633 officers and men are on duty in all of the nine corps area, serving in 12 branches of the army, including the air corps.

Of the officers, the regular army has 6, and is making use of 3 reserve officers. Total reserve officers number 23; national guard officers total 227—for a total of 259.

15 in Nurses' Corps

Warrant officers in the regular army number 8, and 3 others are in the national guard. The army nurses' corps has 15.

There are 26,888 enlisted men in the regular army. The national guard has 1,585, and there are 213 reserves.

A total of 39,015 trainees has been assigned to regular army units, and 1,647 have been assigned to national guard units. Colored officers are attending service schools in all arms and services. The air corps has a separate school at Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

COLORED MEN NOW SERVE IN 12 BRANCHES OF THE ARMY

Colored enlisted men are now serving in twelve branches of the Army, including the Air Corps, the War Department announced today.

Latest figures show that 69,633 officers and men are on duty in all of the nine Corps Areas. Of the officers, nine, including three Reserve officers, are in the Regular Army. There are 227 National Guard officers and 23 Reserve officers—a total of 259.

There are 8 warrant officers in the Regular Army and 3 in the National Guard. There are 15 in the Army Nurse Corps.

The enlisted men in the Regular Army number 26,888. In addition, there are 1,585 National Guardsmen and 213 Reserves.

There are 39,015 trainees assigned to Regular Army units and 1,647 assigned to National Guard units.

Major units organized with colored troops include:

Infantry

Six regiments.

Chemical Warfare Service

Two chemical companies (decontamination).

Engineers

Two regiments, general service; one to be activated in August.

Eight separate battalions.

Two light pontoon companies.

Two dump truck companies.

Air Corps

One pursuit squadron.

Nine service squadrons.

Armored Force

One light tank battalion.

Cavalry

Two regiments.

Coast Artillery

Six regiments; five of which are Anti-aircraft and one 155-mm gun.

Field Artillery

Five regiments and one Headquarters and Headquarters Company for Field Artillery Brigade.

Ordnance

Ten ammunition companies.

Quartermaster Corps

Seven truck regiments, four railhead companies, four salvage companies, three service battalions, two pack troops.

Signal Corps

One separate construction company.

Medical

Two sanitary companies, detachments assigned to all regiments and separate battalions.

Colored officers are attending service schools in all arms and services. In the Air Corps a separate school has been created at Tuskegee, Alabama.

All colored selectees and all colored recruits are given the basic training of the arm or service to which they are assigned. In the Signal Corps this training is given in units. In all other arms and services it is given in replacement training centers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NEGRO OFFICER IN SERVICE AT FORT SILL OKLA.

FORT SILL, Okla.—(ANP)—One Negro commissioned officer has been discovered here serving in a regiment officered by whites. He is Lieut. Welton I. Taylor, who has been assigned to duty as battery officer with Battery B, 31st Artillery battalion, colored unit stationed at Fort Sill.

Lieut. Taylor was graduated from the University of Illinois in June and had training there in the ROTC artillery unit. On graduation he was appointed second lieutenant in the field artillery reserve. He was born in Birmingham and was brought to Chicago at the age of six months where he finished DuSable high school four years ago. He was assigned here a few weeks ago.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Officers In Army Burdened With Disproportionate Ratio Of Responsibility; White Officers Being Used With Negro Units

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, released some figures a few days ago with great satisfaction to himself, and evidently with the complacent thought that the Negro people of the United States would be so happy their hats would be thrown in the air, while smiles besmeared their lips and countenances.

The Secretary announced, with becoming impressiveness, at his press conference that: There are now 69,633 Negro officers and men on active duty in the various Army corps, and emphasized the figures "because," as he said, "of the criticisms which sometimes come that we are not using them enough."

Probably Negroes should be happy that after the many torrid months they have labored to break down War Department discriminations they have been able to achieve even this small recognition.

Enlistments Discouraged

Few readers will fail to recall the first intentions of the War Department when the Defense Program began to get under way. The four regular Negro Army units—the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry, after being skeletonized and broken up into small, dispersed units over a period of the some 20 years since World War I were brought to sizable proportions, but volunteer enlistment by Negroes in all other units of the Army Corps were sedulously discouraged. And then came the Selective Service Act.

Before induction processes are concluded we shall probably have that forced representation of 92,345 so far authorized, but in other respects the same old rigidities will operate, particularly with respect to Negro-officer personnel in the units which have been apportioned to us—an officer personnel almost and relatively unimportant.

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Disparity Of Ratio

Also, there are now in service 227 Negro National Guard Officers and 23 Negro Reserve Officers, that is, a ratio of 266 men to each Negro officer.

Now look at this picture: There are 1,428,267 white men and officers with a ratio of about 1 officer to every 13 men.

How in the name of all good reason, while Secretary Stimson is bragging of the "recognition" being given Negroes in the Armed Services, can the War Department justify this disparity of ratio?

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Fair-play Not Observed

One other thing: Why should Secretary Stimson seek to satisfy militant opinion by issuing a release calculated to convey the notion that fairplay and justice are being regarded and observed in the treatment of Negro soldiers, calling special attention thereto, when even a casual review of his own statement exposes the marked and traditional attitude of War Department hostility when it comes to according Negroes that even-handed justice to which they are entitled?

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A press conference release by Mr. Stimson at an early date acknowledging and rectifying this situation will be joyously welcomed by all lovers of fairplay, white and black alike.

47k-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

We Despise 'Em

Puck was right! "What fools these mortals be!"—at times. We confess we are disgusted—twice. Once because three Negroes in a row when asked their thought about the employment of a member of their race answered that a Negro in authority would play favorites, and for that reason advised against it.

47k JAN 17 1941

Our second ire is against those race papers that published the story that Negroes in the ranks did not want General Benjamin O. Davis.

Let's take these two up in their order. It is because white men in office have the habit of giving the preference to whites in the conferring of benefits that Negroes make the heavens ring with their complaints. There is no disputing that fact. Then how comes it that these three know-it-alls have been so fairly treated by whites and so universally mistreated by their own that they know it would not do to see one of their own put in a position of authority? It's sour grapes! Crawfish, not real people, pull one another back.

In the second case, the story is a foul lie, and every Negro newspaper that published the statement was for the moment more interested in being sensational than truthful. When Col. Charles Young of sainted memory was captain of Troop I at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, his men said of themselves that they were the "best unit in the army" and that he made them best. They idolized him and responded to his hard discipline. General Davis will understand complainers. The few who delight in the soft berth of flunky he will rout out of their ease. But most Negroes in this man's army are average Americans. For every lazy one there are ten Negro enlisted men who will take pleasure in making General Davis' command a crack unit. Furthermore, if that story were true, this newspaper now and always will find such defeatist stuff "no news." Our job is to make our race and all mankind better, not to turn over chips to see what bugs are under them.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

UEGRO OFFICERS

JAN 9 1941

The Bystander published a story last week — and we think it found its way into many Negro papers because it was released by the Associated Negro Press — which stated that Negro soldiers in Fort Riley, Kansas, did not want Brigadier General B. O. Davis as a commander — in fact they did not want Negro officers in their regiments.

To those unacquainted with the situation, the revelation was startling; to those who know the history, it was no surprise. As a matter of fact to the latter group, the only regret came by furtner acquainting the public with the fact that Negro leadership is attempted to be discredited.

the editor of The Bystander was one of the first men enrolled in the Seventh Provisional (officer) Regiment at Fort Des Moines in 1917, was commissioned a lieutenant and assigned to the 366th Infantry at Camp Dodge. He went to France with his regiment, attended a corps school, served at the front both as a company officer and battalion intelligence and scout officer. During all this time he served with a large number of former noncommissioned officers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry who had service records of from 10 to 30 years, many of whom were commissioned officers. Most of the complaints now come from high ranking non commissioned officers who have had from 10 to 20 years service in the regular army.

We cite this history to acquaint the reader with our intimate knowledge of this rather startling revelation.

From experience, we find that all of this complaint is not leveled at the Negro officer as such; it is leveled at all officers who are not products of West Point. Brigadier General Davis is not a West Point man. The regular army is ruled by West Point men and any officer who comes up from the ranks does not fare so well and that sentiment is passed on to the enlisted men.

Then, too, our regular army is opposed to Negro officers. That opposition is based upon the fact that the rank places the Negro on the same plane with white men; it gives him too much pay; it tends to establish social equality; the jobs are too good for Negroes. Then, too, the army is pretty well dominated by southerners and they never lose a chance to help push the Negro down.

Generally speaking the army does not get a very highly educated enlisted personnel in peace time. Jealous officers know that. In the Negro regiments, many officers carry on a campaign against Negro officers and because of their position, influence Negro soldiers against Negro officers. It is the so called Uncle Tom Negro who from plantation days thrived on dissention among the group and does their bidding.. We found it in 1917 and 1918. The dirty work has not ceased.

This opposition to Negro officers by some white people is bad enough; it is far worse when it comes from the Negro race. However, we shall continue to have traitors among us, so it remains for those who know what is fair and what can be done successfully to insist that the decisions on questions of policy for the Negro group be based on the testimony of his friends rather than his enemies. And the Bystander knows that they are few and far between in the official staffs of our standing army.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Davis Heads 9th and 10th Regiments

JAN 18 1941

WASHINGTON

The War Department announced January 13 the assignment of Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis of Washington, D.C., to the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas.

His brigade will be composed of the 9th and 10th Regiments of Cavalry. He is at present on duty with the National Guard in New York City.

General Davis in 1938 became instructor and commanding officer of the 369th Infantry, which was converted recently into the 369th Coast Artillery, an antiaircraft regiment of the New York National Guard.

So far as is known no colored officers have been detailed to serve with him.

The department also directed the transfer of seven white army captains, six white first lieutenants and three white second lieutenants to the 9th and 10th Cavalry to serve under General Davis.

Four white lieutenant colonels were ordered to the newly organized 368th Infantry of colored troops at Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Two white lieutenant colonels and two white captains were directed to join the 367th Colored Regiment at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army Calls 56 Reserve Officers

BALTIMORE — Fifty-six members of the officers' reserve corps will be called to report for active duty with the 366th Infantry stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., on February 15, Col. Theodore Arter, of the Third Corps Area announced Friday.

Included in the list will be 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 9 captains, 25 first lieutenants, and 18 second lieutenants, it was learned. Among the group, and probably rated as first lieutenants, will be a medical and a dental officer.

In order that all of the new regiments may be officered by colored men, some provision must be made for the establishment of an officer training camp, similar to the ones established during the World War and in the present instance by the marine corps.

All told, there are only about 353 reserve officers, it is said, and two or three regiments would eat this number up — especially when the men eliminated by virtue of physical defects, etc., are taken into consideration.

This means the assigning of white officers to most of the new regiments, which will include artillery, anti-aircraft regiments, and others in which colored officers have had little if any experience.

However, a clause in the Selective Service Training Act provides for this so that after nine months' of service in the army, a draftee may take the remainder of his three months' service training for the job of being an officer.

Only Two ROTC Colleges

This lack of reserve officers is due to the lack of ROTC camps in the colored colleges. There are only two in the country which give senior training leading to a commission. They are at Howard University and at Wilberforce.

The others, which have student cadet corps, have only junior courses and do not give their graduates commissions. Hampton, West Virginia State and other institutions made efforts to get full qualified courses, but were refused.

OPEN PROBE INTO CAUSE OF MYSTERY FIRE

Col. Hooper Hits Rumor Of Sabotage; Blames Defective Boiler

FEB 1 — 1941

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Fourteen soldiers of Harlem's 369th anti-aircraft regiment were burned or injured Sunday, Jan. 26, when fire reduced the supplying wing of the administration building at Fort Ontario to smoking ruins. Early Tuesday the loss had not been determined.

Rumors that the fire was the work of saboteurs was given some credence when the government placed guards around the ruins pending investigation. Colonel Chauncey Hooper, regimental commander, discounted the rumors and stated that investigation would show the fire was caused by a boiler explosion.

Colonel Hooper said all the supply and payroll records were lost, along with considerable rifle and small arm ammunition.

The men were injured attempting to save the records and a new set of colors. Most seriously injured was Private Benjamin Franklin who suffered internal injuries and burns about the face. Among those suffering second degree burns and minor injuries are Privates Charles Jones, Robert Burke; William Price, Labert Alnoca, William Green, Harry Sutton, Harold James, William Beckham, Joseph Thompson, John Clenn, William Eubank, Henry Williams and Sgt. Nevil Martin. No one was injured by the exploding ammunition.

An east wind and a bucket brigade formed by the soldiers saved the new $500,000 65-building cantonment completed at the fort just last week.

This is the second time in the history of Fort Ontario that Race troops have trained here. Twenty-nine years ago another unit was stationed here.

The strength of the present troops is 1,350 enlisted men, to which will be added 1,800 men in the near future. At present there are 55 officers.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
February 4-1941

NEGRO DOCTORS TO FORT BRAGG

It was announced today that 17 colored doctors would be assigned to the Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, within the next sixty days to provide medical attention for Negro troops stationed here. Two Negro dentists and 28 Negro nurses will also be stationed here, as well as three Negro medical officers for sanitary companies.

As Negro doctors are called from the Medical Reserve,' additional Reserve appointments will be made to fill vacancies, the War department announced. Recommendations of the American Medical Association and the National Dental Association will be taken into consideration for such personnel. Nurses will be procured through the American Red Cross.

The present Negro medical reserve includes 55 doctors and ten dentists.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

To Work Together at Ft. Riley

Both General Benjamin O. Davis and his son, Captain Benjamin O. Davis Jr., have been assigned to duty with the fourth cavalry brigade, soon to be activated at Fort Riley, Kas. The brigade will be composed of the Ninth and Tenth cavalries.

47L -1941

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

Negro Leader Denounces America First

OCT 14 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 13.—J. G. Browne, prominent Negro Republican, this week scored the America First Committee for the unauthorized use of his name in order to mislead American Negroes into support for its campaign to Hitlerize America.

OCT 14 1941

"I am an American in absolute accord with the President of the United States' foreign policy and his executive order to remove all discrimination from the defense work in the United States," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown is chairman of the Negro Republican Voters' League of Iowa.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A Deplorable Omission

A gigantic parade was held in Atlanta Tuesday, marking the twenty-third anniversary of the signing of the Armistice. It was a parade that combined veterans of past wars, young men who are being trained now to defend the country, and young high school boys, who no doubt, will be soldiers of the future.

NOV 1 2 1941

Thousands of Negro citizens lined the streets to watch the spectacle and after staring for more than an hour at marching men, left sorely disappointed. Judging from the representation they received in Atlanta's 1941 Armistice parade not a single black man has served his nation, none are now enlisted in the army, and there are no young Negroes worthy of recognition as a part of America's armed forces.

Negroes know that this is not true. Records show that numerically Georgia Negroes led all other states in freely sacrificing their blood for the cause of democracy back in those turbulent days almost a quarter of a century ago. Yet not a single black veteran in a community where thousands reside was invited to participate in this exercise commemorating the establishment of a peace that Europe has not kept.

Regiments coming all the way from Fort McClellan at Anniston, Ala., made an impressive showing in the parade. They came at the invitation of those who made plans for the celebration. Two of the largest Negro units in the United States Army are stationed at Fort Benning, a post almost equally distant from Atlanta, were completely overlooked.

This failure to remember that Negroes, who compose virtually one-third of Atlanta's population, too are American, that they are called upon to make the same sacrifices that all other Americans are making in the present crisis, is certainly not conducive to the national unity so urgently desired by the President.

NOV 1 2 1941

Significant was the address made by DeLacy Allen, of Albany, national vice commander of the American Legion, an organization which bars Negro veterans in Georgia. Speaking at the City Auditorium following the parade, Mr. Allen said: "We must pray for the spiritual unification of our nation that our high resolve aid our morale be maintained through the dark days to come that we may emerge from the abyss of this world conflict of arms and ideology truly victors over self and selfishness as well as in arms."

Even if Atlanta's white patriotic organizations forgea, Mr. Allen no doubt knows that there is no unification when one-third of the population segment is excluded on those occasions when a display of unity should be the keynote.

An "all-out" effort toward national unity will be necessary if America is to emerge victorious. The Armistice Day parade as held in Atlanta is certainly not a step in this direction.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis To Participate In Dedication Of Service Men's Center Sunday

NOV 2 1941

Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis of the United States Army will arrive in Chicago Sunday at 8:30 a. m. on the Capitol Limited to take part in the dedicatory exercises of the Service Men's Center at the center Sunday

A citizen committee appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and chairmaned by Atty. Wendell E. Green and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, is in charge of the arrangements of the dedication ceremonies.

Col. Pitts to be Present

Col. Anderson A. Pitts, who is in command of the 184th Field Artillery, will be present with his staff to take part in the dedi-

COMM. WENDELL E. GREEN

cation of the center for the purpose of making it comfortable for the soldiers during their sojourn in the city.

Eighteen spacious rooms in a three-floor building have been provided by the Center. The attractive features of the center will be reception rooms, lounges, library, arts and crafts studio,

and sh[illegible]

NOV 1941

To Have Parade

A parade will be a part of the ceremonies. It will begin at 35th street and South Parkway after a brief ceremony lasting fifteen minutes in which a wreath will be placed on the monument. The parade will proceed along South Parkway to the Good Shepherd Community Center at 51st street.

A program will be given at the center in which Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis will be the principal speaker. Col. Pitts and his staff will speak. A musical program will be rendered. The Du Sable and Wendell Phillips R. O. T. C. bands will play at the ceremonies. Giles Post of the American Legion will participate in the program.

The executive committee of the Citizens' Committee is as follows: Wendell E. Greene, chairman, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, co-chairman; Brigadier General Spencer C. Dickerson (retired); Miss Olive M. Diggs, editor of the Chicago Bee; Mr. A. N. Fields, executive editor Chicago Edition of Pittsburgh Courier; Mr. Lucius C. Harper, executive editor of the Chicago Defender; Captain Richard Jones, vice president of South Center Department Store and Mrs. Mildred Davis, secretary.

Ex-officio members of the Citizens' Committee: Earl B. Dickerson, president of Chicago Urban League; W. Ellis Stewart, chairman Board of Management, Wabash Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Albert B. George, Mrs. Eva T. Wells, and Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Pledge Lives to Crush Hitler

OCT 29 1941

Total Action Now, Is Program of Washington Parley

OCT 29 1941

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — Four hundred delegates of Washington Negro groups at a conference on Sunday pledged their whole-hearted support to President Roosevelt and urged "that every possible aid should be extended to every nation that is fighting Hitlerism."

Stating that **"the Hitler menace is of vital concern to the Negro people,"** the program of action adopted by the conference called for repeal of the Neutrality Act, all-out to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the people of Ethiopia, and "all other steps that may be necessary to guarantee the defeat of Hitler—NOW!"

Eighty-four organizations, representing the majority of the Negro population of Washington, were present at the conference. Churches, schools, labor unions, veterans' groups and clubs were among the organizations which sent delegates.

Rev. William H. Jernagin, pastor of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, presided over the meeting which was addressed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. F. J. Anderson of Howard University, Mrs. Thelma Williams of the Civic Associations and other speakers.

Mrs. Bethune, who is an official of the National Youth Administration, told the delegates that the fight against Hitlerism is a fight to the finish and that **"for the Negro, it must be 'all out' or it's 'all over.'"**

"An America under direct Hitler dominance would mean our return to slavery, would mean the loss of what gains we have made, would mean closing tightly shut the now partly open doors that lead into the lighted halls of freedom and opportunity."

OCT 29 1941

FLAYS FASCISTS HERE

Pointing to the discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and in defense jobs, Mrs. Bethune stated that **"we must defeat Hitler—yes—and defeat the forces of fascism in this country that would shackle us to the past, deny us opportunity, stifle our progress, and create disunity."**

"We must give our voices, our strength, our skills, yes even our lives to defend the national independence and sovereignty of the U. S. against Hitler and his lust for world conquest, not so much for what America is, but for what America can be."

A continuations committee made up of representatives of 25 organizations was set up by the conference with the task of calling a mass meeting within the next two weeks to mobilize the entire Negro population of Washington in the fight against Hitlerism.

OCT 29 1941

STOP TOKIO, SAYS PROGRAM

The program of action adopted by the delegates stated firmly that "Japanese aggression must be stopped in the Pacific," and that "the total resources of our nation be thrown immediately into action against the Hitler menace."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GOOD SHEPHERD CENTER TO HAVE SOLDIERS REST

NOV 2 1941

Soldiers on leave will find a place of welcome on the South Side when the New Defense Center opens at Good Shepherd Community Center, 5120 South Parkway, around Thanksgiving. Revelation that plans are underway to open such an establishment in the vicinity came from Mrs. Mildred Davis, well known recreational leader, who has been appointed director.

Sponsored by the South Central Defense Committee, the Center will receive the support of the United Service Organization and the Work Projects Administration Labor for rehabilitation of the building which will house the center will be supplied by the United Service Organization while the Work Projects Administration will supervise the program, Mrs. Davis stated.

NOV 2 1941

Eighteen spacious rooms in a three-floor building have been provided by Good Shepherd Community Center. Some attractive features planned are reception rooms, lounges, library, arts and crafts studio and showers. Provision will be made also to serve refreshments but large dancing parties will be held in Good Shepherd Community Center's spacious social room.

"All social, civic, business and religious groups; public and private agencies are requested to cooperate in making the new Defense Center a success," Mrs. Davis said.

Winston Salem N. C. Journal
December 13, 1941

Inspiring Loyalty

The action of the Morris L. Slaughter Post of the American Legion of this city in voting unanimously to give 100 per cent. support to the Nation's war effort was not surprising, but it came as a striking demonstration of the patriotic loyalty of our Negro Americans generally.

The spirit manifested by the Winston-Salem Negro Legionnaires is typical of that which animated the faithful colored men and women of the South during the War Between the States. It reveals that our country is united, not only in the geographical sense, but in the common patriotism and loyalty of its racial groups.

Especially fine has been the spirit of loyalty, community patriotism and inter-racial co-operation in Winston-Salem during the past several years. Both the races here have come to appreciate the fact that in the larger fundamental sense we are one people who have a common purpose and a common destiny.

Today all of us are enlisted for the duration in a fight to protect our country from insidious and deadly enemies from without and thereby preserve our right and opportunity to continue our efforts to advance social justice and equality of opportunity within our borders.

In this fight we can count upon the intelligence, patriotism and co-operative spirit of our fine Negro American citizens. They have been tried and tested before and have not been found wanting. They will meet every demand of patriotism in this, America's most trying hour.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. News-Journal
December 15, 1941

Negro Veterans Organize Post

Murfreesboro world war veterans have organized the Buster Bedford post, being named after a local overseas veteran.

The organization has offered its services to the government in any capacity.

Capt. George Osborn of the State Guard, Harold H. (Doc) Earthman, defense savings chairman, and George Williamson, commander of Bob Brown post of the American Legion, have been invited to speak at the next meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday.

Robert Betty was named commander, S. G. Green, adjutant, and Joe Vaughn, personnel officer, at the organization meeting.

47L-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Unite to Crush Hitler--Or Be Lost, Negro Youth Told

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

NOV 16 1941

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In an evening of eloquent and brilliant addresses urging all-out unity of the Negro people to crush Hitler and Hitlerism the National Conference of Negro Youth opened its three-day sessions here last night.

The meeting taking place in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R. St., N. W., was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the city. Fully 2,000 people crowded into the balcony and main floor of the church's huge auditorium. Before the session began there was standing room only and hundreds of youth milled about the church outside hoping to get in.

The main speech of the evening was delivered by the Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Negro leader and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee now engaged in an Administration campaign against job discrimination against Negro and other minorities in defense industries.

NOV 16 1941

The surprise guest speaker of the evening was the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Harlem Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem and recently the first Negro ever to be elected to the City Council in New York. Rev. Powell, who delivered a brief address, in which he brought greetings from the Negro people in Harlem, was given a rousing ovation.

The conference, the first of its kind to be held in the last years, was welcomed by Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, of the Washington National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Rev. Haskins, by Miss Dorothy Height of the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., and by Ray Dundee, of the Howard University Student Body and by other prominent local figures. Participation at the conference was of broad character.

Delivering the keynote address of the Conference, Miss An Daniels of the NAACP student chapter at Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., started the evening's wave of applause when she declared:

MUST DESTROY HITLER

"Without the military destruction of Hitler, there can't be any further progress by my people or any other people anywhere in the world."

Applause again interrupted when she complimented the "courageous youth of the Soviet Union and the winged fighters of Britain" who are dying that America might live as a nation. **"American youth must answer their call," Miss Daniels said, "for there is only one issue today, the defeat of Hitler. Negro youth are taking their stand today for the destruction of Hitlerism because they want to wipe it out from America, and prevent Hitler and his friends in America from returning us to a worse slavery than that we have already endured."**

Several times Mr. Dickerson drew cheers from the audience. "Negro youth must insist on taking their places beside their fellow youth in the face of the national crisis confronting America."

NOV 16 1941

ASSAILS LINDBERGH

"There can be no compromise with Hitlerism," he asserted, "Either Hitlerism is defeated or we perish." Mr. Dickerson attacked the Lindbergh appeasers, and race haters who would threaten the unity of the country by lynching and jim-crowism and he pledged the Fair Employment Practices Committee to do everything within its power to help eliminate the barriers against Negro workers in defense industries.

One of the highlights of the evening came when he pointed out that white youth in the country is beginning to realize its common cause with Negro youth in the fight against Hitlerism. To deafening cheers and applause he commended the white college students in the South who have protested the Ku Kluxism of Gov. Talmadge.

"Just as in our war against Hitler abroad, the white youth are realizing that the fight for the equal rights of the Negro in America is their cause."

Mr. Dickerson warned the nation against the lessons of France where the appeasers won out and permitted the great French people to be saddled with the Hitler yoke. He urged full support of the President's foreign policy. To the Negro people he declared such a splendid meeting as this could not be held in Hitler Germany.

Nazism, he continued, is a threat to the very existence of the most conservative Negro leaders and organizations and makes it necessary for all sections of the Negro people to unite against it.

The sole discordant note introduced into the session was by Lester B. Granger, assistant national Secretary of the National Urban League. Attempting to sever the unity of the youth delegates and of the Negroes, he indulged in red-baiting and tried to throw a damper on the whole conference and its anti-Hitler cause. He met a cool reception from the audience which, later on, applauded vigorously the replies which various speakers made to Granger's attempt at demoralization of the conference.

Rev. Powell, receiving tremendous applause, pointed out that the Negro people were "ninety eight per cent working class" and their interests lay with the rest of the workers against Hitler to build a better world.

NOV 16 1941

Delegates came to the conference from as far west as California and as far South as Alabama. A cultural feast was provided by the 50-voice A-Capella choir of students led by Prof. J. Harold Montague of Virginia State College. Sessions will be held tomorrow, the conference closing on Sunday with the election of officers for a permanent organization in line with its official call for a nation-wide anti-Hitler movement among the Negro people.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NOV 13 1941

Negro 'Stop Hitler' Group Launches Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The growing Negro Stop-Hitler movement was well on its way to its goal of becoming a "virile, active force in the nation" today after a rally of more than 1,500 persons here at DuSable High School heard nationally-prominent speakers join in outlining a battle plan against Hitlerism.

Sponsored by the National Negro Stop-Hitler Committee, the meeting was an impressive demonstration of the determination of the Negro people to attain two aims, as stated by the leading speaker Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to War Secretary Stimson.

Hastie declared: **"We have two jobs: winning full citizenship for the Negro at home and fighting off the dangers of Hitlerism from abroad. We can and will do both jobs and do them well."**

NOV 13 1941

SMASH HITLER THEME

Chairman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman and member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Committee, stressed that the purposes of the Stop-Hitler Committee was to "go into every home of Negro people in the nation to show what Hitlerism means.

Dickerson pleaded for genuine national unity giving the Negro full rights of democracy in the battle against Nazism.

Grand Exalted Ruler of the Colored Elks, J. Finley Wilson, moved the audience when he sharply declared: "I hate Hitler because he hates me. I believe in reciprocity. We can't stop Hitler unless we close ranks and we've got to do it now.

"This is your battle," he told the applauding crowd. "We have got to win this battle or black people are lost."

NOV 13 1941

Bishop James Bray, president of the Interdenominational Council of Chicago Negro Churches, spoke despite illness and urged Negroes to join in saving "America as it ought to be."

"Hitler will never come back from Russia," declared the prominent churchman. "Hitler's day is done."

The Bishop condemned the political bosses of the south but said: **"I'd be willing to fight at the side of the Bilbos and Cottonhead Smiths against Hitler, but as soon as it's over I'd tell them we got a lot to settle between us."**

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Center for Service Men Is First One in City's Negro Community

DEC 1 - 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Soldiers and sailors in town on leave now have a house of their own in the uptown area. It is at 2348 Seventh Ave., has a stucco finish and is five stories high. The famous Vincent Sanitorium once occupied the structure; so, renovated and newly decorated, it is better than most buildings of that neighborhood. It is now the kind of clubhouse a soldier or sailor—especially a Negro soldier or sailor, because he seldom has such things—dreams about when away from home.

It was opened, with ceremonies on Saturday. Mayor LaGuardia was among notables invited. They included also Mrs. Franklin D. Rocsevelt and heavyweight champion Joe Louis.

DEC 1 - 1941

The Harlem Center for Men in Active Service is open to all our boys but is intended specifically to take care of **Negro** soldiers and sailors. Such young Americans, although dressed in uniforms which indicate the wearers' readiness to fight to the death against Hitler and Hitlerism, are discouraged from dropping in freely on any of the clubs or centers maintained downtown allegedly for **all** men in the U.S. fighting forces. These Negro soldiers and sailors, until now, have had to depend on the already overtaxed Harlem YMCA.

The Harlem Center is thus intended especially for men in uniform.

"But, get this," said Samuel A. Allen, yesterday. "We welcome all soldiers and sailors in active service, no matter what their race, nationality or color."

Mr. Allen is chairman of the Harlem Committee of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee.

DEC 1 - 1941

The Negro people as a whole are serious about this matter of defeating fascism. They want it defeated both on the battlefield—and they are preparing for that—and in the social structure of their country. Although they see everywhere examples of Negro discrimination, they, as genuine lovers of democracy, will discriminate against nobody who is in this war against Hitler.

DEC 1 - 1941

VOLUNTEER HOSTESSES

Duke Ellington's charming sister Ruth is chairman of the Harlem Center's committee of hostesses, "25 of the most beautiful and most talented young women in the City of New York," to use the exact words of a Center attache. The recording secretary of the group is Miss Perdita Duncan. The job of this committee is to receive and examine applications for volunteer positions as hostesses.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

USO STAFF!

DEC 1 3 1941

Vivian Bland Scott, active club woman and daughter of the late senator from Virginia, E. D. Bland, has been appointed to the staff of the colored USO in Petersburg, Virginia. Her appointment which became effective December 1st, carries the title of Professional Woman Assistant. Her work will deal with assisting in program planning; enlisting, entertaining and guiding volunteers; organizing, directing and supervising of groups, classes and special events with special relations to women's auxiliary groups, dances and social groups.

DEC 1 3 1941

Mrs. Scott is a well-known resident of Petersburg and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Adds Practical Nurse Training Course To Aid National Defense

DEC 8 - 1941

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (SNS) Superintendent of Terrell Memorial hospital, 698 Williams Avenue, has added a Practical Nurse Training Course at the institution in order to assist in preparing young race women readily for jobs in the National Defense program.

For thirty-five years Terrell Memorial hospital has rendered service to people of the tri-states, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. It has turned out many prominent internes and nurses who are located in virtually every state of the union.

Dr. Watson following the death of Dr. C. A. Terrell in 1932 became superintendent of Terrell Memorial, after serving successful for several years as house physician.

DEC 8 - 1941

During the past summer, a room for Electric -Therophy has been provided, and other equipment for hospital operation on the highest standard.

The new course in Practical Nurse Training at Terrell Memorial is outlined according to the same general plan used by leading hospitals in New York. It is complete, and a certificate is awarded after a student has studied for one year.

471-1941

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
January 17, 1941

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES PLAN FOR CONFERENCE

Plans for the annual Negro American Legion post officers conference, which will be held in Durham sometime during the month of March, were made at a meeting of the Weaver McLean Post No. 175 on Tuesday night. The meeting was held in the Negro Public Library on Fayetteville Street.

The exact date for the post officers conference has not been set. It is expected that the event will draw a large number of delegates from various sections of the State.

A report on the Christmas activities of the post was also presented and it was announced that 360 needy Negro families received baskets of food, and that around 1,000 needy children were given toys through the post. It was reported that $450 was used by the Legionnaires in their Christmas activities.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
February 14, 1941

Colored Legion Post Will Be Awarded National Citation

A national citation for distinguished service will be awarded the Crispus Attucks Post, No. 62, American Legion (Colored) at exercises to be held at 8:30 o'clock tonight in the auditorium at Jefferson High School, by W. Glenn Elliott, State Department adjutant.

W. E. Jackson, commander of the Post, will preside over the program, which will open with an invocation by the Rev. H. E. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist Church (Colored). The welcoming adress will be by Dr. B. A. Coles.

State Department Adjutant Glenn will be introduced by Randolph H. Perry, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and past commander of Charlottesville-Albemarle Post, No. 74.

Other speakers listed on the program are Charles P. Nash, of the City Council, and member of the Law School faculty at the University and J. Callan Brooks, Civil and Police Court Justice.

Members of the Post auxiliary will be introduced by Douglas Edwards, superintendent of the Southern Aid Insurance Company of this city.

Patriotic songs will be offered by a chorus from Jefferson High School, accompanied by the school band. The benediction will be offered by the Rev. E. Lloyd Jemison, pastor of the Mt. Zion Church. The public is invited.

Bishopville, S. C. Messenger
February 13, 1941

American Legion Auxiliary Met Friday Afternoon.

The American Legion Auxiliary met with Mrs. H. C. Jennings, Friday afternoon, February 7th. Assistant hostesses were Mrs. Frank Beard, Mrs. L. H. White, Mrs. A. K. Weldon, Mrs. Gary Woodham, Mrs. W. M. Turbeville, and Mrs. J. K. Heriot. The president, Mrs. T. M. Cathcart, presided.

The salute to the flag was led by the Americanism Chairman, Mrs. L. F. Montgomery. The Preamble was repeated, followed by the singing of the "National Anthem," and prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. J. T. Littlejohn. Mrs. L. F. Montgomery, Jr., was program leader. The subject was "National Defense." Mrs. Montgomery introduced Rev. J. T. Littlejohn who gave many practical and helpful suggestions on National Defense. Mrs. Montgomery read an interesting article, "Woman's Place In National Defense." The President's Bulletin and treasurer's report were read by the secretary. The Historian, Miss Gertrude Woodham, asked the cooperation of the unit in filling out record blanks. She stated that only two volumes had been completed. The Americanism Chairman stressed the study of the Constitution and stated that the leaflet on the flag had been placed in all of the white schools of the county and that a sufficient number were on hand for all of the negro schools. Mrs. Griffin explained the special reading program, which the unit is sponsoring. It was decided to ask the cooperation of the other patriotic organizations in planning a tea.

The Membership Chairman, Mrs. H. C. Jennings, stated that we lack one of reading our quota. The Community Service Chairman, Mrs. D. L. Reames, read letter from Housekeepers Aid, thanking the unit for the $5 donation. The Rehabilitation Chairman, Mrs. John Rhame, reminded each one to make locker covers. It was decided to order "The National News" for the Junior Leader. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

During the social hour the hostesses served sandwiches, cookies and tea.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 8, 1941

Col. M. F. Sheppard To Be Honored by Negro Veterans

Spartanburg veterans of the 371st negro regiment, commanded during the World war by Lieut. Col. M. F. Sheppard, now a member of the staff of Col. L. A. Kunzig, commander of Camp Croft, are planning a dinner to honor their war commander, it was announced last night.

The regiment was trained by Colonel Sheppard at Fort Jackson, and was under his leadership in several large offensives in France during the war.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
February 9, 1941

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES PLAN REGISTRATIONS

The Williamson Trice Post No. 31, American Legion, met in special session Friday night and laid plans for all colored ex-service men to be registered for national defense purposes.

Plans call for the post to open a bureau at Harden Auditorium, 403½ South Church street, on Monday, Feb. 17, and continue it until Saturday, Feb. 22, in order that the colored ex-service men might have their papers filled out.

Any information regarding this registration may be secured at the bureau.

The post also made plans to complete its membership and is urging all ex-service men who have not paid their dues do so at once.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 14, 1941

Probate Judge Charles Pace Is Legion Auxiliary Speaker

Speaking on "National Defense" Probate Judge Charles M. Pace yesterday afternoon told the American Legion auxiliary that training for defense starts with the youth of the country.

Mrs. LaMotte Shores, president, was in charge of the meeting which opened with advancing of flags by Mrs. Joe Calus and Mrs. W. W. Holland. Thirty seconds of silence was observed in honor of the war dead while "Taps" was played. The meeting was held at the Legion home.

A musical program was presented by a double quartet from Wofford college, with Bernard Cannon as student director. The program was: "Grant Us to Do With Zeal", "Song of the Marines", "Two Negro Spirituals", "The Creation".

During a business meeting the treasurer's report was read. A total of $55 has been paid this month to cover half of the costs for blinds at the tuberculosis sanitarium. The hospital board is also paying half.

Mrs. Dudley Cudd, community service chairman, reported on many activities of her group. Mrs. Cudd will represent the auxiliary in city-wide conference to arrange for entertainment for Camp Croft soldiers.

Mrs. Joe Calus, rehabilitation chairman, reported assistance given soldiers in veterans' hospitals.

Mrs. John Kirby reported a number of children assisted by the child welfare group.

A new high in membership was reported. Mrs. C. L. Crow announced that the membership totals 492 members.

Mrs. R. T. Thomason announced a dinner to be served by her committee on Friday night for the Forty and Eight and their wives.

A birthday party for the Legion will be given about March 15.

Further plans were made for the tea to be given for army officers' wives around March 1. Mrs. Joe Calus is chairman.

A social hour was enjoyed after the meeting. Hostesses were: Mrs. T. W. Woodworth, Mrs. T. G. Wright, Mrs. H. Trimmier and Mrs. Paul Tysinger.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Legion Post for Negroes

When a recent call was made for ex-service men to register for active duty in the Home Defense Corps 122 Macon Negroes came forward. MAR 9 - 1941

Without organization of any kind, these Negroes volunteered in greater numbers than their white friends.

This good work, this practical expression of a patriotism which was never doubted, was due, in large measure, to a colored minister, the Rev. J. C. Cunningham, and now he is following up with a movement to organize a Negro post of the American Legion in Macon.

The Legion itself is so thoroughly identified with every patriotic service that it is not surprising to find its members lending cordial aid to this effort.

Charles L. Lanier, vice president of the Americanism committee of the Georgia department of the American Legion, who has given so abundantly of his time and energy towards this work, is actively assisted by two outstanding Macon veterans, John J. McCrary and Joel Bragg. Within a few days they will announce definite steps towards cooperating with the Rev. Cunningham in the organization of this Negro post of the Legion. MAR 9 - 1941

The Negro minister who has dedicated his efforts to this work is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He was born here in middle Georgia. He was a top sergeant in the World War and made a gallant record in service overseas.

On his return to the United States he entered the ministry. He is a former pastor of Olivet church and has had important pastorates in Chicago and Savannah. He did good work as corresponding secretary of the National Baptist Benefit Board. MAR 9 - 1941

With the National Guard absorbed in the regular army we must build up our Home Defense Corps and coincident with it nothing could be finer than the organization of this unit of the American Legion for ex-service men among the colored citizens of Macon.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Race Y.M.C.A. Started In Columbus, Georgia, For Fort Benning's 5,000 Negro Troops

Wealthy Colored Woman To Finance $15,000 Building, the First of Its Kind In the Country—Soldiers Participate In Ground-breaking Ceremonies.

MAR 22 1941

By BILLY ROWE
(Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBUS, Ga., Mar. 20—Rich in history and tradition since it was established as a frontier trading station in the early days of the Georgia Colony, this city, situated on the banks of the Chattahoochee river, saw a different kind of history started last week when its population, white and colored, stood elbow to elbow and witnessed the ground-breaking ceremonies preliminary to erecting the first Army and Navy YMCA in America for Negro soldiers.

Brought about by the pressing demands of the great body of colored soldiers, now stationed and yet to come to Fort Benning, nine miles from this city, the present project is the direct result of the great efforts of E. E. Farley who for 15 years has served as executive secretary of a non-equipment Army and Navy 'Y' at Fort Benning. The only colored man in the employ of the Army and Navy Department of the National Council YMCA. Mr. Farley was aided in his efforts to secure a building by First Lieut. Louis J. Beasley, Chaplain of the 24th and its only colored commissioned officer.

BUILDING TO COST $15,000

The ground-breaking ceremonies was made impressive by more than 300 soldiers and the 24th Infantry band, several thousand white and colored spectators, high ranking military and city and county officials. Rev. T. W. Smith, leading colored minister, was handed the first spade by Col. James M. Locket, commanding officer of the 24th, and shoveled the first spade of dirt from the site that will house the building.

The building, estimated to cost more than $15,000, will be financed by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lunsford, wealthy local colored business woman. It will be 70 by 70 feet and will contain offices, rest rooms, canteen, library, social rooms and adequate facilities for dances, games, religious, educational and recreational activities sorely needed by the 5,000 or more Negro soldiers to be stationed at Fort Benning.

MAR 22 1941

Funds for its operation will be furnished by the Columbus Defense Service Committee and the Army and Navy Department of the YMCA. Money for the equipment of the building will be raised entirely by local colored people.

The Columbus Defense Service Committee is headed by Walter Richards, white civic leader. Its sub-committee on work with Negro troops is headed by Maynard R. Ashworth, publisher of the daily newspaper. The race committee working with them is chaired by Dr. T. H. Brewer, physician and civic worker. The manner in which white and colored are enthusiastically working together in this undertaking in the deep south was given as an example by visiting Washington officials as a step towards racial co-operation and good-will that should claim the interest of the entire country. This is a type of work that the Defense Service Committees throughout the nation should adopt, it was stated.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Ala. Legionnaires Receive Citations

MAR 22 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Twenty-five members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion have received citation with silver stars from the State Department of Alabama of the American Legion covering five years of consecutive membership in the Post.

MAR 22 1941

Those who received the citation were Cleve L. Abbott, Jefferson D. Avant, Dr. George C. Branche, Comfort C. Cochran, E. H. Cravens Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Dr. Harvey H. Davis, Dr. Thomas B. Davis, Dr Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., John B. Garrett, Capt. G. A. Holland, Seaborn H. Hurley, James A. Johnson, Dr. James A. Kennedy, George Parham, Early S. Sheppard, Robert Springfield, Dr. T. T. Tilden, Archie B. Yates, Clifton Barge, Jesse Williams, Tom Williams, John W. Lockett and Roger E. McDonald.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Three Negroes Serve As Judges in Legion Oratorical Contest

APR 12 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— Three prominent Negroes have been named as judges for the colored divisions of the American Legion oratorical contest, the eleminations of which are to be held here this week.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Negro specialist in the office of education here, Judge W. C. Hueston, who has been identified with such contests with the Elks, and the Rev. Arthur Gray, Congregational minister and prominent social and civic worker, are the three selected.

APR 12 1941

J. Franklin Wilson, chairman of the American Legion committee, is highly pleased with the response from the three participating high schools and expects at least one or more than one entry in the regional eliminations which will be held in Roanoke, Va., April 15. First prize in the nationwide contest is a scholarship awarded by Eddie Cantor, valued at $4,000. There are other worth while awards included for second and third place winners.

Ocala, Fla., Evening Star
May 17, 1941

NEGRO VETERANS OF DISTRICT ARE IN SESSION HERE

Conference Opens This Morning At Howard Academy; 250 Delegates

The Colored Veterans of the World War are holding a second district conference in Ocala today. The conference opened at 11 a. m. at Howard Academy, with Rev. R. H. Lee, district vice-commander, presiding.

Ia was expected that during the day 250 delegates from twelve counties would be in session.

The morning session at Howard Academy was convened with the singing of "America," and an invocation by Rev. J. W. Burno. Prof. E. D. Smith of the Ocala school welcomed the visiting members of the veterans organization.

Addressed By Curtis

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the conference was addressed by Vice-Commander Carl Curtis of Marion County Post No. 27 of the American Legion, who reminded the colored veterans of their duties as Americans in the present national emergency.

Vice-Commander Curtis appealed to the colored veterans to be on guard at all times against propaganda spread by enemies of the United States among the negro people.

The veterans of the second district had a dinner at noon.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
May 18, 1941

Negro Legionnaires To Hold Memorial

American Legion Post 80, Negro, will hold a memorial service at Rogers Memorial Baptist Church next Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Post speakers will be Prof. D. K. Cherry of Knoxville College and Dr. O. B. Taylor.

The memorial sermon will be preached by the Rev. L. A. Alexander, pastor of Memorial Baptist Church. C. D. Adams is commander.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
June 22, 1941

Negro Post To Vote

Post No. 27, negro American Legion group here, will hold its annual election of officers at 391 Beale Tuesday night, with candidates on Red, White and Blue tickets competing for offices. For commander the candidates are: Arnett Young, on the Red Ticket; Bureal Clarke, Blue, and D. W. Cooke, White.

Mobile, Ala. Press
June 19, 1941

COLORED VETS TO MEET

A meeting of the Colored Disabled American Veterans of Mobile will be held Friday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Elks Club, State and Warren Streets. All colored disabled veterans are urged to attend.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Capt. Holland to Command Legion Post No. 150

AUG 31 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 28—Capt. G. A. Holland, of the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala., was elected Commander of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion at the regular election of officers held here this week. Other officers elected were: M. D. Chapman, Birmingham, first vice commander; Warner Kennedy, Tuskegee institute, second vice commander; Walter A. Vines, Veterans Administration Facility, finance officer; E. H. Cravens, Jr., Veterans Administration Facility, adjutant; W. B. Martin, Tuskegee, Ala., chaplain; Tom Williams, Tuskegee, Ala., sgt.-at-arms; James A. Johnson, Tuskegee institute, Ala., historian; Milton Hicks, Tuskegee institute, Molton H. Gray, Birmingham, and Taylor Burroughs, Mobile, were elected to membership on the executive committee.

The officers were installed by Major E. R. Lehman, central area commander, the Department of Alabama, of the American Legion.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Colored Red Cross Calls Volunteers

A call for volunteers to sew and knit has been issued by the Colored Red Cross Sewing Unit of the District Red Cross.

AUG 31 1941

Interested persons are urged to call at the Gertrude Patterson Junior High School, Tenth and U Streets Northwest, on Fridays between 7 and 10 p. m.

471-1941

Savannah, Ga., Press
February 1, 1941

CLUB PROVIDED FOR COLORED VETERANS

Enlisted Men and CCC Also to Use Quarters.

The colored veteran organizations composed of the Corporal Brown Camp No. 11, Department of the Potomac, United Spanish War Veterans, the Vance Allison Port No. 2933, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and Colonel Young Post No. 1, Veterans of America, Inc., are now preparing a place to be used as a club for the members of the ex-service organizations and general headquarters for the colored enlisted men who will be stationed in this vicinity and also for the men of the Civillian Conservation Corps who spend their off duty time here.

The Club will be in the colored Masonic building, 517 West Gwininett street. The veterans have taken upon themselves quite an expensive task and will be grateful to any persons or organizations who are willing to donate or lend them any chairs, tables, writing desks and other equipment for use in the recreation rooms. A typewriter and desk are greatly needed.

Columbia S C State
February 21, 1941

Registration Of Veterans Begins Today

Registration of all veterans in Richland county will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon and will continue through 6 o'clock.

The purpose of the registration is to assemble data on veterans to be used in the event of a national emergency and will also include facts as to where a veteran is best suited to serve. The registration will continue through tomorrow and into the early part of next week, according to Lane L. Bonner, chairman of the American Legion post No. 6, American Legion, which is sponsoring the registration in co-operation with national headquarters of the Legion. The registration applies to both white and Negro veterans. Registration in this case, it was explained, was not compulsory and was not connected with the selective service of the draft.

Veterans may register at the registration office, 1724 Main street; Knox's cafe, 1200 Lady street; the chamber of commerce, and the Jefferson, Columbia and Wade Hampton hotels. Registration will also be accepted at Wardlaw junior high school, Olympia high, Columbia and Dreher high as well as in 12 white county schools and all Negro county schools. Laurens A. Hamilton, state service officer, will accept registrations at his office, 307 Richland county courthouse.

Schools in Richland county will not be open Saturday, so those planning to register at the schoolhouses are requested to do so. Other registration places will be open today and tomorrow.

With the co-operation of the Gray Ladies, Mrs. A. G. Fleming, president, arrangements have been made to take the registrations of veterans at the Veterans' hospital here. These will be forwarded to their respective posts by Robert T. Fairey, state adjutant.

Special arrangements have also been made to take registrations of all veterans employed at Fort Jackson. The construction superintendent for the Jones Construction company, W. V. Appen, will distribute the blanks at the pay window on Saturday. The men may turn these in at any of the above named registration places.

Mr. Bonner said last night that he and his committee wished to express their appreciation for the co-operation of school officials and of members of the auxiliary and all other branches of the Legion.

In the event a veteran is not contacted and he wishes to register he may do so by calling 6423 and asking that a blank be sent to him.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 19, 1941

NEGROES ENTER 3 UNITS IN PATRIOTISM PARADE

Three Negro units will participate in the Americanism week parade, to be staged tomorrow, according to a bulletin released by the Chattanooga chapter of the Reserve Officers' association.

Colored World war veterans and members of the Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, American Legion, will be in section five, the sixth unit in section five. They will meet at Pine street, north of Third, heading toward Third street.

Colored Boy Scouts will march in No. 5 position directly behind the Booker T. Washington High school band, in section seven. They assemble on Fourth street west of Broad.

Members of the marching club of Armistice Lodge 440, colored Elks, will occupy position four in section eight, with the fraternal orders. They will meet at Fourth street west of Chestnut, heading toward Broad street.

Spartanburg S C Journal
February 18, 1941

Mayor Endorses Registration of Local Veterans

Woodworth Commends Legion's Interest in National Defense

Full endorsement of the American Legion nationwide plan to register all legionnaires and World war veterans generally on a Volunteer basis, for any possible future national defense service, was given today by Mayor T. W. Woodworth.

The local registration will be conducted by the Spartanburg post No. 28, of the American Legion. National Commander Milo J. Warner has issued a proclamation designating Saturday, February 22, the 209th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, as the official American Legion national defense registration day.

Commander Robert H. Lawrence of the local post already has started the machinery for the local registration into motion. He has announced the appointment of Dr. E. I. Johnson as chairman of a special national defense registration committee of the local post.

Following a conference with Commander R. H. Lawrence of the Joe American Legion post, Mayor Woodworth issued the following statement:

"Our nation, state and community always have looked upon the American Legion as their first line of defense. For more than 20 years the American Legion has been almost singlehanded the foremost champion of all patriotic endeavors, and has been rendering a high type of community service.

"It is inspiring to find the American Legion in this hour of national emergency, mobilizing all its assets for the good of the country. The American Legion constitutes a huge backlog of manpower, experience, training and devotion in our national defense.

"To catalog these qualities so that they may be readily available to our government authorities in preparing our nation for total defense, is not only a wise and practical measure, but it is also another great demonstration of the American Legion's devotion to God and Country.

"It is my hope that all World war veterans in our community will register."

Veterans living in the city of Spartanburg will register at the Spartanburg high school, where legionnaires and assistants will be prepared to register all the white veterans. Negro veterans will register at the Carrier St. high school. Prof. C. C. Woodson, with assistants will register the negro veterans. Commander Weeks of the Pacolet post, announced the veterans of that community will register at the community house and legion headquarters. The commander of the Chesnee post, stated that all veterans of that community will register at the high school there. It is expected that the other county posts will do likewise.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 20, 1941

Negro Veterans Register

Negro World war veterans and members of the Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, American Legion, are urged to register before Saturday at the headquarters, 309 East Ninth street, for home service in the national defense program.

Jesse Julius Barrom, post adjutant, said yesterday, that more than seventy-five veterans have been recorded, "so far," but asked that they not "wait until Saturday, the last day for such registration, when the office machinery will likely be swamped." Barrom also stated that the women's auxiliary of the post will be on duty to help in the matter of filling out applications, Saturday.

Sixty-eight various jobs and vocations are open to the ex-service men, and "whether employed or unemployed, there is need for registration as a part of the national program of the government and the American Legion," he asserted.

Columbia S C State
April 1, 1941

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES NOMINATE

Durham, N. C., March 31—(AP)—Five Negro Legionnaires were nominated for state commander of the Negro division of the American Legion at the closing session of the annual post officers conference here today, the election to be held when the state convention takes place in Durham in June.

Wilmington N C News
June 8, 1941

Officers Are Elected By Negro Legion Post

Ne wofficers were elected at the weekly meeting of T. J. Bullock post No. 4, the American Legion, Friday night.

They are as follows: Norwood J. Hunter, commander; L. C. Berry, first vice commander; Robert Flowers, second vice commander; Angle B. Owens, adjutant ; James R. Best, finance officer; H. C. Walls, service officer; James S. Waters, guardianship officer; Richard Forsyth, sergeant at arms; Richard Howard, chaplain; George Brockington, historian; Herbert Nixon, athletic officer; Roefield Harriss, child welfare officer; Hezekiah Nixon, Americanism officer; John F. Divine, Grave Registration officer; Finn Williams, Employment officer; Frank Cowan, Publicity officer; William Blount, Sons of Legion officer; Herbert Miller, Chairman Membership committee, Owen Hall, Boys' State officer.

The officers will be installed at a meeting on June 28.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
March 22, 1941

Negro Legionnaires To Parade March 30

Approximately 200 Expected To Attend Two-Day Officers Conference

A parade Sunday afternoon, March 30, will feature a two-day conference of Negro Legion officers to begin here that day, with around 200 Legionnaires expected.

G. U. Lowe, commander of Weaver McLean Post No. 175, was optimistic yesterday over indications of a successful gathering. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Biltmore Hotel.

Sunday's program will include the parade, which will begin at 3:30 P. M.; a dinner at the Biltmore immediately after it, and services at 8 P. M. at the White Rock Baptist Church.

The lone business session of the conference will be held Monday with J. T. Ormond of Salisbury, State Department vice commander, presiding.

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
March 14, 1941

A movement is on foot to organize in Macon a Negro Post of the American Legion. Negroes as a race or individually never waver when the call of patriotism comes. They gave a fine account of themselves in the World War. They identify themselves with every patriotic service, and their loyalty is voluntary and practical. In a recent call in Macon for ex-service men to register for active duty in the home defense corps, negroes volunteered in greater numbers than did their white friends. With the National Guard now in the regular army attention must be fixed on an adequate and practical home defense corps.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 19, 1941

PROGRAM MAPPED BY NEGRO LEGION

Headquarters For Division 'B' To Be Set Up At Hillside School

When the American Legion State Convention opens here Sunday, Division "B" headquarters will be established in the Hillside Park High School at 10 A. M. to register all Negro Legionnaires, Chairman William Weaver, of the local committee, announced Tuesday.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the annual memorial service will be held in the school auditorium. The Negro division will take part in the street parade at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. The Hillside band, local Negro Boy Scouts and the safety patrol will also take part in the parade.

Immediately afterward, the division's musical units will compete for prizes in the drills which will be held at the athletic park.

In the early evening all registered Negro Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary will be served a barbecue dinner at Hillside School. Following the dinner, from 9 P. M. until 1 A. M. the annual Legion ball will be held in Roycroft's Warehouse.

At 9 A. M. Tuesday, June 24, the business session will be held in Hillside School.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
June 25, 1941

NEGRO LEGION ELECTS

Arnett Young Again Is Chosen As Commander

Arnett Young was re-elected commander of Autress Russell Post (negro), American Legion, at the annual election last night at the Beale Street Auditorium.

R. T. Diggs was elected first vice commander, Edward Saddler second vice commander, and Dr. R. Q. Venson was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

John McFathon was re-elected finance adjutant; Clifton Satterfield re-elected recording adjutant; C. P. Parker, finance officer; John Green re-elected sergeant-at-arms; Henry Pilcher, re-elected chaplain, and Prof. Blair T. Hunt elected historian.

Executive Committee members elected were Ike Baskins, Frank Moody, D. W. Cook, Burl Clark, Sam Webb Jr., and Pinkston McDonald.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 25, 1941

Negro Legion Asks Equality In Air, Navy And Industries

F. J. Carnage Of Raleigh Elected Vice Commander Of Division B—Woman's Auxiliary Takes Intense Interest In Welfare Programs

Division B of the North Carolina American Legion, concluding its 24th annual convention yesterday, elected the following officers: F. J. Carnage of Raleigh, vice commander; Charles G. Irving of Raleigh, adjutant; and H. L. Middleton of Faison, chaplain.

The Negro division passed resolutions endorsing the national defense program and the proposal to raise a fund to send an ambulance plane to Great Britain as a gift of the State of North Carolina.

Other resolutions asked for elimination of discrimination against Negroes in aeronautics and naval fields and in defense industries.

The Women's Auxiliary of this division also had a large representation from all parts of the State, and manifested a great deal of interest in the child welfare program, aid to veterans in various hospitals and aid to the families of veterans.

Among the reports was on relative to the denial of hospitalization to Negroes at the Veterans Hospital at Fayetteville. A final report on this matter will be made at a Post Officers Conference to be held later after further study can be made.

The principal speaker of the session was W. W. McGee of Winston-Salem.

The resolutions passed were as follows:

1. We heartily endorse the program on child welfare, national defence and civilian defense organizations.

2. Be it further resolved that more attention be paid to the employment of persons in the various types of industry upon which our national defense programs depend for full speed ahead, so as to curtail possible sabotage; and that the Negro, as a loyal 100 per cent American be given an opportunity to prepare himself to fit into the situations in the field of skilled labor, and highly technical positions.

3. Be it further resolved that discrimination in aeronautics, naval and other highly technical fields because of color, be eliminated from all national defense projects.

4. Be it resolved that the Negro women who have been working beside the men in Division B be duly chartered and officially recognized as an auxiliary to Division B, American Legion, State of North Carolina.

5. Be it also resolved that the sons and daughters of disabled Negro veterans and deceased comrades be given due consideration in the administration of the scholarship fund, and that Division B be given committees where the good of the Legion proper is effected. Further, that the experiment in the boys' world be extended to Division B youths, and that every effort be made to prepare Negro youths to take their places in the new order of American Democracy.

6. That Division B unanimously endorsed the recommendation coming from the Honorable J. Melville Broughton, Governor, through W. R. Johnson, consultant on Negro affairs, Department of Public Welfare, to cooperate in the effort to purchase an ambulance plane to be given to Great Britain by the State of North Carolina. And that the Department B pledges its full cooperation in the program of the President of the United States of America in aid to fight for democracy.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FAYETTEVILLE GETS NEGRO USO UNIT

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sep 18—(ANP) — Fayetteville's fir USO unit for Negro soldiers wa opened last week. It is operate as a branch of the National Catho lic Community Service which al ready operates a white USO NCCS unit. Strange to southern practices the Negro unit is locate on one of Fayetteville's prominen streets. The building was formerl a white dance hall.

Very Modernistic

It is under the supervision c William Scott, energetic young so cial worker of New York City, an Mrs. Cox, former school teache of Fayetteville. The interior very modernistic and is beaut fully decorated. The first flo has a game room, a lounge roor equipped with radio, comfortab couches, music vender, show baths and check rooms.

The second floor can be us either as an auditorium or a gyn nasium. It is equipped for pa dle tennis, shuffle board, ba minton, volley ball, hand ball, ar basket ball. There is a stage cor structed for the purpose of stagin programs, stage shows and r citals.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Erection Of 23 USO Units Is Approved

Buildings To Be Located Mainly in South

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Approval for the erection of 24 units designed to meet the needs of colored troops to be manned by the USO has been announced by the Federal Administrator John W. Carmody, through his assistant, William A. Trent.

Mr. Trent says there will be 13 recreational centers; eight schools and additions to schools and two hospitals, one of the latter being an addition to an institution already functioning.

Constructed at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, these will be located mainly in the south, although one is assigned for Battle Creek, Mich., and another for a spot in New Jersey.

They are being built in cities adjacent to military establishments for soldiers' use and to be operated by the newly appointed staff of the USO. Money raised by the USO is not to be used for this construction, but is for the purpose of running the institutions.

A combination of circumstances seemingly complicated enters into the construction of these units; all recreation centers are to be built by the division of defense public works, FWA; to be leased to the United Service organizations for operation; must be approved by Federal Security agency prior to an allotment of funds (this outfit being under Mark A. McCloskey); and must be also approved by the war department.

Hospitals must be approved by the public health service, which is a department of the Federal Security agency; and schools erected for the use of the soldiers must be

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Legion Selects New Orleans for 1942; May Split

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (ANP) — The designation of New Orleans as the site of the 1942 American Legion Convention has caused dissatisfaction among colored members that may lead to a split in the organization's ranks next year.

According to expressions voiced here near the close of the convention last week, letters of imprecation are to be sent to the newly-elected national commander, Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N.D., demanding that the Louisiana committee on arrangements assure colored delegates they will receive every courtesy.

The letters will also ask that the color line be broken to permit all legionnaires to sit with their State delegations and that every precaution be taken to safeguard the lives of colored delegates attending the meet.

No Posts in Louisiana

Louisiana has no colored posts and the State commander has repeatedly refused to grant charters for their formation; hence, there will be no host organization to assure colored delegates the usual round of entertainment.

It has been rumored that in the event the national commander refuses to grant the requests of the colored membership, veterans who have already threatened to sever relationship with the legion because they fear the discriminatory policies of the southern posts will hold a grand reunion in Atlantic City, N.J., opening on the same day as the New Orleans convention.

Speaker Attacks Prejudices

In addressing 3,000 legionnaires of both races at Borchet Field here during the recent convention, Euclid L. Taylor, president of the National Bar Association, flayed the prejudices of the southern white man and likened him unto Hitler. He asked why the color bar should not be broken for the good of all concerned.

"The best hearts among colored Americans yearn for unity. They until late that night, were colextend their hand to . . . allored legionnaires from every stalwart contributors to the northern State and several southAmerican way of life who are ern States.
willing to join hands with them Special honors went to the against the common foe," Attor- George L. Giles Post of Chicago, ney Taylor said. the Charles Young Post of De-

Three Posts Win Honors troit and the James Reese Eu-

Conspicuous in the parade on rope Post of Washington.
Tuesday in which more than 50,- 000 persons marched from 9 a.m.,

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

USO OPERATES CLUB FOR COLORED SERVICE MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With five clubs already in operation and five more scheduled to open in the next few weeks, these co[illegible] directors of USO clubs, operated by the National Catholic Community Service, confer with James J. Norris, administrative assistant of NCCS, before leaving for their posts. The USO club will aid colored service men seeking recreation in their off-duty hours. Left to right are: Roy B. Chavis, club director, Columbia, South Carolina; Beatrice M. Cox, assistant club director, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mr. Norris; George Harrison, group director, Savannah, Georgia, and Edwin J. Johnson, club director, Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.

OCT 4 1941

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

The Congress For Democracy in South Carolina Organized

OCT 4 1941

The Congress for Democrary in South Carolina, a voluntary defense organization recently set up in this state, has issued through its executive committee an official statement of purpose and plan of organization and operation. The purpose of the Congress for Democracy in South Carolina is:

1—To bring about unity of all our people in support of the National and Home Defense program.

2. To unite the people of this state in a concerted effort to strengthen democracy wherever it may be functioning unsatisfactorily.

OCT 4 1941

3. To improve economic conditions in this sate by increasing the state's income.

4. To develop a greater spirit of self reliance and initiative.

5. To create a permanent program for the development and guidance of democracy.

The plan of action that has been officially adopted by the executive committee is as follows:

1. The Congress will be composed of representatives of all institutions, clubs, organizations in the state willing to cooperate.

2. The Congress will maintain committees in all the fields of interest and activity in our state, such as agriculture, education, health, labor, etc.

3. These committees will undertake to obtain factual evidence, ascertain needs, and with facts and needs in mind, attempt to The chairmen of these special work committees, together with the officers of the Congress, make up the executive committee as fol lows:

General Chairman, Maxie C. Collins, Batesburg; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. James C. Derieux, Columbia. 2nd Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John Morral, Beaufort; Secretary W. H. Ward, Columbia; Treasurer C. E Strange, Spartanburg.

Committee Chairmen

Agriculture, W. H. Mills, Clemson; Child Welfare, A. T. Jamison Greenwood; Civic Clubs and Fraternal Orders, George Bell Timmerman, Batesburg; Education, Henry Shaw, Sumter. Health, Mrs. Byrd B. Holmes, Greenville; Home and National Defense, Gen. Holmes B. Springs, Columbia; Industry, B. E. Geer, Greenville; Labor, Earle R. Britton, Columbia; Witherspoon Dodge, Greenville; Penology, B. O. Whitton Clinton. Recreation, Miss Bettie Brooks, Columbia; Religion, Charles A. Jones, Columbia; Sociology Clyde F. Helms, Columbia; Taxation and Government, J. N. Caldwell, Columbia; Women's Work, Mrs. Paul Leonard, Columbia; Youth, R. H. Falwell, Columbia.

Plans are under way to prepare a program to be held in Columbia within the next few months, to which every church, club, institution, and organization in the state interested in the promotion of Democratic ideals will be invited to send a representative. Mr evolve a program of action to meet the needs in the field under consideration.

4. The facts needs and proposed program of action will be submitted to the people of the state through the various clubs institutions, and organizations cooperating with the Congress, and such other means as may be found to be practical.

5. The Congress is non-political and nonpartisan.

6. The Congress is interested in helping make this a better state, and will endeavor to bring about better conditions for all the people of the state so that each individual may be aided in becoming the best citizen he is capable of being.

The Congress has already set up seventeen committees in various fields of interest, the membership of which totals more than two hundred men and women who because of training, position and influence are especially fitted for work with the committees to which they have been assigned. Collins stated that while the executive committee was not ready to announce a definite program, that efforts are being made to secure several speakers of national interest. Definite announcement will be made regarding the program within a few weeks.

The Executive committee has emphasized that the Congress is not intended to duplicate the efforts of already functioning organizations, nor to replace them, but rather to afford a statewide opportunity for all organizations to cooperate for the welfare of the state.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Drive Against Hitlerism Is Aim Of Negroes

OCT 6 1941

'Stop Hitler Rally' Set For October 12

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Opening of a vast national campaign to mobilize America's Negroes into the signaled at a big Negro Stop Hitler rally at the DuSable High School Sunday afternoon, Oct. 12.

Leading southside community leaders joined in the National Negro Stop-Hitler committee have summoned the meeting, which will be addressed by nationally-known speakers. Iivitations to speak have already been accepted by J. Finley Wilson, Elk ruler, and Belford V. Lawson, president of the New Negro alliance with offices in Washington.

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Integration of the Negro people into President Roosevelt's national unity effort will be the key theme of the rally. Churches, unions and neighborhood groups are active in the committee, which was initiated by Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment, and other distinguished local notables.

YOUTH TAKE PART

Negro youth will participate in the Stop-Hitler meeting by burning an effigy of Hitler at 35th street and South Parkway near the grave of a Negro soldier killed in World War 1. After hearing a talk by Willa B. Brown, noted aviatrix, the assembled crowd will march to the DuSable High school meeting.

In calling for a big trunout by the South Side, Ald. Dickerson, who was elected chairman of the committee, declared. "Lindbergh's recent speech attacking racial minority brings home to Negroes the danger of the appeasement doctrine.

OCT 6 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army Men Not Getting Fair Part of Centers

By ALVIN E. WHITE
(for ANP)

NOV 1 1941

WASHINGTON

Colored soldiers are not sharing in the erection of recreation centers to the full extent and according to the interpretation of Public Law 137, under which these centers are being constructed.

The law clearly states that "need shall be the determining factor in erection of these facilities." To date, some thirty-one recreation centers have been approved by the President for colored.

"Not Halg Enough"

Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, has stated that this number is "not half enough." He points out that at Jacksonville, Fla., forty miles from Camp Blanding where 4,000 colored troops are stationed, the need for additional facilities is urgent.

This town, he states, has two projects for whites, one costing $80,000 and another $45,000. At Starke, Fla., twelve miles from Camp Blanding, there are facilities for whites costing $80,000 while there are none for colored.

Out of 16 Million Dollars

The total appropriated thus far for colored centers amounts to $1,325,905 out of $16,000,000 earmarked for recreation centers in the $150,000,000 appropriated for this work.

The thirty-one buildings approved by the President and their costs are to be erected as follows:

NOV 1 1941

Place	Cost	Administering Agency
Mashpee, Mass	$45,000	U.S.O.
Oswego, N.Y.	45,000	U.S.O.
Brown Mills, Pointville, N.J.	82,195	U.S.O.
Fayetteville, N.C.	75,000	U.S.O.
Spring Lake, N.C.	21,820	U.S.O.
Alexandria, Va.	73,000	U.S.O. & City
Hampton, Va.	42,000	U.S.O.
Newport News, Va.	61,000	City
Jacksonville, Fla.	45,000	U.S.O.
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	5,000	U.S.O.
Tampa, Fla.	9,200	City
Hinesville, Ga.	12,000	U.S.O.
Macon, Ga.	50,000	City
Savannah, Ga.	4,330	*S.S.S.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38,850	U.S.O.
Columbia, S.C.	25,653	U.S.O.
Spartanburg, S.C.	34,00	U.S.O.
Manhattan, Kan.	45,000	U.S.O.
Lebanon, Mo.	45,000	U.S.O.
Rolla, Mo.	45,000	U.S.O.
Waynesville Junct., Mo.	91,000	U.S.O.
Lawton, Okla.	75,000	City
Alexandria, La.	75,000	U.S.O.
Brownswood, Tex.	42,750	U.S.O.
Galveston, Tex.	75,000	U.S.O.
Mineral Wells, Tex.	77,000	U.S.O.
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,000	U.S.O.
Frye, Ariz.	82,195	U.S.O.
Tucson, Ariz.	50,000	U.S.O.
Denver, Col.	1,900	City
Cheyenne, Wyo.	8,000	U.S.O.

* Soldiers' Social Service

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
October 7, 1941

$34,000 Negro USO Clubhouse Approved by FDR

No Advice Given Concerning Fate of White Club Plans

While no statement had been made up to noon today concerning the barrier which was placed in the path of the construction of a frame United Service Organizations' service club on North Church street, due to the location of the structure in Spartanburg's fire district, an announcement by John M. Carmody, federal works administrator in Washington, revealed that President Roosevelt had approved the allotment of $34,000 for the erection of a negro USO clubhouse on Caulder avenue here.

Yesterday the president approved the appropriation of $93,720 for the white clubhouse as one of 42 defense recreation projects for which the federal government is paying $18,545,542.

The negro project was one of 79 defense public works projects to cost $8,283,319, which received presidential sanction.

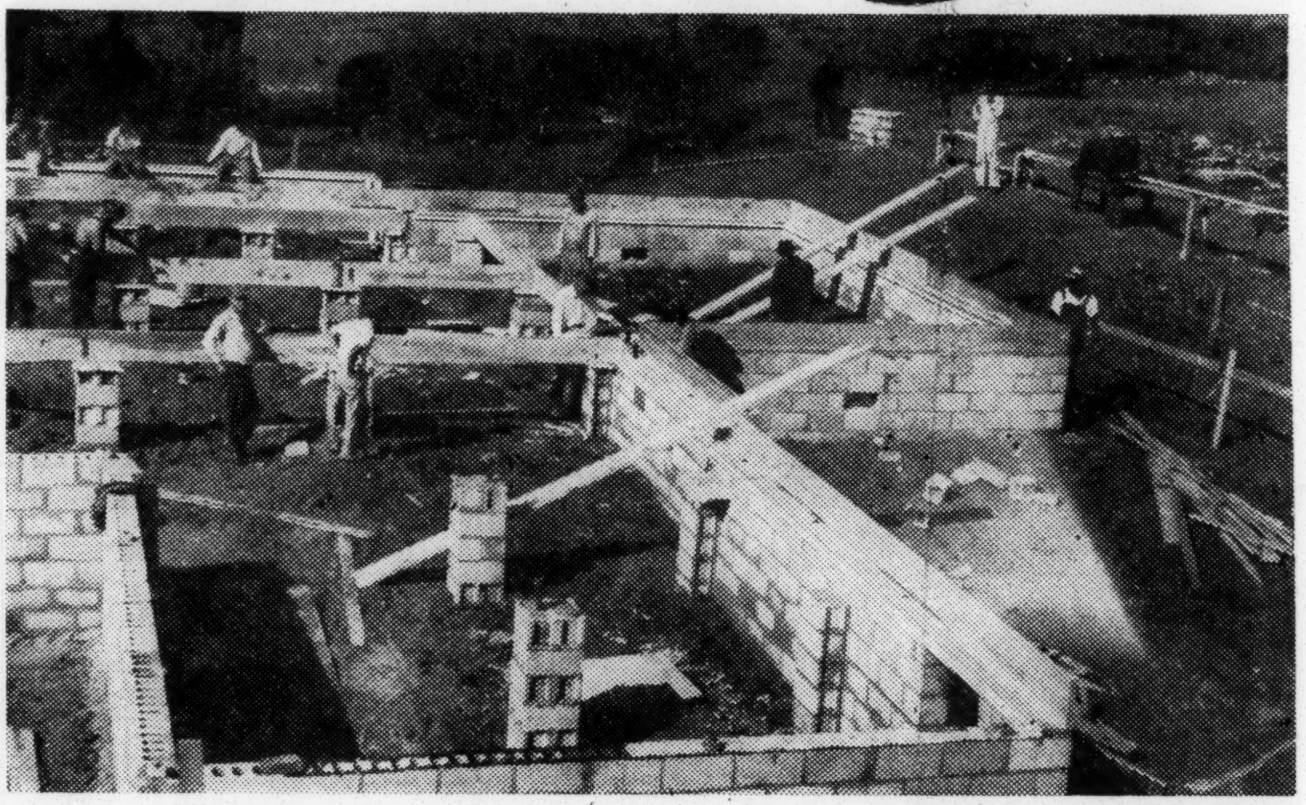
Difficulty arose yesterday when government and USO officials came before Mayor Thompson with plans to put up the frame building. Regulations of the fire department prohibit the construction of large frame buildings in mid-Spartanburg and the mayor said that he could not approve the plans.

When first presented, the mayor pointed out, building plans called for construction of a brick, mortar and steel building on the North Church street site, which was in accordance with the policy covering the business area.

Federal works administration authorities in Atlanta were advised of the snag met by the building plans and were reviewing the situation yesterday and today. At the same time, it was learned, representatives of the government were to visit the South Carolina state fire underwriters for consideration of the frame building plans. Should the underwriters sanction the plans, the city will probably react favorably, the mayor said.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
October 29, 1941

Foundation Laid for Negro USO Building



—Journal Photos by Irvin Cribb.

Work has been launched on the proposed negro United Service Organization building on the east side of South Liberty street near Caulder avenue by R. S. Cecil, general contractor. The recreation building, a one-story frame structure with asbestos shingle siding and composition roof, is being built at a cost of approximately $24,000. Floors will be of hardwood and asbestos tile construction. Heat will be provided by a hot air steam plant. The building will be ventilated. According to the general contractor, the structure will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 15. Fay Foster is superintendent of the crew of men constructing the recreation plant.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
October 16, 1941

U. S. O. Appreciates Richburg's Help

The U. S. O. has the following to say about Richburg's splendid co-operation.

Richburg, although only a town numbering 200 people, has done more than its share in co-operating with the U. S. O. in providing for the recreation of our soldiers. Under the able leadership of Mr. W. B. Roddey, chairman of the local Defense Recreation Committee, two comfortable soldier's centers have been equipped with writing tables, drinking facilities, radio, ping pong tables, lounging chairs, games, etc. Not satisfied with these alone Richburg has taken steps to provide for full use of all its facilities. Last Sunday a band concert was held on the lawn with refreshments served afterward to 250 soldiers. With the assistance of Mr. George Hallowitz, U. S. O. Field Director, Richburg is actively planning the following for the soldiers, a concert by a local Negro choir, a dance to which girls from the surrounding community will be invited, a community sing and regular Sunday church services.

Last week 1,200 soldiers, 6 times the population of Richburg, attended the two centers.

Mr. Thomas Weiler, U. S. O. coordinator, has spoken to hundreds of the soldiers who have enjoyed Richburg's hospitality. Mr. Weiler reports that they are unanimous in praising the program and facilities provided by this small but willing town. Typical of Richburg's spirit is a plan whereby different women will take turns mending the socks and clothes of the boys at the center. Keep up the good work, Richburg!

47m-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOV. NEELY WANTS NEGRO BATTALION IN WEST VIRGINIA

JAN 25 1941

New Governor Asks War Department to Organize Negro Battalion With Part of $18,000 Provided By State for that Purpose.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Immediate organization of West Virginia's first Negro battalion appeared almost certain today with favorable reaction of the new state administration, headed by Gov. M. M. Neely, and "full pressure" of prominent state Negroes, including T. G. Nutter, state N. A. A. C. P. president, and Dr. William Hall, president of the Charleston Business and Professional Association.

The War Department has been requested by Gov. Neely, former U. S. Senator, to authorize at once a battalion of Negro troops.

In a telegram to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Neely stated:

"The statute of the state of West Virginia authorizes the governor to organize a regiment of infantry composed of Negro troops, such regiment to be organized in accordance with the provisions of the United States army regulations governing same.

"I hereby respectfully request your authorization to organize one battalion of this regiment at once."

In 1935, West Virginia's legislature made provision for the colored unit and the 1937 and 1939 legislatures each set aside $18,000 from the adjutant general's funds for its formation and maintenance, "when and if a Negro unit is authorized by the War Department."

Delegation after delegation of Negro citizens have waited upon former Governors Homer A. Holt and Herman Guy Krump, urging the organization of the regiment, Mr. Nutter recalled.

"Both of the former governors, (Holt and Kump), seemed sympathetic but stated that they could not get the co-operation of the War Department," the N. A. A. C. P. official remarked. "Negro citizens of West Virginia have petitioned the War Department, also the President of the United States to make it possible for the provisions of the act governing the proposed battalion formation to organize the one battalion of this regiment at once."

Mr. Hall said there are 7,035 young Negro men eligible for the National Guard in West Virginia and the battalion would be a "patriotic incentive to all young Negroes as they themselves want the unit organization."

Hall added:

"The Negro is an American citizen and as such should participate in all defenses of his country. His loyalty to the U. S. is unquestionable as there are no Negro fifth columnists. The Negro is a valuable fighter, for he has proven this fact in all previous wars.

"The Negro needs training, which is offered to guardsmen and most of the thoughtful citizens think it would be a good thing for the state and nation."

Negroes of West Virginia have been insistent upon the direction that the governor organize and equip a regiment composed of Negro troops because "they are good American citizens and feel that there should be no discrimination in any arm of the government," Nutter said.

"Thousands upon thousands of them volunteered in the World War with the hope that America would be a better place in which to live," Nutter stated. "Negroes feel because of their service to the government in every hour of peril that they should receive the same treatment that other American citizens receive. If he can be drafted as he has been, then he sees no reason why he should not be a part of the National Guard of the nation. The legislature has appropriated funds for the organization of this regiment and the Negroes feel that great injustice has been done them in the failure to carry out the direct mandate to the governor to organize a regiment of Negro troops."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

TEXAS BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE COLORED TROOPS

APR 26 1941

GALVESTON, Tex.—Colored troops will be moved from Camp Wallace on the complaint of "leading Galveston business men," it was revealed in headline stories of the Texas Informer news chain last week.

"The presence of colored soldiers being trained to defend 'Democracy' would create a difficult situation when the beach is crowded with white Texans and Oklahomans in the summer," is the asserted claim of the local business men. Reports indicate the troops will be moved in spite of militant opposition by Texas colored citizens.

APR 26 1941

MacDill Field Will Have Battalion of Negro Engineers

Announcement was made at MacDill field yesterday that a battalion of 630 negro engineers will be formed here about July 1. Work will start immediately on 15 buildings to accommodate the unit.

At the same time a Washington dispatch said authority had been granted for 19 buildings to cost $141,744 for the engineering unit.

The MacDill public relations office said details of the unit had not yet been received, but that it probably will be made up of men already in the army, who will be transferred to the new battalion.

It was said by one officer to be the first negro aviation battalion ever organized.

Maj. Reynolds J. Burt, constructing quartermaster, said he would start work soon on seven barracks buildings, two mess halls, two day rooms and two store rooms for the unit, and that construction should be completed by July 15. They will be built by WPA labor.

The war department authorized nine barracks buildings, three supply rooms, three day rooms, three mess halls, an administration building and utilities.

Major Burt said he would advertise for bids this month to construct five more buildings at the Orlando base at an estimated cost of $52,000. They will include a postoffice, warehouse, flight surgeon's unit, recreation building and officers' mess.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Soldiers Shot Protesting M.P.'s Use Of Word "N...r"

Wild Scene In Tampa, Fla. Attracts Crowd

TAMPA, Fla. — (ANP) — Because a soldier objected to being called "nigger" by a white M. P. (military policeman) two Negro selectees were shot and placed under arrest in a melee at the corner of Scott and Central Sts., Tuesday night as a crowd looked on.

When an English subject, here on a boat, called "don't fight among yourselves, fight the Germans and Italians" he was arrested but later released.

The soldier was sitting at a bar when the M. P. entered and ordered:

"Nigger, get up from there."

When he objected to the epithet, he was placed under arrest. Another soldier asked the M. P. not to strike the first soldier and he was likewise arrested.

As a crowd gathered, still other uniformed men came up and were told what had happened. One approached the M. P. and questioned him about the "nigger" statement.

Two policemen were standing by looking on. An argument developed between this uniformed man and the M. P., during which the soldier drew a knife. The M. P. reached for his gun and another M. P. came up. In the resultant tussle this soldier was shot.

Meantime another soldier leaped on the second M. P., seizing him around the throat. He also was shot, but ran through the crowd as far as the vicinity of Bethel Bapt. church where he collapsed. Back in the crowd the selectee with the knife was finally overpowered. The M. P.'s then held the crowd at bay with their guns as they removed their prisoners.

The names of the principals in this melee could not be learned.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Historic 71-Year Old 24th Regiment To Get New Colors

FEB 14 1941

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—More than 900 Selective Service men are swelling the ranks of the 24th Infantry Regular Army Regiment stationed at Fort Benning Ga., to build it from a peace to a war strength basis. It is expected to reach a strength of 2,500 in a short while. It is commanded by Colonel James M. Lockett, Infantry, who is the 40th in a historic line of commanders of the 71-year old Negro regiment.

For a number of years the 24th Infantry was a two-battalion peace strength regiment with less than 900 men. Now, filled with volunteers and selective service men, it is a three-battalion regiment, the newly activated Third Battalion being virtually a selective service battalion. Commanding this battalion is Lieutenant Colonel Hiram S. Fry.

TO PRESENT COLORS

Battalion colors and company standards will be presented to the battalion at formal ceremonies on the regimental parade at 3:00 P. M., next Friday, February 14th. Following the ceremony, there will be a regimental review.

The regiment, which has been at Fort Benning since 1922, occupies a unit of one of the large quadrangles of permanent barracks When the full strength of the regiment is reached, however, two thirds of its men must be quartered elsewhere, as the permanent barracks will be overcrowded. New cantonment type barracks are now under construction for two battalions.

To Pass In Formal Review Friday at Three

FEB 14 1941

The 24th has its own recreational facilities, consisting of a theater, a branch of the Past Exchange, a Community House, tennis courts, baseball field, gymnasium, and club for non-commissioned officers.

HAVE 60-PIECE BAND

A sixty piece band, one of the most famous in the army, has as its leader, Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, who studied under Frank and Walter Damrosch. The band includes also a drum and bugle corps of 24 additional pieces.

The regiment was organized November 1, 1869, and recently celebrated its 71st birthday. Thirty years of that time it served against hostile Indians.

Indian fighting ended when the regiment went to Cuba as a part of the first contingent sent there at the start of the Spanish-American War. Its action in the attack on San Juan Hill is said to have made possible the successful occupation of the Spanish position by the American forces.

Later, when yellow fever struck the army and medical attendants were unable to handle he large number of sick, about 500 men of the regiment volunteered for duty as nurses, cooks and attendants Only 24 of these escaped the sickness themselves. This was in the Yellow Fever camp at Siboney.

WENT TO PHILLIPINES

The regiment sailed for duty in the Phillippines in 1899, and participated there in more than thirty engagements. It returned to the United States in 1902. Another trip to the Phillippines was hade in 1906-1908, during which time it fought fourteen engagements.

It took part in Pershing's expedition into Mexico in 1916, after service on the Mexican border. In 1919 it suffered casualties in an engagement with Villistas at Juarez, across the river from El Paso Texas. In 1922, it came to its present home at Fort Benning.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Church Strife Mediated By Judge

FEB 9 1941

With Circuit Judge E. M. Creel acting as mediator, troubles of the Trinity (Negro) Baptist Church apparently had been smoothed over Thursday to the satisfaction of both factions in the congregation.

The strife, mostly financial, among the brothers and sisters of the church at 526 Fourth Court, North, was brought before the court through an injunction petition filed by W. H. Perry, pastor, who came here in 1938 from La Grange, Ga.

On presentation of the petition, Judge Creel issued a temporary injunction writ against 36 members of the congregation, restraining them from interfering with the pastor, from withdrawing church funds from a downtown bank and from taking church records in the possession of John Hardy, church secretary. The pastor charged an attempt was being made to oust him without sufficient notice.

When a hearing on the injunction petition was called Wednesday, the pastor agreed to sever his connection with the church on payment of $250. He was permitted to remain in the church parsonage until next month.

FEB 6 1941

No Negro Troops Will Be Shipped To Hawaiian Shores

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Protests from Hawaii against a reported plan by the War Department to send a colored labor battalion to the islands were answered Tuesday, May 6, when Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sadler, chief of the labor section of the War Department stated that there has been no announcement of plans to send troops to Hawaii.

Savannah Journal

The officer told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that when the War Department finds it necessary to use labor battalions to accomplish work connected with training, administration and other army operations, the troops are used solely on army projects and would not be in competition with civilian labor.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlantans Make High Marks At Ft. Benning

MAR 20 1941

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Rufus Appleby of 450 Irwin St., graduate of Morris Brown College and Arthur P. Stokes, formerly Field Agent for the Atlanta Daily World were the only two Negroes to make first class out of 133 taking the Army Intelligence Test Friday at Fort Benning, Georgia. It has been reported that Appleby, a volunteer and Stokes, a draftee were among the very few who have ever received first class ratings at Fort Benning.

All Selective Service men are given an intelligence test at Fort Benning for the purpose of classification. The classes are listed as first, second and third. First class ratings are listed as superior intelligence. Those from Atlanta receiving second class ratings were Ernest Lindsey, 333 Pine St., Lawerence Godwin, 291 Harris St.; James Williams, 638 Pulliam St., and Theodore Russell, 388 Mitchell Street.

MAR 20 1941

Fifty-five Selective Service Trainees made up the group who entrained from Atlanta on March 13. Nine of this group have been officially rejected to date.

Fort Benning is the induction station for the Fourth Corps Area. From this point hundreds of Negroes are distributed to various points all over the country. It is reported that the Atlanta draftees will be sent to Virginia or Fort Bragg, in N.C.

MAR 20 1941

Among the Atlanta inductees who have made creditable advancement at Fort Benning are: John Paul Jones, 865 Beckwith St., a graduate of Morehouse and chief clerk of the receiving station in the Reception Center at Fort Benning; Charles F. Ama, 228 Hilliard St., Asst. Clerk of the Checking Station of the Reception Center; Doris H. Conkle, 1047 Mayson-Turner Ave., Clerk in the Checking Station of the Reception Center.

All of these inductees volunteered for service in the Army February of thi. vear. They were advanced by Major Hunt to the position of Clerk.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
June 5, 1941

COLORED SOLDIERS WANTED FOR REGULAR ARMY

Colonel F. A. Prince, Field Artillery, Recruiting Officer for the States of Alabama and Tennessee announced today that authority had been received by his office to enlist 830 colored soldiers for the Regular Army for duty in various organizations at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, Fort McClellan, Alabama, Camp Livingston, Louisiana, Fort Bragg, N. C., Camp Davis, N. C., Camp Shelby Mississippi, Fort Benning, Georgia, and Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

Colonel Prince announced colored applicants who desire enlistment should contact their nearest Army Recruiting Station immediately.

Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35, single, without dependents and of good character.

Specialists of all trades are desired among these enlistments and excellent opportunities exist for trade schooling and are available to men with quilifications who desire to further their trade training.

Recruiting Stations are located in Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Decatur, Alabama; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Johnson City, Tennesee.

47m-1941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Praise for Record Marks 77th CA Regiment's 1st Anniversary

By PVT. THOMAS E. WATSON
(Btry B, 77th CA, AA)

WINDY HILL, S.C. — "The future success of colored soldiers in anti-aircraft units is assured by the history-making record firing you performed recently in knocking the target from the sky." In those words Lieut. Col. Riley M. McGarraugh on August 10 complimented the 77th Coast Artillery Regiment, celebrating its first anniversary Organization Day on Atlantic Beach, S.C.

Conduct Praised

Lieutenant Colonel McGarraugh, commanding officer of the regiment, expressed his great pride in commanding such a fine group of soldiers, who have not only proved themselves capable of mastering the subject of anti-aircraft, but whose general conduct is beyond reproach."

Speaking of the progress of the 77th since its organization August 10, 1940, the commanding officer lauded the unit for its sustained progressive record in spite of several major handicaps encountered during the year.

Many Transferred

"Beginning with only three officers and 108 men," he said, "we tackled the difficult subject of anti-aircraft, the men having had no previous experience in this field.

"Later, we began training 425 selectees, only a small number of whom were to remain with us throughout the year. Many of them were assigned to other organizations at Rantoul, Ill., Fort Monroe, Va., and Camp Davis, N.C.

"The men with us on this first anniversary who are making such an exceptional showing have an average enlistment period of three months. This is evidence that willingness to do cannot be bought. With the prevailing spirit among us, we will be equal to any task."

Wants Progress Continued

Cautioning the officers and soldiers to maintain the high standards already set by the organization, the commanding officer said:

"No matter what progress you have made, it can be lost by one serious blunder through carelessness. Safeguard all the labor and progress we have established. Continue as you have, and your success is assured in anti-aircraft."

Near the conclusion of his address, the commanding officer quoted the following comment made by Captain Brakke, formerly an officer of the 77th.

"I never really appreciated the quality of the 77th until I compared it to other anti-aircraft units.'"

3,000 Visitors Present

Anniversary congratulations were received from Brig. Gen. Claude M. Thiele, commanding officer of the 34th Brigade, of which the 77th is a part. General Thiele's message expressed an optimistic outlook for the 77th.

Nearly 3,000 visitors heard the speech and took part in the vesper services conducted by Lieut. H. A. Robinson, chaplain of the regiment.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

43 NEGRO SOLDIERS A.W.O.L. IN SOUTH

Midwesterners of 77th Battalion Over Friction With Near-by Townfolk in Arkansas

SOME CAUGHT BY POLICE

To Be Returned to Their Unit, Which Is Moved to a New Location in Woods

PRESCOTT, Ark., Aug. 17 (AP)—Unauthorized departure of forty-three Negro soldiers from a Southern manoeuvre area after a series of incidents involving them with police and civilians has been disclosed by Army authorities.

Major Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding the Seventh Corps, said the forty-three out of 1,000 men in the Ninety-fourth Engineer Battalion, with a Negro enlisted personnel drawn largely from Detroit and Chicago, were absent without leave.

"The racial difficulties between the Ninety-fourth Battalion Engineers (Negro) and the inhabitants of Gurdon, Ark., which occurred last Tuesday night have been settled satisfactorily," the General said in a statement, adding:

"But some of these Northern Negroes, not understanding the attitude of the Southerner and apparently to avoid further trouble have left their command and are reported absent without leave, returning to their former station (Fort Custer, Mich.). Instructions have been sent to military police to apprehend them and return them to their command."

Police at Little Rock, Ark., and Poplar Bluff, Mo., announced they had picked up a score of Negro soldiers, headed North, some of whom identified themselves as members of the Ninety-fourth.

The battalion, arriving in the manoeuvre early last week, was originally assigned a field bivouac at Bierne, Ark., on the outskirts of Gurdon. Following reported friction between townspeople at Gurdon and members of the unit, the battalion was moved two days ago to a densely wooded area on the little Missouri River north of Prescott.

Subsequently the Army announced that as a result of a conference with State police officers "an agreement was made that will obviate any difficulties due to the present of Negro troops in this vicinity."

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Pershing's Praise of Our Soldiers Recalled on Air

The high esteem in which colored troops are held by General John J. Pershing was recalled Saturday night by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, in an address during "The Negro and the Army" radio program, broadcast over NBC.

The general, in a letter to the War Department, wrote:

"I am pleased to state that my own experience with colored troops has left with me a favorable impression of their soldierly qualities and efficiency. The old 10th Cavalry, a colored regiment with which I served in Cuba, acquitted itself with distinction, and our colored troops in France during the World War gave a good account of themselves and contributed to the success of the A.E.F.

"The following extract from a cablegram I sent the War Department in June, 1918, testifies to the splendid spirit found prevalent among them:

" 'Exploit of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has roused fine spirit of emulation among the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do.' "

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

White Ratio 1-14; Colored Just 1-222

THE FIGURES

COLORED TROOPS

Enlisted men	74,309
Officers	337
Ratio of men to officers	222 to 1.

WHITE TROOPS

Enlisted men	1,497,691
Officers	102,163
Ratio of men to officers	14 to 1.
Shortage of colored officers	4864.

Army Ratio Based on Population Figures

Every 11th man in the U.S. is colored.

Every 20th man in the U.S. Army is colored.

Shortage in colored U.S. Army enlistments approximately 84,000 men.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

10th CAVALRY OBSERVES THEIR 75th BIRTHDAY

FORT RILEY, Kans.—(ANP)—The crack 10th cavalry, famous colored regiment now a part of the 2nd Cavalry division at Camp Funston, observed its 75th anniversary Monday with a day's activity which ranged from a mounted parade in the morning to a stage show at night.

Members of the regiment rode past their commanding officer, Col. Paul R. Davison at 9 o'clock to formally start the day's festivities. Then an assembly was held at the "Buffalo Stomp Grounds" where Col Davison warned the troops that "the future may hold a good deal for this regiment."

He said that the streamers of the regimental standard may have the reading of Africa, China, South America, Mexico or almost any place in the world embroidered on them in a very short time.

"That is the reason I have been pouring the training on this regiment," Col. Davison went on to say. "When we have to fight an enemy we want to be so tough, so hard and so well trained that we can talk about it afterwards."

Col. Davison said that at a meeting of the troops some time ago, he had been introduced to the troops by a "fine old soldier of the 10th" as the father of the regiment.

"I want to tell you that I am proud to have that title. I feel that in this regiment, in this group of men, there is a possibility of a magnificent regiment of cavalry.

"Right now we are green, and are still trying to learn to be finished soldiers. But every man that is standing here should intend making himself the best soldier in the regiment, and making this the best regiment in the cavalry. And if this is the best regiment in the cavalry, it is the best regiment in the army."

Corp. White gets Shipp Medal

The Shipp Memorial medal was presented to Corp. John White, special weapons troop, for outstanding work in the regiment. Corp. White's home is in Perry, Iowa. The Shipp award was given the regiment by Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, in memory of her husband, Lieut. William Ewen Shipp. Lieut. Shipp was killed in action while leading a platoon of the 10th cavalry up San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Shipp also had a son who served in the regiment. He was Capt. Fabius Busbee Shipp, killed while playing polo at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in 1925.

In presenting the medal to Corp. White, Col. Davison said, "Corp. White, on behalf of Lieut. Shipp, who died while leading his platoon, and on behalf of the members of his family, I take great pleasure in presenting you the Shipp Memorial award. As you stand in front of your regiment, there is no question but that you have earned this medal, and earned it well.

"I want to caution you that winning the medal is the first step, but the wearing of the medal is just as important. I know that when I pin this medal on you, you will justify its wearing."

Organized in 1866

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

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Speaking on the subject "The Negro and National Defense," Mr. Patterson said:

"This is every American's emergency. It is no more particular than a hurricane or a blizzard. There is nothing exclusive about it. There is nothing exclusive about the war that is flaming in three continents. Let me remind you that an aerial bomb draws no color line.

"On June 25th President Roosevelt issued an executive order declaring (and I quote) it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.'

"Let us look for a moment at the Negro's contribution to the defense effort. There are 70,000 Negroes in the Army, more than 400 commissioned officers. Fifty-six nursesare now being selected for the Army Nurse Corps.

The Armys Chief of Staff General Marshall, enjoys the confidence of these soldiers as he does of all our soldiers, and I can assure you that he reciprocates that confidence. For the first time in American history there is a Negro brigadier general, General Benjamin O. Davis. Negro officers are being assigned to the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the Air Corps. That squadron, comprising 45 officers and 390 enlisted men, now in training at Chanute Field. Illinois, will have an air base near Tuskegee, Alabama, which has been designed by a Negro architect and is being constructed by a Negro contractor. The Tuskegee base, 1,700 acres in extent, will be the home field of the only tactical Air Corps unit stationed in Alabama. We also have a Negro unit with the tanks. And we have Negro units in every branch of the service. units which are making a fine record and of which every American white or colored, may well be proud.

"This is a national crisis. America needs every element of her population and every element of her population needs America. This is a moment when our common danger is of so much more importance than any differences among us that all of our thoughts and all of our actions must be concentrated on the national necessity.

"I want to emphasize the great opportunity—yes, the duty—which the emergency affords the average citizen, white or colored, of getting acquainted with our new Army. The army itself is made up largely of average citizens. Everyone can help to make life more pleasant for the men who constitute it, particularly when they are on leave, or in passing through the larger cities. The civilian population of the South and Southwest can be especially helpful in such a collaboration, since the preponderance of our military population is in that area.

Negro's Loyalty Unquestioned

"No one dare question the Negro citizens loyalty, and none dare question his courage—such courage as in 1918 took Private John Baker with two fingers of his right hand shot off, through three hundred yards of heavy machine-gun fire to deliver an urgent message to his commanding officer; such courage as impelled Private Arthur Johnson, struck by a shell fragment, to carry a more grievously wounded comrade a mile on his back to a first aid station; such courage as led Private Bruce Stoney two-hundred yards out into No Mans Land under heavy fire to rescue a wounded officer lying there; such courage as drew Corporal Sandy Jones, company clerk. up to the front line when he learned that all his officers had become casualties, where he took command of the scattered elements of his unit and reorganized them. Each of these is an authentic instance of officially recorded valor by a Negro soldier. They have been chosen at random from the list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross during the World War, and there are many more.

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AUG 9 1941
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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

10th CAVALRY OBSERVES THEIR 75th BIRTHDAY

FORT RILEY, Kans.—(ANP)—The crack 10th cavalry, famous colored regiment now a part of the 2nd Cavalry division at Camp Funston, observed its 75th anniversary Monday with a day's activity which ranged from a mounted parade in the morning to a stage show at night.

Members of the regiment rode past their commanding officer, Col. Paul R. Davison at 9 o'clock to formally start the day's festivities. Then an assembly was held at the "Buffalo Stomp Grounds" where Col Davison warned the troops that "the future may hold a good deal for this regiment."

He said that the streamers of the regimental standard may have the reading of Africa, China, South America, Mexico or almost any place in the world embroidered on them in a very short time.

"That is the reason I have been pouring the training on this regiment," Col. Davison went on to say. "When we have to fight an enemy we want to be so tough, so hard and so well trained that we can talk about it afterwards."

Col. Davison said that at a meeting of the troops some time ago, he had been introduced to the troops by as "fine old soldier of the 10th" as the father of the regiment.

"I want to tell you that I am proud to have that title. I feel that in this regiment, in this group of men, there is a possibility of a magnificent regiment of cavalry.

"Right now we are green, and are still trying to learn to be finished soldiers. But every man that is standing here should intend making himself the best soldier in the regiment, and making this the best regiment in the cavalry. And if this is the best regiment in the cavalry, it is the best regiment in the army."

Corp. White gets Shipp Medal

The Shipp Memorial medal was presented to Corp. John White, special weapons troop, for outstanding work in the regiment. Corp. White's home is in Perry, Iowa. The Shipp award was given the regiment by Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, in memory of her husband, Lieut. William Ewen Shipp. Lieut. Shipp was killed in action while leading a platoon of the 10th cavalry up San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Shipp also had a son who served in the regiment. He was Capt. Fabius Busbee Shipp, killed while playing polo at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in 1925.

In presenting the medal to Corp. White, Col. Davison said, "Corp. White, on behalf of Lieut. Shipp, who died while leading his platoon, and on behalf of the members of his family, I take great pleasure in presenting you the Shipp Memorial award. As you stand in front of your regiment, there is no question but that you have earned this medal, and earned it well.

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General Pershing Writes

"I am pleased to state that my own experience with Negro troops left with me a favorable impression of their soldierly qualities efficiency and safety in the handling of live shells in our ordnance depots.

"It is my privilege this evening to bring you a message from General Pershing, who will celebrate his eighty-first birthday next month, but who still puts the safety and security of his country be-

47m-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ex-Howard Grid Star Commands Sanitary Unit

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — The 701st Sanitation Company is one of the two all-colored army units of its kind in the country.

The commanding officer is Lt. George D. (Bulldog) Williams, former star football player at Howard University. His assistant and dispensary surgeon is Lt. Richard A. Wilson. Lt. James P. Ramsey, transferred on August 23 to Tuskegee, was the third commissioned officer. In operation since March 4, the 701st Company works on a 24-hour shift—operating all the ambulances for the three station hospitals, furnishing enlisted men for hospital duty and drivers for the medical supply department.

Lt. Williams

"We do everything pertaining to hospitalization," according to Technical Sergeant Walter C. Fullford, "from handling supplies to getting food to taking dead men to their graves."

The 10-man cadre for this unit came from the 369th regiment in New York. It includes, besides Tech. Sgt. Fullford, Staff Sgt. James E. Anderson, Staff Sgt. Elliott L. Greene, Staff Sgt. Robert H. Taylor, Sgt. Douglas J. Huggins, Sgt. Amos H. Dillahunt, Sgt. James W. Murray, Corp. Bruce Kirkwood and Corp. Theodore J. Lothridge.

The 102 selectees assigned to the 701st Company were not selected for this particular type of work. About 15 per cent of them could not even read or write. Night schools were established for them. But in two weeks the company was functioning and is now one of the most efficient units on the post. The selectees are almost entirely from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Many Specialists in 372 Anti-Tank Unit

FORT DIX, N.J.—The Anti-Tank Company of the 372nd Infantry, which is commanded by Captain George J. Cole of New Jersey, saw its birth on April 10 of this year, at which time fifty-seven men from all parts of the regiment were transferred to form the nucleus of the organization.

Three months later, its full strength was realized when seventy men came in from Camp Wheeler, Ga.

As anything to do with big guns requires trained men, adept in map reading, radio operating and motor maintenance, a great many of the enlisted personnel, as well as the officers, are graduates of various specialists' schools at Fort Benning, Ga.

Two Benning Graduates

Captain Cole and Lieut. Clifford Moore of New Jersey have both graduated from the Infantry School, while the company's third officer, Lieut. Rupert Leonard, of Boston, is now at Benning.

The following enlisted men have attended various courses:

Sergt. Nathaniel Maddox, Camden, N.J.; Privates John Williams, Columbus, Ohio, and John Waites, New York City, who recently returned from Miller Field, New York.

Reconnaissance Sergt. William J. Smith, Camden, N.J., has been ordered to the radio school and Transportation Corp. Arthur Guy of Boston, to the motor mechanics course.

Two Finish Radio School

Privates Joseph Ryle of Boston and George Lewis of Columbus are graduates of the radio school.

In actual warfare this company, often called the "Colonel's Own," is under the direct supervision of the regimental commander.

Taking care of the administrative duties of this unit is First Sergeant Eugene Kennedy, who has as his assistant Corporal Philip A. Thomas, company clerk. Both are from Boston.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
September 29, 1941

Unity Of Races Asked By Noted Negro Jurist

Revealing that nearly 100,000 negro men are enrolled in the United States Army, serving in virtually every unit of the force, William Hastie, nationally-famous negro attorney presently serving as a civilian aide to the secretary of war, Sunday afternoon told 2,000 Wilmingtonians and Camp Davis colored soldiers that above all else, petty racial differences must be subjugated to the greater task of a unified nation.

Judge Hastie, who for several years prior to his recall to Washington to assist in the defense program presided over the U. S. district court in the Virgin Islands, spoke at a public meeting at Williston High school. His address was the feature of a patriotic assembly paying honor to the negro soldier, and particularly, to the 5,000 colored men of Camp Davis, and was participated in by high civil and military officials.

"It is hard for us here on a peaceful Sunday afternoon to realize how urgently, how desperately, America needs strong and powerful fighting forces. But, we must make ourselves realize that fact," Judge Hastie declared.

"Our cities have not been bombed, our shores have not been invaded. We have no personal experience in the horrors of modern military aggression, so it is difficult to describe our peril in terms of things familiar to us," the former jurist said, citing the urgency for a nation unified in purpose, coordinated in effort irrespective of race, creed or color.

"Would we sit by, unconcernedly, if a raging fire, a mighty hurricane were bearing down upon us, upon our homes? I say to you that something more dreadful than fire, more terrific than a hurricane, more awful than a deadly epidemic is sweeping toward us, is threatening us with destruction. We cannot sit idly by. We have created this army of men in the armed forces and men and women in defense industries to defend ourselves. And we must stand together," Judge Hastie emphasized.

Democracy, Judge Hastie told his listeners, must be made to mean as much to the American citizen as does fascism to the German Nazi.

Pursuing his theme of unity, Judge Hastie pointed out that fully 10 per cent of the population of the United States is negro.

"The negro must feel that he is a wanted, needed and respected part of our American struggle for survival against things and ideals repugnant to all Americans," the speaker said.

Before he concluded his address, Judge Hastie reviewed several outstanding incidents in War department records in which negro troops have played important roles. The colored soldier is a good soldier and is doing, Judge Hastie said, an excellent job in a multitude of tasks assigned by the Army.

The judge said that he had visited Camp Davis and was particularly impressed with what is being done and planned for the negro soldier. He mentioned the colored service hut and predicted that shortly construction would begin in Wilmington on a $60,000 USO hut for negro soldiers.

Judge Hastie was introduced to the audience by Prof. C. H. McDonald, Williston principal. Dr. Foster Burnett, negro physician, was chairman of the program, introducing Cols. R. D. Brown and Oscar Warner of Camp Davis, and Addison Hewlett, Sr., chairman of the county board of commissioners, and E. M. Butler, president of the Citizens' League, all of whom spoke briefly on phases of the defense program in relation to this area.

A varied musical program was presented during the afternoon by bands, bugle and drum corps and vocal choruses of the 54th, 99th and 100th regiments of Camp Davis, all negro unit

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro, Whites 'All Pals' at Army Games

By Harry Raymond
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, Oct. 17.—Along a line running in a bow from North to South, in the area of Great Falls, we watched the Blue Army of the First Corps establish a line of security, concentrating on the defense of the Nitrolee Power Dam in the second phase of Rirst Army maneuvers.

OCT 18 1941

To the west Red troops of the Corps, who had been Blues in the first exercise, had thrown their hcse-mechanized Cavalry across the Broad River. Cavalry patrols have been contacted by Blue reconnaissance troops. They report the road bridging the Broad River are full of mechanized troops.

Knowing it would be another day before the Blues could be attacked, we moved up and down the Blue lines of communications, visited command posts and strategic outposts.

CAMOUFLAGE POSITION

We slipped in through a heavy woods, piled brush over our car to keep enemy planes from discovering the Blue position and visited the 30th Division Command Post.

Colonel Richard Gleaves, division intelligence officer, was busy checking phone and radio messages and plotting on his map the approximate enemy position.

He sent us off for lunch. We ate hot hamburg, Army bread and butter and washed it down with big cups of orange juice. We sat under huge trees, protected from the peering eyes of reconnaissance agencies, like Robin Hood's band in Sherwood Forest.

Here we learned that white soldiers are making great strides in breaking down Jim Crow barriers in the South and in the Army.

NEGRO-WHITE FRATERNITY

We talked to Corporal Phillip James, Co. E, 28th Quartermaster Regiment, a young Negro non-commissioner officer from Bolgie, Ala. He was having mess with Pvt. Abbert Yadkinville, N. C., a white trooper.

Another soldier joined the group. He was Pvt. David Burke, Negro, of Selma, Ala. There was no Jim Crow there. They were all buddies in the same Army for the same reason—training to fight the Hitler menace.

"I'm so glad I'm here," said Corporal James. "People of my race are working hard in these maneuvers. But we've got to work hard and well if we're going to make good soldiers out of ourselves and be ready to beat the Nazis."

Private Burke, the other Negro, and Private Abbert, the white soldier, were busy eating and had little to say to us except to ask for copies of pictures we had taken of them.

OCT 18 1941

We left Corps Headquarters and went over along the Catawbra River where the Blues were securing defenses against threatened tank, cavalry and parachute attacks.

Company A of the 39th Infantry Regiment had organized the grounds before the Nitrolee Dam. This outfit was operating with .30 calibre light machine guns and .60 mm. mortars. Artillery was within call if needed.

Theirs was a good position for two reasons. First, it commanded the approaches to the dam and was well concealed. Secondly, it was within a stone's throw of D. G. Norris' country store and service station.

Just for the sake of some light amusement, the company sent out a scout now and then to the store with a handful of nickels for the juke box that reposed in the corner.

OCT 18 1941

Norris, being an ingenious storekeeper, put up a loud speaker outside his store and attached it to the music box.

So the boys of Company A lolled away their time in the cool grass across the road awaiting the enemy and dreaming of the folks back home to the tune of "Those Blue Eyes Don't Sparkle Any More."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U.S. APPROVES SIX PROJECTS FOR SOLDIERS

OCT 11 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Presidential approval of six additional defense public works projects to provide community facilities and services for Negro civilian defense workers and military personnel was announced last week by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody. These six new projects, with a total estimated cost of $206,635, are distributed over five states.

Included among the latest projects announced are recreation centers at the following places—Manhattan, Kans., $45,000; Louisville, Ky., (renovation and remodeling) $31,935; Lebanon, Mo., $45,000; Brownwood, Tex., $42,700 and Alexandria, Va., $42,000. In addition, a project has been approved for Junction City, Kansas for recreation facilities for Negro soldiers, and hospital beds for Negroes are provided in a 100-bed hospital at Tallahassee, Fla. The local authority sponsoring this hospital will bear part of the total cost.

for him, as Eddie turns the key in the lock, pushes open the door and walks in. For the first time in a month of days he feels like himself, good fellow Ed Rodney, husband to Addie the sweetest kid in a million. He marches about the litle place. His chest out and a twinkle in his eye. He pencils in his mind all the things he's going to do for Addie as soon as—. He gets in the kitchen and flings off his coat. He opens the cupboards reconnoitering. . . Addie likes spaghetti such as he makes. On goes his coat; he makes a trip to the store. He buys flowers along with his other purchases. . . He sticks the flowers about in the ludricous fashion of men with posies. He cooks. . . He sings lustily, pleasingly.

OCT 11 1941

Then Addie comes.

Hours afterwards, they still sit on the davenport. Addie's left hand is upturned beneath Ed's big palm and his right arm is flung around her shoulder; her right hand toys with his fingers. She recalls something. . .

"My contract ends Monday, and the sponsors think, I should have ot partner, a baritone, Ed. They say it'll add zest to my program, give it body, give it color to turn into a team. . . They'll take me on a long time contract with a baritone. Make good and well—there's places to go. . ." She looks up at Eddie. Eddie looks down at her thinking: Gee, she's a treasure. . .

Addie says: "Please help; want to? We've got to be a team Ed, or else I'll lose out."

Eddie's look turns wholly masculine, wholly devouring; wholly adoring. He says: "Sure honey, I'll do it, haven't I always told you, just that, no woman gets along without her man. . . .

Here. . . here. . . they're on. Some great little old song team, hey?

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Not to FEPC

NOV 25 1941

Refusal of the War Department to release him has forced cancellation of the proposed appointment of Truman K. Gibson (above), assistant to Judge William Hastie, as assistant to Executive Secretary Lawrence Cramer of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, it was learned in Washington this week. Gibson will remain with Judge Hastie in the War Department and the FEPC post, it is believed, will go to Law Professor George E. Johnson, of Howard University.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn

Colored Troops Did Well In Maneuvers-Lear

MEMPHIS, Oct., 16 (ANP) Gen Ben Lear, commanding general of the second army, declined to comment on the widely read article by Hanson Baldwin published recently in the New York Times in which Baldwin spoke critically and disparagingly of Negro troops as combat soldiers, when queried by the Associated Negro Press recently, saying that he did not feel it was "within his province to discuss publicly the relative merits of American soldiers, white or Negro or whatever their racial derivation might be."

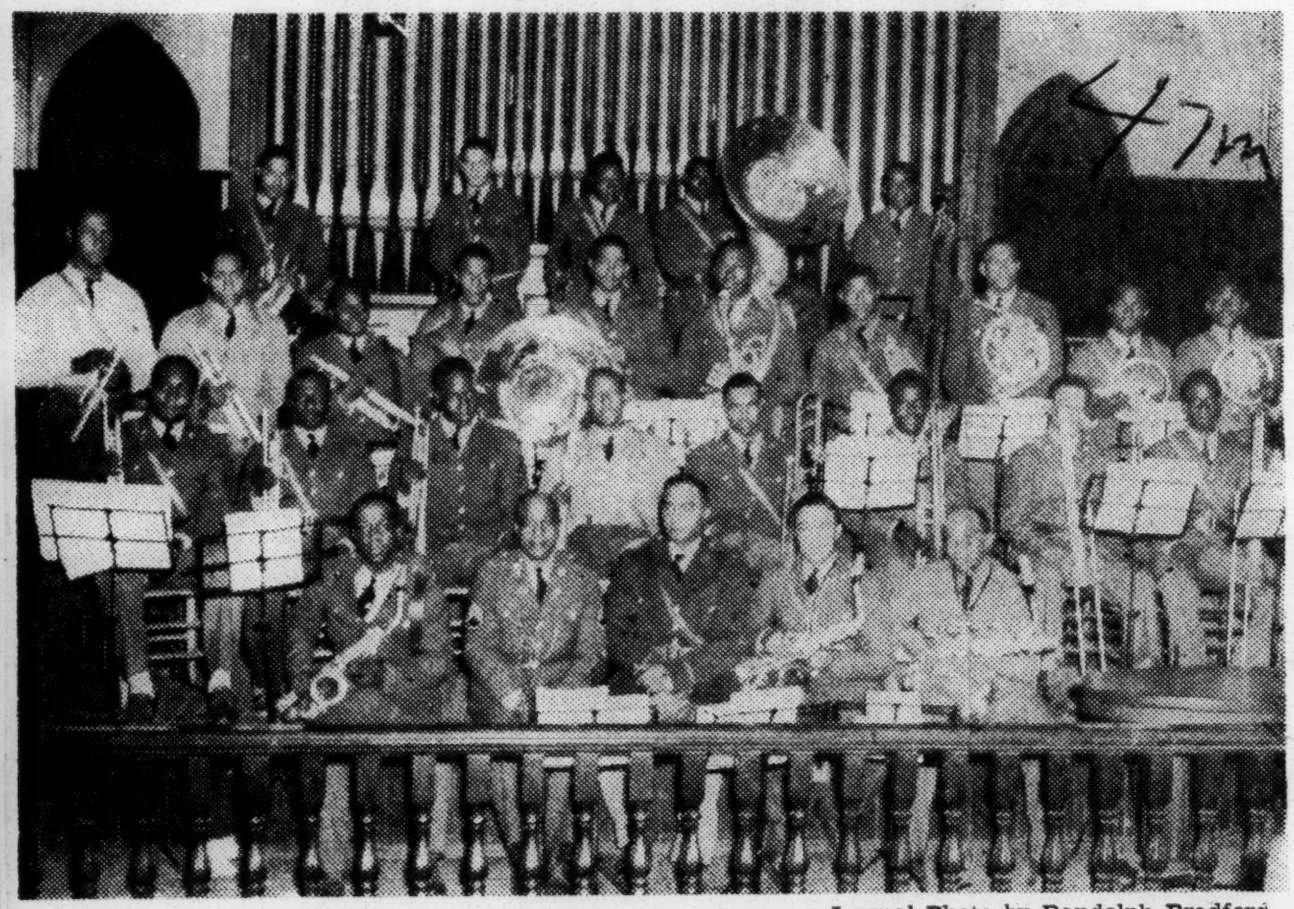
It was pointed out however, that Negro troops on maneuvers last month in Louisiana and Arkansas, had conducted themselves well in proportion to their state of training, discipline and experience."

Gen. Lear it was emphasized, had specially complimented the Second Calvary division for its successful operation in the maneuvers, and an entire brigade of the division was composed of Negro troops, the 9th and 10th cavalry regiments.

Reports that Gen. Lear had bitterly upraided members of the 94th engineers, the ill fated soldiers who ran afoul of Arkansas whites at Gurden, were declared "due to misinformation." The commanding general said he did not "castigate the 94th engineers." He said he did require, however, that they "conduct themselves as well trained soldiers under any and all conditions which they might face. The well trained soldier is always a credit to his uniform, whether he is white or black.

47m-1941
Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
November 14, 1941

76th Coast Artillery Band Plays Here



Journal Photo by Randolph Bradford.

The 76th Coast Artillery band, attached to the negro anti-aircraft regiment which has been stationed here to defend Spartanburg during the Carolinas waa maneuvers, is shown above at the concert which it presented last night at Silver Hill Methodist church. The band also gave a concert last night at Camp Croft. The band commander is Capt. Thomas H. Harvey and Lieut. Arthur D. Williams, regimental chaplain, is master of ceremonies. Other members are: Band leader, Staff Sergeant Isadore J. Patterson; drum major, Eugene Lucas; trumpets, George Bolden, Phillip Cooper, Robert Green, Carlos Messer, Ernest Banks and James Rogers; clarinet, Thomas Oglesby; saxophones, E. F. Van Alstine, James Hines, Sergt. Harry Taylor; french horn, Leo Wright; alto, Frank Pratt, Willie Hariston and Ernest Curtiss; baritones, Warner B. Scott and David Taylor; trombones, Walter Jones, Elmer Harper, John A. Means, Chester Jackson and Tommie Perry; sousaphone, Marcus Rodgers and Willie J. Lee; string bass, Warner B. Scott; bass drum, Samuel Collins; snare drums, George Overte and Theodore Florence; cymbals, Raymond Bynum.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGRO DIVISION BY SPRING OF 1942, GEN. MARSHALL SAYS

DEC 13 1941 ——— DEC 13 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 11—Challenged and occupied though he was by Japan's declaration of war, General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, appeared before a representative conference of Negro newspaper editors Monday morning and notified them that not only have plans been worked out for the activation of a Negro Division in the Spring of 1942, but that Senior ROTC Units for the training of Negro officers are to be set up in three Negro schools in the near future.

DEC 13 1941

GEN. MARSHALL TALKS ON WAR

The conference of editors was called by the office of Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, and was held in the Munitions Building.

In his short statement to the conference, General Marshall, visibly moved by the turn events took Sunday with Japan's action, stated:

"I had in mind a much different talk to make to you this morning, as many of you know. When you left home, the Nation was at peace. When you reached here, you found it in the middle of war. But I believe your visit should be helpful to the Government and helpful to you.

"As a democracy, we have suffered violent attack without notice or declaration, after the manner of those nations which operate by force.

"The problem of the War Department has been to organize in the shortest possible time an effective body of troops. We have tried to do that efficiently and expeditiously.

DEC 13 1941

NEGROES IN ALL SERVICE UNITS

"From now on, our procedure will be easier because everybody will understand what they didn't understand before. We have lived so far from Europe and Asia that we have not been able to understand what was happening in other parts of the world. We have failed to understand the stern requirements of the world in which we live.

"I am pleased to report to you that we now have Negroes in every branch of the service. They have not been inducted and advanced as fast as they wished, but I can tell you that the money has been secured and the plans perfected for the activation of a Negro Division in the Spring and that we are planning the organization of three Senior ROTC Units for the training of Negro officers in Negro institutions."

RAISE ISSUE OF SEGREGATION

Concluding his speech, Gen. Marshall paid a warm tribute to Judge Hastie and to Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis.

Bluntly projected into the conference at an early stage was the issue of segregation in the Army by E. Washington Rhodes, of the Philadelphia Tribune.

Col. E. R. Householder, chief of the Miscellaneous section of the Adjutant General's Office, directed attention to the issue by noting that the War Department's job was to build an efficient army, that it could not serve as a sociological laboratory, that it had to meet the fixed opinions, even prejudices of the people, as it found them. "You can't change them by fiat, decree or order," he stated. It was this statement which members of the conference vigorously attacked.

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, directing attention to the importance of the issue—called upon Judge Hastie to set time apart for special discussion of it later in the day.

"This is the vital issue we have come here to challenge," asserted Wilkins.

DAVIS PRAISES ARMY FAIRNESS

Other speakers at the morning session were: Brig. Gen. Davis, of the Inspector General's office, Col. E. H. Draper, executive officer of the morale section, Col. Quincey Scott of the morale section and Col. William Dupuy, of the public relations branch.

General Davis gave a detailed description of the work in his office and the part he has played.

He charged, at one time in his talk, that he believed that many of the selectees had been tampered with by outside agencies before they entered the Army.

He praised the fairness and the thoroughness with which his department conducted investigations and stated that he was pleased to learn that some fairness existed.

tainment of a full life in Hawaii. The 1933 census gives their population as 103,467 citizens, and 43,523 aliens. Thus one sees that many have sworn allegiance to the United States, but not all. Many are law-abiding citizens as well as soldiers in the United States Militia.

But now with the crisis, what will be the reaction? Although America has taught these people the principles of democracy, and the English language, still the Japanese government and institutions see to it that simultaneously they learn Japanese history, tradi ions and language.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Georgia Negro Troops Seize Tampa Air Field in Blackout

DEC 3 - 1941

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 2.—(AP)—Owl-eyed Negro troops from Georgia, who can see through the darkest blackout, "captured" MacDill Field in a sneak attack that kept the field on the alert constantly during the second day of maneuvers to test the base's defenses.

While enemy aircraft made their first night raid shortly before 10 o'clock the invaders "landed" from the bay, pushed through a gas barrage and smoke screen in utter darkness, and had infiltrated the field before they were discovered.

47m DEC 3 - 1941

In thick blackness they were unseen until they reached the vital hangar area. Then the field's floodlights illuminated a fierce hand-to-hand "battle" in which hand grenades (of wood) were flung fiercely and rifles were used for clubs.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

One War, One Aim--Negro People Ready to Give All to Destroy Axis

DEC 11 1941

By James W. Ford

The foremost task of all Americans is to defend the nation.

Through a rain of bombs and shells the Japanese government let loose unprovoked war on our country.

This treacherous act of aggression stems from the barbarous plans of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio military alliance to conquer the world and to throw every nation and people back into the slavery of the dark ages.

The Negro people stand solidly and patriotically behind our government together with all the American people to defend the United States and all of its territory, to crush the Japanese militarists and to militarily destroy the Rome - Berlin - Tokio Nazi - fascists once and for all time.

THIS IS ONE WAR

This is one war. It is the war of **all** democratic and liberty-loving people, black and white, yellow and brown, to exterminate fascist slavery which seeks to envelop every continent. It is the war of the Soviet Union, now heroically engaging the Hitler invaders on a 2,000-mile battlefront — at Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov; it is a war of the British people against the Nazi bandits; it is the war of the Chinese people against the murderous Japanese militarists; it is the war of the peoples in the occupied countries to break the Nazi yoke; it is the war of our own country against the Japanese government and the whole infamous Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis. To maintain the national independence and security of our nation.

No section of the American people would be more brutally persecuted than Negro Americans should a Japanese victory take place.

It would mean for the Negro population unbridled lynching and torture, such as Mussolini's armed hordes visited upon Ethiopia; such as has been heaped upon the Jewish people, upon Frenchmen, upon the heroic people of Central Europe who are fighting against the Nazi hangmen.

It would mean setting back for centuries the whole struggle of the Negro people for their liberation from oppression and discrimination.

DEC 11 1941

THE NEGRO'S FUTURE

The future of the Negro people as with all mankind lies in achieving a smashing military victory over the Rome-Berlin Tokio axis forces of murder, rapine and plunder.

The Japanese fascists have for some time attempted to divide the unity of the American nation. They have insulted the Negro people by pretending to be the "champion of the darker races of the world. They claim to be fighting against Chinese "imperialists" for a "co-prosperity sphere" in China and Thailand. If that is so, they why did the Japanese militarists attack Guam, Hawaii and the Philippines?

This claim is a monstrous fraud. This deceitful claim is a part of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio powers to dominate the world.

It comes from the lips of the Japanese military which has been engaged for ten years in a most horrible slaughter of the heroic Chinese people, one of the most peaceful and liberty-loving people.

This hideous lie that Japan is the "champion of the darker races" comes from the lips of a gang of fascists who betrayed Ethiopia and took their places beside Mussolini and his wholesale murder of this peaceful Negro nation in Africa.

A GLORIOUS RECORD

The Japanese government is the ally and collaborator of the worst enemy of colored and other peoples that the world has ever seen. Hitler has declared both in words and deeds that the Negro people are "latent brutes." It is this system of barbarism which Hitler and his collaborator, the Japanese militarists, now seek to force upon our country and the world.

The Negro people, with their glorious record of patriotism and bravery in 1775, in 1861 and throughout the history of this country, stand ready to give their last drop of blood to defend their country and to crush the arrogant Japanese aggressors, and their Hitler master. They will stand beside the great trade union movement of our country, and beside every patriotic citizen, to rally all power and strength to this cause. They join with the entire American people in urging the strongest possible armed forces for our country, and they support these forces to the last man, woman and child.

Negroes, like all other Americans, will respond in every way to defend our country. The Negro people unconditionally support the entire war effort and urge that the barriers of discrimination and Jim-Crowism existing against them in the industries and in other phases of national defense be done away with so that the entire manpower of the nation is put into winning the war.

The industries today need the all-out contributions of the Negro people so that more tanks, planes and munitions can be produced against Japan and the Axis.

Lynching should be outlawed and the lynchers given the limit of the law as enemies of national defense and of the utmost participation of all our human resources in this life and death struggle for America's existence.

A full military alliance between the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain is the hope and desire of the Negro people as it is of all Americans.

The whole Negro people will stand with all Americans in this grave hour to achieve the maximum national unity to defeat the Japanese aggressors, the entire Nazi-fascist axis, and its satellites. Everything for national unity, for our armed forces, for the battle of production. Everything for victory over international fascist gangsterism through the unbreakable unity of Negro and white.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Eighth Of December

DEC 10 1941

Those of this generation have witnessed one of the critical dates in American history. The date of the formal declaration of war on Japan. From here it is possible that we may begin the long and perilous journey toward our common objective. There was another foreign war within the memory of this generation. That war was started by certain European powers, who not only were unable to finish it but could not pay for it.

This time the Yellow Peril seeks assertion. That peril will be met and the challenge will be answered by millions of strong men.

Franklin D. Roosevelt in choice and economic phraseology has called the nation to arms. In strong language he has assured the American people of excellent leadership. He thusly becomes one of our great war Presidents. He has the confidence of the American people and behind him they stand in a solid phalanx to carry out the program of national defense.

DEC 10 1941

Our people know what a war on the continent means. It will carry with it not only the loss of life and wealth but sacrifice. Only through sacrifice and strict devotion can we hope to achieve victory.

Above all things we must have a national morale. This must come from the generator of tolerance, fair play and political equality. Ours is a great country, harboring a great ideal. That ideal has saved the civilized world in the present crisis. It cannot in anywise now in this crucial hour fail itself.

We will march together as one man. The fight of this nation shall be our fight, with set before us that noble watchword: "Thy people shall be my people."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Senator Fish Prefers Service with Negroes

DEC 12 1941

WASHINGTON.— Speaking before Congress Monday afternoon in support of the President's request for a declaration of a state of war, Senator Hamilton Fish of New York said he would volunteer his services in the armed forces as he did in the last war.

He will serve "preferably with colored troops," the senator said in his stirring speech, which was broadcast throughout the nation. A colonel in the army reserve corps, Fish served a month last summer with two colored regiments of anti-aircraft coast artillery. Col. Fish served with Negro troops in France during the World War.

47m-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STAFF SERGEANT JOE WHITE . . . AFTER 24 YEARS, HE GETS THIS!

This is an argument for colored Military Police, with power to act, in Southern Army Camps.

JUN 14 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro a Victim on Submarine O-9 When It Sank Off Maine

BOSTON. — (ANP) — In a special communication from Lieut.-Commander R. M. Peacher, comander of submarine division 11, U.S.S. O-2, Flagship, stationed at New London, Conn., it was learned that of the 33 officers and men who lost their lives aboard the O-9 when she sank off the Isle of Shoals, Maine, during a test dive on Friday, June 20, one was a Negro.

He was J. H. Edwards, mess attendant, third class, whose home was in Itta Bena, Miss.

Salvage and rescue work was abandoned because of the 440-foot depth where the sunken submarine rested.

On Sunday, June 22, Naval Secretary Frank Knox gave the lost men the navy's blessings as he stood with bowed head on the deck of the submarine Triton while more than 1,000 sailors and officers stood at attention on the decks of a circle of 12 ships. The booming of 21 guns and the throwing of flowers on the watery grave marked the end of the impressive naval rites.

JUL 4 1941

Columbia S. C. State
May 27, 1941

THE ARMY HAS A NAME FOR IT.

The State's rumorgraph has recorded, since soldiers came to Fort Jackson, 167 rumors, more or less, and counting old rumors rerumored. Perhaps the most frequent of these rumorgraph readings concerns the Thirtieth Division's imminent move to the tropics. Many times, the rumorgraph shows, officers of that division have received orders to equip themselves with white uniforms, cork helmets and other tropical trappings; and several times there have been absolutely straight tips, obtained by way of a soldier whose sister's brother-in-law works for the government as a clerk in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and knows, therefore all about the secret plans of the army's general staff.

Another rumor, of more recent recordings, but persistent, pertains to race riots at Fort Jackson. The rumorgraph showed this one after a fight between CCC boys and Negro soldiers one Sunday afternoon. The fight itself, by the way, did not show on the rumorgraph. It actually took place; and immediately afterwards, came to shudderings of the rumorgraph. First, 60 Negro soldiers had been killed. The newspapers were suppressing that story because the army would not give out the facts, and also, it was hinted, because editors and generals collaborate. The dead soldiers—what became of them? The State shook the rumorgraph, tinkered with it, coaxed it, oiled it, but not a clue as to how the bodies were disposed of. The next time this rumor appeared, the number of dead Negroes was down to six. Something had happened to the zero, but the truth would have been served if the zero had remained, and the six had disappeared.

Other rumors recorded include these:

A spy, yessir a spy, was seen by a guard just as he was about to dump a bottle of deadly poison into the water tank from which the soldiers get their water. The guard shot him off the top of the tank, and he fell, kerplunk, to the earth. This rumor had a nice run, but finally began to fade as people learned that there is no water tank where this spy was shot off of one.

Again—this one was all over town and set the rumorgraph wild a few weeks ago—a huge shipment of cheese had been received at Fort Jackson, and every pound of it contained steel wool. Some fifth columnist had, somehow, got inside the cheese factories, with tons of steel wool in his pockets, and when no employees were looking, he managed, deftly, to distribute that steel wool throughout the many thousand hunks of cheese destined for army use.

And still again—but that's enough for one day's reading.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ONLY NEGRO TANK UNIT PROMOTES 16 PRIVATES

FORT KNOX, Ky. — Uncle Sam's only Negro tank unit, the 758th reserve tank batallion of the Armored Force, made its first step towards a 100 per cent Negro enlisted personnel recently when it effected a series of promotions of recently inducted selectee soldiers.

The new non-commissioned officers will be able to take over the work previously done by a cadre of white officers assisting in the training and administrative work.

Sixteen privates, most of them with only four months' service in the Armored Force, were promoted to the rank of corporal and were personally presented warrants of promotion by Lt. Colonel Leroy W. Nichols, commanding officer. The ceremonies were attended by the entire battalion.

The names follow:

William R. Berry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gerald A. Brown, Springfield, Ill.; Raymond L. Brooks, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry Page Dumas, Natchez, Miss.;

Larry Gilchrist, Messing, N. Y.; Jordan E. Grigsby, Bloomington, Ill.; Mark H. Ja[illegible]son, Jr., Tuckahoe, N. Y.; John R. Jennings, Washington, D. C.; El Ray Johnson, E. Chicago, Ind.; Felton La Mar, Prattville, Ala.;

James Morrison, Alexandria, Va.; Albert S. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; Luther M. McGee, LaGrange, Ill.; Baltimore Payne, Evanston, Ill.; Lewis Felton Rhodes, Chicago, Ill.; Edward D. Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of the new organization are rapidly completing basic training in the fundamentals of a tank battalion. Working hours each day on the drill field and with the equipment, the men have fallen into their niches as soldiers in the Armored Force and are each day moving closer to their goal of a well drilled unit, complete in every detail, with skilled tank drivers and accurate marksmen, ready for any task assigned them.

The battalion is now making its temporary home at Ft. Knox, pending completion of its permanent site at Camp Claiborne, La. Readiness of the new station and the consequent movement is expected within the next 60 days.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE DUG DITCHES, BUILT ROADS AND OPERATED MILLS

FORT BENNING., Ga., July 10—You'll almost cry if you stand off at a distance and watch the members and former members of the 24th Infantry regiment trying to retain and maintain "tradition." They have a tradition as some of Uncle Sam's finest fighting soldiers.

They have sought to maintain the tradition of being soldiers and drillmasters although they nave been given a terrific mauling during the past 20 years. They have managed to keep together enough of their former experience and their old habit to make a definite impression on newcomers, but they know better than anybody else that when, during ten years at Benning, they built roads, dug ditches and operated saw mills, they lost something they should have had.

But they never lost sight of what the 24th meant and means as a symbol. They are not releasing their grasp on that inspiration today although the present 24th is not what it used to be and never will be. It will take another 20 years to build a 24th like the one we used to know.

INFANTRY HAS ABOUT 100 OF OLD REGULARS

The 24th Infantry regliment now at Fort Benning has scarcely more than a hundred of the men who up until the present emergency shared its burdens and glories. The regiment has been "cadred" to death. Every new unit of Negro soldiers set up by the War department has had to have its cadre of men from the 24th, fifty here, a hundred there.

No one would question the necessity of using 24th Infantry members to help whip the new units into shape. The fact that they had to be used is a tribute to the excellence of the men as soldiers. The extended shadow of the old 24th will be found in the perfected colored units in Uncle Sam's new Army.

But just the same, one can hardly keep from shedding a tear when it is realized that the old 24th is gone, that the new 24th is nothing but an old name attached to a new body of new soldiers. Maybe the hallowed past will lay its hand on these new men and breathe into them something of the spirit and aims of the men of the old 24th. But that will take time.

In the meantime, colored America must pause in tribute to a distinguished, herioc fighting unit which, in the face of necessity, has been cadred to death.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

"And the --- ---- Engineers"

Into the wooded, gullied fields around Polly Ray Mountain at Fort Bragg, N.C., 18,000 troops of the Ninth Division moved for maneuvers. Everything was set for a nice little black & white war-game. Infantrymen and artillerymen were to attack the hill. The defenders were Lieut. Colonel John Elliott Wood's 41st Engineers, the first regiment of Negro engineers in the new Army.

The 41st decided to make an offensive defense. Hell and "Smoky Joe" Wood's black, grinning engineers broke loose at the same time. Out of the scrub, up from concealing gullies roared an avalanche of darky-driven trucks. Because the 41st still lacked combat equipment, like most of the Army, the trucks represented a battalion of tanks. After the make-believe tanks came more trucks, acting as troop carriers. Through and around the enemy whites' artillery, anti-tank defenses, infantry positions and supply lines the black *Panzers* darted. Only comfort for the surprised, outflanked troops of the Ninth was the providential presence of a protecting swamp in the engineers' path. The black -------s would certainly mire in the muck!

The assaulting trucks drove right to the swamp. "Smoky Joe's" engineers quickly cut pine and scrub oak trees, in 25 minutes laid a corduroy road across the bog, swept into the astounded 39th (white) Infantry on the Ninth's southern flank. Again the engineers wove through and around the enemy lines, ran some of their truck-tanks clear to the division command post (but caught no generals; they had fled). Before the games ended, in horrid confusion, the 41st was credited with halting the Ninth Division's planned attack for at least a day, perhaps disrupting it completely.

Black Watch. To civilians who think of Army engineers as pick-&-shovel soldiers, the performance of the 41st might have seemed surprisingly belligerent. But not to soldiers: combat engineers fight with guns as well as shovels, often lead attacking troops into battle when enemy fortifications, tank-traps, etc. have to be demolished. Lieut. Colonel Wood's use of simulated tanks was something extra, just to show what Negro engineers could do in a pinch.

White, North Carolina-born Joe Wood was a major at the War College in Washington when the Corps of Engineers decided to establish a Negro regiment last summer. All of his officers are white; all of them are 30 or younger. (In the U.S. Army, Negro regiments get picked officers, and officers generally vie for assignment to them.) His 1,250 privates and non-coms are Negroes, mostly from the South. Together they have made the 41st a slambang outfit which has supplied the training cadres for 14 other engineer regiments. In all, some 3,300 Negro recruits have gone through Joe Wood's mill.

Understanding and sharing his Negroes' love for foofaraw, Lieut. Colonel Wood has gone the limit to give the 41st splash and dash. His companies are organized by sizes: all the men in any company are within an inch of the same height (Company A's men are five feet, eleven inches and over; Company F's, five feet six and under). When the 41st was born, it had no band and wanted one badly. A Negro sergeant collected some battered drums and bugles, made them do until the regiment got a real band. Now the band leads the men of the 41st out to drill each morning, at retreat always plays hymns (*The Son of God Goes Forth to War, Abide With Me, God of Our Fathers*).

Often the dark stalwarts of the 41st sing while marching at attention. In regimental reviews, they like to sweep past at the double-quick, their faces ashine with sweat and pride. As working engineers, they built three swimming pools, also six concrete bomb shelters for artillery observers at Fort Bragg. They also created a 25-acre lake and use it for landing exercises and practice in assault boats. A kibitzer at this drill last week was New York's Congressman (and Reserve Colonel) Hamilton Fish Jr., who was an officer in a Negro regiment in World War I.

When engineers of the 41st go to other outfits, they carry their spirit with them. The 41st tells the story of a Negro engineer who was transferred to Fort Belvoir, Va. While the engineer was on guard duty, a white general summoned him: "Boy, come here." The engineer obeyed, saluted, said: "Suh, I'm not a boy. I'm a soldier." Said the general: "Soldier, I'm well rebuked."

47m-1941

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 15, 1941

More Negro Units Will Be Activated In June For Fort

With activation of three additional Negro outfits at Fort Jackson, besides the three already at the post, there will be 1,205 colored troops in training, post officials said today.

The Negro units are being stationed in the southwestern part of the old 8th Division area where a permanent camp is being built. Twenty barracks are being erected for these troops, along with a post exchange, headquarters, recreation building and a theater to be built later.

Already activated at the fort are the post quartermaster detachment, the service company and companies "E" and "G" of the 2nd Battalion, 28th Quartermaster regiment. The battalion headquarters and Company "F" will be activated.

Also activated is the post quartermaster detachment with 114 men and the service company with 362 men. Three Negro outfits to be activated in June are Company D, 240th Quartermaster Battalion with 240 men; the 91st Quartermaster company with 102 men and the 67th Quartermaster Troop with 71 men.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Tank Battalion Will Be Formed of Negro Troops

FEB 28 1941

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 27.—Secretary Stimson announced today that a light tank battalion composed entirely of Negro troops would be organized at Camp Claiborne, La.

FEB 28 1941

The unit will operate as part of the armored force, the secretary said at his press conference, and its establishment was in line with the war department's policy of having Negro units in each branch of the service.

Asked if this would be the first Negro tank unit, Stimson replied that it would be and added "you know, we haven't had very many of them with white troops."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Regiment Encamped in Midst Of Historic French and Indian Country

FEB 8 1941

BY THE GUARDSMAN

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N .Y.—Entrenched here in the midst of the historic French and Indian War country ,the pride of Harlem's soldiery, the 369th Coast Artillery regiment has settled down for a year of training. Housed in newly complete barracks with greatly improved facilities of all sorts, the regiment unanimously voiced vigorous approval of the camp site on arrival and has plunged enthusiastically into the job of making itself at home.

Situated about 324 miles by rail from New York City on the shores of Lake Ontario—jokingly called the "Hall of Winds"—Fort Ontario has been equipped with warm air heat and ventilation in the barracks, clean showers, washrooms and sanitary latrines.

Wash basins, bathtubs, clean bedding—two sheets and two blankets per man—which are changed weekly and many other homelike touches help to remove most of the privations generally associated with camp life.

Officers are provided with separate quarters, each man in his own room with his own bed and, in addition to the furnishing mentioned for the rank and file one or two extra items of furniture.

The regiment, marching briskly from the armory to Park Ave. and 156th St., embarked at the New York Central railroad yards there in four sections. The first left the city at 9:10 p. m. Tuesday, arriving here at 5:35 a. m. Wednesday. The last section entrained at 1:10 a. m. in the city, arrived here at 10:10 a. m. Wednesday. The men used Pullmans, were served lunch and hot coffee en route.

Although the weather here has been extremely favorable since arrival of the regiment, every precaution is being exercised. Each man is advised to dress properly, wear overshoes and winter caps and a minimum of illness is anticipated.

For such illness as may occur a modern and well-staffed hospital with more than enough room for any eventualities is located on the post with skilled physicians, nurses and orderlies working in close co-operation with the medical detachment of the regiment.

The little merchandise needs of the men are met either by provisions from the army direct-ly or with supplies which may be purchased extra, and very reasonably, at any one of several Post exchanges.

The Y.M.C.A. has sent George Falling to Oswego to take charge of recreational activities for the men and the local armory is placed at the disposal of the regiment during certain hours. Already planned schedules for inter-company competition in basketball, track and other sports have been drawn up.

For those men with other interests or definite skills, hobby groups, craft classes and such activities are being organized also, in conformity with a wide program of keeping the men happily engaged during their free hour.

FEB 8 1941

General morale of the outfit is at a high pitch, with the men enthusiastically endorsing the leadership of Col. Chauncey Hooper and his staff and the general watchword around the camp is "Carry on, Soldier."

Chaplain Ben Richardson preached his first sermon Sunday to the Protestants at the Post Theatre where services had to be held in two sections because of the overflow. The Catholics worshipped at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Oswego.

Credit for being first to discover the blaze which ruined the Supply Wing is going to Lt. Hewitt and Staff Sergeant Liscombe, both members of the "Mighty First." Despite unfavorable weather, rebuilding on the damaged wing is already in progress.

FEB 8 1941

The regiment went on its first night hike Wednesday night, travelled about four miles in spite of a cold night and discipline reached a high point, everybody acquitting themselves with honors.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

LOUISIANA SITE OF CAMP FOR LATEST OUTFIT

Will Be First Such Unit Of Negro Enlistees In U. S. Army

MAR 8 - 1941

The War Department announced Tuesday that the 46th Field Artillery Brigade, the first such brigade of Negro entlisted men ever formed in the United States Army, is being activated this month at Camp Livingston, La.

The brigade consists of the 350th Field Artillery, 351st Field Artillery and the 353rd Field Artillery Regiments.

This brigade is being formed from cadres furnished by the 349th Field Artillery, a Negro unit now at Fort Sills, Okla.

The 349th Field Artillery and the 184th Field Artillery were formerly the only Negro field artillery units in the Army. The 184th Field Artillery, a National Guard regiment from Chicago, Ill., is now in training at Fort Custer, Mich.

MAR 8 - 1941

The acting commanding officer of the 46th Field Artillery Brigade is Col. George H. Paine, Field Artillery, who is the regimental commander of the 351st Field Artillery. The 350th Field Artillery is commanded by Col. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Field Artillery, and the 353rd Field Artillery by Lieut. Col. Orva E. Beezley, Field Artillery.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO TANK UNIT TO BE ORGANIZED

FEB 28 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—(AP)—Secretary Stimson announced Thursday that a light tank battalion composed entirely of Negro troops would be organized at Camp Claiborne, La.

FEB 28 1941

The unit will operate as part of the armored force, the secretary said at his press conference, and its establishment was in line with the War Department's policy of having Negro units in each branch of the service.

Asked if this would be the first Negro tank unit, Stimson replied that it would be and added "You know, we haven't had very many of them with white troops."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES TO MAN TANKS

FEB 28 1941

Stimson Announces Plans For Louisiana Camp Battalion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(AP)—Secretary Stimson announced Thursday that a light tank battalion composed entirely of negro troops would be organized at Camp Claiborne, La.

The unit will operate as part of the armored force, the secretary said at his press conference, and its establishment was in line with the War Department's policy of having negro units in each branch of the service.

FEB 28 1941

Asked if this would be the first negro tank unit, Secretary Stimson replied that it would be and added "you know, we haven't had very many of them with white troops."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TANK BATTALION TO BE ORGANIZED

MAR 8 1941

BATON ROUGE, La., March 6.—Advice has been received here of announcement in Washington by Secretary of War Henry Stimson, that a light tank battalion composed exclusively of Negro troops is to be organized immediately at Camp Claiborne in this State.

MAR 8 1941

In line with the policy of the War Department to have race units in every branch of the armed military forces of the United States, the Secretary was quoted as stating, "The Negro tank battalion will operate as an integral part of the armored mechanized forces of the U. S. Army."

Secretary Stimson pointed out that there have not been many tank units in the Army manned by white troops, it was said, in answering in the affirmative an inquiry as to whether the organization soon to be formed would be the first Negro tank unit in the nation's military history.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COLORED NON-COMS GET MODERN HOMES AT FT. HUACHUCA

MAR 28 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negro non-commissioned officers attached to the 25th and 368th Infantry Regiments at Fort Huachuca, Arizona are now occupying the newly completed defense housing at that Army reservation, John M. Carmody Federal Works Administrator announced this week through William J. Trent, Jr., Racial Relations Officer in the Personnel Office of the Federal Works Agency.

First of the defense housing projects to be fully completed by the Public Buildings Administration under direction of Commissioner W. E. Reynolds, this $94,000 project provides homes for 30 families. Meeting the demand for speed, it was completed on February 27, the contract having been awarded on November 14, 1940.

Designed in accordance with the prevailing Pueblo architecture of the region, the project consists of 15 one-story buildings, each housing two families. Of masonry construction, the project was developed for permanent use. Rough shutters, pitched roofs and overhanging eaves carry out the characteristics of the architecture of the southwest. All the buildings are termite proof and insulated to provide protection against the cold weather of the mile elevation of Fort Huachuca.

Eleven of the buildings contain units of two bedrooms, living room, kitchen-dinette, and bath. The units in the other four buildings will contain three bedrooms. Kitchen and plumbing fixtures are modern.

MAR 28 1941

A total of 5,292 Negro troops are stationed at the Fort Huachuca Army Reservation about 78 miles from Tucson. The 368th, a new regiment, was scheduled to be activized on February 10. The 25th, an old Regular Army outfit, has long been stationed at Fort Huachuca.

Anniston, Ala Star
March 30, 1941

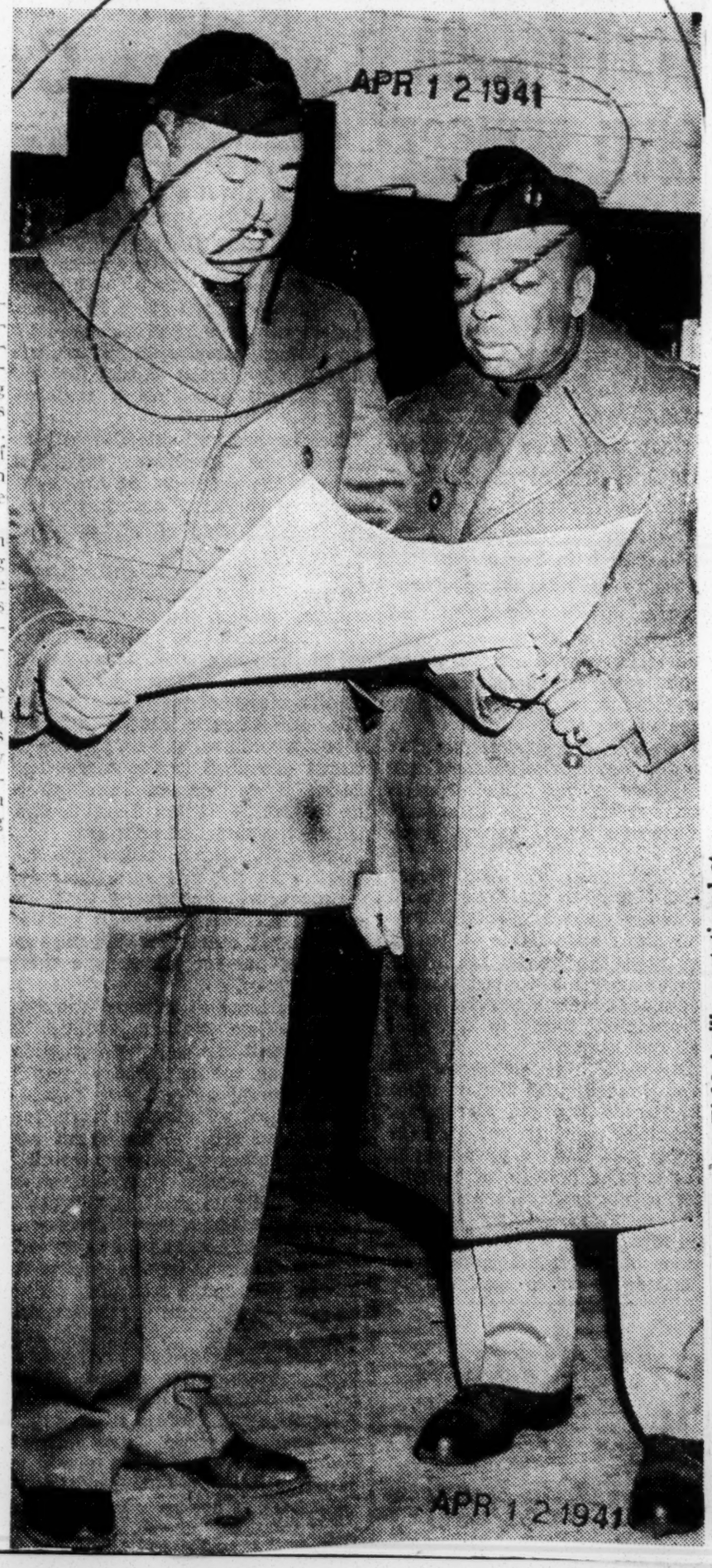
24th Infantry Cadres Assigned New Camps

FORT BENNING, Ga., Mar. 29. (AP)—Assignment of three cadres from the 24th Infantry to camps in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama was announced here today.

One cadre of 32 men is to leave about May 15 for Camp Croft, Spartanburg, S. C., and a second will depart about the same time for Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Ga. A third group of seven soldiers will be sent April 1 to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for a period of intensive training at the Army Air Corps technical school, then transferred to a permanent station with a Negro air corps pursuit group at Tuskegee, Ala.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PITTS NEW 184th COLONEL



APR 12 1941

APR 12 1941

The new commanding officer of the 184th Field Artillery, stationed at Ft. Custer, Mich., is Colonel Anderson Pitts (right) who is shown looking over map for war maneuvers with Lieut-Col. Oscar Randall. Colonel Pitts replaced Lieut.-Col. Randall, Thursday as head of the unit.—Gushiniere photo.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 11, 1941

Negro QM Unit Filled at Fort

With the arrival of 92 Negro soldiers from Fort Benning yesterday, the organization of Company E of the Twenty-eighth Quartermaster regiment was completed at Fort Jackson. The 92 men bring to 581 the total number of Negro soldiers here.

Company E, Twenty-eighth infantry, was activated at Fort Jackson in February, with the cadre coming from Company G, Twenty-eighth infantry. Company E is commanded by First Lieut. Walter Brunke.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Parade In Virginia Negro Troops

MAY 24 1941

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—(ANP)—The full complement of Negro troops encamped in this engineer training camp took part in the full dress parade staged Saturday morning in honor of the new commanding office, Brig. Gen. E. H. Marks. Three battalions of the colored troops in the parade had had only three weeks of training. But to the average observer, the new men appeared just as polished as the two regular army battlions leading the review. Fully 13,000 men were in the mass event of which some 4,000 were colored.

Following the review, Gen. Marks commented: "These men are better than the draftees I commanded during the World war." Hundreds of cars lined the Richmond-Washington highway to watch the review in addition to those parked in the alloted spaces. The colored troops received special praise from the onlookers as they swept through the maneouvers without a single hitch in their formations.

MAY 24 1941

47m-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLDIERS PRAISED BY WHITE COLONEL

Fair-Minded Officer Pleads for Unity During Present Emergency.

By P. L. PRATTIS

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5—Northern Negroes have so many apprehensions about Southern whites and Southern whites are so apprehensive of Northern Negroes that it is difficult to present an understandable picture in words of Tennessee-born Lieut. Col. Robert D. Brown who, when this is read, will be the commanding officer of the 99th and 122th Coast Artillery regiment, Anti-Aircraft, both colored.

It is easy to denounce a man for an audience which expects to hear him denounced. It is easy to praise a man for those who wish to see him lauded. It is almost impossible to "sell" a man to readers who have condemned his kind in advance.

You may sell a Northern Negro to a white Southerner, but not without reservations which take time to wear away. I'd rather try to make a sparrow stand still than to try to sell a Southern white man to Negroes.

But Col. Brown is a bill of goods on the hands of this writer and he must be disposed above.

A LAUDABLE CHARACTER

I present him in the light of other minority, to be thinking of itself. All must think of their country. Fighting among ourselves, we will all lose."

Not once, not twice, but many times, this inspired fighter uttered words of caution for the benefit of the writer and the newspaper he represents. He appealed, rather than warned.

CAUTIONS AGAINST INFLAMING ARTICLES

"Mr. Prattis, your people have an organ in your newspaper which may do much good or much harm," he commented. "I beg you to devote it to the service of your country. I know what Negroes have to suffer. But as there's a God in Heaven, this is not the time to wage any fight that will weaken the nation."

Reminded of prejudices, South and North, which keep us from playing our full part in industry, the Army and the Navy, he acknowledged the existence of these prejudices, but insisted that American Negro leadership do everything it could to gird American Negroes for the struggle which lies ahead to save the nation.

"Mr. Prattis, this is no time to fight among ourselves," he repeated over and over again.

ADMIRES GEN. DAVIS

Before Col. Brown went to Europe as a military observer in the present war, he was attached to the 369th Infantry regiment of the New York National Guard as instructor. He therefore knew Col. Benjamin O. Davis, now General Davis, well. He also knew and admired the present commanding officer of that regiment, Col. Chauncey Hooper, with equal intimacy.

Col. Brown told us some things which we hope were not in confidence. He described his admriation of these and other men with the a[illegible] outfit and of their admiration for him. He described those tense and uncertain days when it was bruited about that the 369th might be federalized.

General Davis, then a colonel, was tired, a bit discouraged. Why go further, he asked himself? He was toying with the idea of getting out. It was Col. Brown who talked with him, tried to dissuade him. He even colluded with Mrs. Davis to keep Col. Davis actively looking toward the future.

"You know, Colonel, I have hunches," Col. Brown quotes himself as saying to Col. Davis. "You know I have had them before."

Col. Davis, listening intently and thoughtfully, is described as shaking his head in affirmation.

Then Col. Brown, without knowing, told Col. Davis of his conviction that prejudice would not stand in the way of his advancement, that the promotion which was his due would come to him.

It did.

SUPPORTED NEGRO OFFICER

When Col. Davis was promoted and it was known that a new commanding officer for the 369th would be found, Davis, Hooper, Brown and others were all perplexed. Who would be the man? Would he be white or colored?

Davis and Hooper, then a lieutenant colonel, fearful that a colored man would not be named, were eager to suggest the name of Col. Brown. They knew they could be sure of him. If a white man were to be appointed, Brown, they felt, should be the man.

But Col. Brown argued against them. He would have been delighted with the job. He confesses his ambition. But he knew better than to yearn for such a command.

"That command was a symbol," he explains, "a symbol of the colored race's capacity and belief in itself. No white man should have that command."

For that reason, he gave what support he could to win the appointment of a colored commanding officer. He [illegible] wordy in his praise of Col. Hooper.

PLEADS FOR UNITY

Tall, slender, handsome and spiritual, he might fit your conception of a Methodist or Presbyterian minister. Sensitive, scholarly, widely-experienced, words which convey sparkling, charged ideas and passion for doing are tasty morsels upon which he gorges himself.

"I'm a fantatic, I know," he apologizes as he sets himself for a new preachment on American unity.

"Mr. Prattis, we've got to have unity. No group or minority which is a part of the American population can be overlooked. America will not live if such a minority is left out. We can't win without the help of fifteen million American Negroes. I know because I have been over there and I have seen. Every man, woman and child in America must give all he or she has.

"We have got to cast aside those irritations which beset us. This is no time for the Negro, the Jew, the Italian, the German, or any his usefulness to America in these trying days. I present him as a type of four-square, new deal American as rarely found in the North as in the South. I present him, not as a Southerner, not as a white man, not as a partisan, but as a great American in the service of America.

The picture I present of Col Brown is for the benefit of not only mothers and fathers and friends of soldiers who may disturb themselves over the baffling evils of racial prejudice and disunity at a time like this, but as well for the men who [illegible] to learn to be soldiers under him. These soldiers should know that they have a leader who believes in them and their utmost possibilities as men and Americans. They should be the first to know that this passionate advocate of fair play has cleaned his heart, mind and soul of all that means and denotes difference between any Americans and that he pregnantly realizes that without their help America cannot be saved.

ON FRONT LINES OF PRESENT WAR

Col. Brown belongs to a family of soldiers. His forbears fought in the Confederate Army. He has been a soldier himself for more than thirty years. He has served in the Army and Navy. He has given distinguished service as soldier and diplomat.

He has seen war as given to few men in America to see it. He was in the World War. In this war, he has been where the fighting was thickest. He was with the Germans when they marched through Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France. He was in France after the Germans arrived. He has seen the bloody slaughter from both sides. In spite of the slaghter and destruction he has witnessed, he remains a soldier.

PRAISES BLACK TROOPS

No one knows better than Col. Brown the heights to which black men can rise in defense of what they love. His natural eloquence halts for words when he attempts to describe the superb heroism of these men. But recently he met another man who told him even more than he knew.

"I was surprised that I had not heard," narrated Col. Brown, "but he told me of an instance of the heroism of American troops in France in the last war. He told of how he had come upon a battlefield in Flanders. Nearly four hundred Negroes lay cold in death upon that field. This man wandered among the fallen heroes. Every bayonet, clutched in the hand of a dead black soldier, pointed toward Germany. Not a man had flinched. Not a man had turned. To me this sacrifice had in it the elements of all that is grand and sublime."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAY 23 1941

Soldiers Set For Battle Of Tennessee

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(SNS) American troops, thousands of them will be on the march before the week is out, to take part in the Battle of Tennessee in June, the largest peace-time war maneuvers in the United States thus far this year.

MAY 23 1941

The 5th Division from Fort Custer, Michigan, starts for the battle ground early this week because it has the greatest distance to march, 500 miles. The 30th Division from Fort Jackson, South Carolina, will move out 18,000 strong, next week, and the 27th Division from Fort McClellan, Alabama, follows in the week.

The three infantry divisions will be in the 600 square-mile battle ground by May 30th to open the first major war games of the year. Before the 1941 Battle of Tennessee has progressed very far, more than 77,000 American troops will be engaged in battle.

The Second Armored Division from Fort Benning, Georgia, consisting of 612 offices and 12,000 men moves into the war games later in June.

More than four thousand troops are already in the battle area, preparing lines of communication, setting up headquarters and supply depots for the war games. Tiny hamlets and villages in the heart of Tennessee have seen more military activity in the past week than has taken place since the War between the States. Troop Movements by the day and night have kept roads clogged that only a few weeks ago were quiet and deserted. New roads have sprung up over night and have gone into use immediately as heavy army transport trucks and Signal Corps equipment have rolled over them and out into the fields and hills where the 1941 Battle of Tennessee will be fought in June.

Major General Joseph M. Cummins, commander of the 5th Division announced that he and his Division would take to the road on May 20, and that it would require approximately [illegible] days for his command of 18,000 men and hundreds of vehicles to reach the Tennessee maneuvers area.

This maneuver, the High Command of the Second Army announced in its Memphis headquarters, will give American troops their first taste of major divisional movements in 1941. It is infrequent that as many as four Divisions engage in maneuvers at one time. It will serve to train the men in the field with such obstacles as stream crossings and road blocks and how to overcome them in actual battle.

It will acquaint troops with what part the armored force plays in modern warfare. It will be the first time in the United States Military history that a modern tank division operates with and against such large infantry forces as a complete war strength Division. It will also teach the 1941 troops how to break camp in a hurry and move from position to position daily and nightly.

Staff Officers of Second Army expressed t as a preliminary examination of what the troops have learned since they mobilized early in the year. They have learned the elementary lessons in combat, how to shoot, how to keep their equipment in first class shape, how to keep physically fit, and the basic lesson of hygiene. Now we'll find out if the soldier can follow through on all the while he is living under rigid field conditions.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Artillery Unit Moved When Whites Protest

GALVESTON, Tex., May 22—Announcement has been received here that the 54th Coast Artillery, an all-Negro Regiment, was ordered transferred from Camp Wallace in this State to Camp Davis, located near Wilmington, N. C., last Thursday. Made up of a personnel of nearly 1,700 officers and enlisted men, the 54th regiment was organized in Texas last February and stationed at Camp Wallace.

The move is believed to be the result of a recent protest filed with the War Department by a group of prominent socialites and local officials, who stated that the close proximity of the Negro camp to the Galveston beaches would jeopardise their tourist trade.

Galveston is known as the "Playground of the South" and yearly draws large numbers of Northerners to its miles of gulf coast beaches.

Tallahassee Fla. Democrat
May 22, 1941

Capt C C Wood Given Command Of Negro Troops

Capt Clyde C Wood, Quartermaster Corps, yesterday was designated commanding officer of Company F, 34th quartermaster regiment, at the Tallahassee airbase.

This unit is a truck company and is comprised of colored soldiers. Sgt Walter McGriff, quartermaster corps, is first sergeant, who was recently transferred to the base from MacDill field.

Eugene Warren, formerly of Daytona Beach, also assumed his duties yesterday as chef instructor for the organization.

Captain Wood advises he is attempting to build up a library for his company and will undertake the job of collecting magazines for it. He said the troops naturally like magazines for men—no "sissy stuff"—and they want up-to-date literature, magazines while they are still fresh, and not those dragged out of attics. They'll take books, too, and all should be left in care of E W Spearman at the colored recreation center, 433 W St Augustine St.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
ARMY

O Say, Can You Hear?

To get green troops used to battle sensations, the Army last week recommended the use of automobile horns (for general din), rattles (small-arms fire), iron gongs (artillery), small charges of TNT (for TNT), tear gas (for tear gas).

Silent Fish

Ordered to 28 days of active duty last week was Colonel Hamilton Fish Jr., of the U.S. Army's Specialist Reserve.* Congressman Fish helped to organize a Negro regiment (the crack 15th Infantry, now the 369th Coast Artillery) during World War I, served in it as a captain, and won the *Croix de guerre*. As a procurement officer in the Specialist Reserve, Colonel Fish will have more use for a pencil than for a gun, will presumably return to his loud duty in the U.S. House of Representatives after his Army month is over. While he is an active officer, he will have to be silent on public issues.

* Another active member of the Specialist Reserve: Captain Elliott Roosevelt, assigned to Air Corps procurement.

International

ARMY'S FISH (1918)
He will have to be silent.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 14, 1941

MacDill Field Will Have Battalion of Negro Engineers

Announcement was made at MacDill field yesterday that a battalion of 630 negro engineers will be formed here about July 1. Work will start immediately on 15 buildings to accommodate the unit.

At the same time a Washington dispatch said authority had been granted for 19 buildings to cost $141,744 for the engineering unit.

The MacDill public relations office said details of the unit had not yet been received, but that it probably will be made up of men already in the army, who will be transferred to the new battalion.

It was said by one officer to be the first negro aviation battalion ever organized.

Maj. Reynolds J. Burt, constructing quartermaster, said he would start work soon on seven barracks buildings, two mess halls, two day rooms and two store rooms for the unit, and that construction should be completed by July 15. They will be built by WPA labor.

The war department authorized nine barracks buildings, three supply rooms, three day rooms, three mess halls, an administration building and utilities.

Major Burt said he would advertise for bids this month to construct five more buildings at the Orlando base at an estimated cost of $52,000. They will include a postoffice, warehouse, flight surgeon's unit, recreation building and officers' mess.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

65 Soldiers Spend July 4th at Tuskegee

FORT BENNING, Ga., July 17—(ANP)—Sixty-five colored soldiers of the quartermaster detachment, corps area service command, spent July 4 at Tuskegee Institute.

The trip was made in army trucks under the direction of 2nd Lieut. James A. Dickerson, who was aided by Warrant Officer Henry Moore, an alumnus of the institution. Both are members of the corps area service command. The men entrucked at 7:30 a.m., carried a luncheon with them, and

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITES TRAINED AS COMBAT SOLDIERS; NEGROES DO WORK

Work At Truck Headquarters As Section Hands On Camp Railroad And Do Heavy Duty at Camp Warehouses--Left Out of The Army Day Review.

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., July 17—All work and no real soldiering makes Johnson, James (the way they call it in the Army), a somewhat disgruntled boy, especially if he happens to be colored. Colored soldiers at this camp don't mind the work, but they want some soldiering, too. They want to drill and to get the feel of a rifle in their hands.

Assigned to quartermaster and Corps Area service commands, they feel like the soldiers at Fort Jackson, S. C., who are unhappy because they are given nothing but work today.

NO NEGROES TRAINED AS COMBAT SOLDIERS

There are thousands of whites in the camp who are being trained as combat soldiers. There are no Negroes being trained as combat soldiers.

When a review of the soldiers in Camp was held on Army day, the Negroes were left out. They thought they were being discriminated against. The fact was they had not been taught how to drill.

They don't have guns. But the spirit of drilling has so caught them that I saw them going through mock drills with shovels.

That was the unhappy lot of the 500 or more colored non-combatant soldiers found at Camp Blanding early in May.

THEY DO ALL THE DIRTY WORK IN CAMP

Their chief jobs were to maintain the motor pool, or truck headquarters, to drive all the trucks for the camp headquarters, to work as section hands on the camp railroad and to do heavy duty at the camp warehouses. There was also a detail attached to the signal corps for laboring purposes. White boys do some work of this type, too, but most of them are being trained as combat soldiers.

One reason this type of service is irksome to thec olored boys is the factt hat most of the time they seem to be taking the work off the shoulders of whites, to bed oing the heavy work for whites who havee nlisted or have been selected just like thy have.

However, most of the white are organized into large units which have some military integrity.

In actual practice, the organization of Negro units has not made much progress. Hundreds of Negroes therefore are being split up into service detachments or quartermaster detachments.

In most camps you will find a company or two of the 48th Quartermaster regiment or the 28th Quartermaster regiment.

The feeling among the colored soldiers at Camp Blanding was expected to improve however, when plans called for the placement of a regiment of colored engineers, consisting of 1176 men, and a battalion of colored engineers, consisting of 1100 men at the camp.

But it must not be forgotten that the term "engineers" in the Army may or may not be a euphemism used to cover up something dirty.

At Fort Bragg, Negroes have a real engineering outfit in the 41st Engineers under Col. Wood. Another engineering unit under another commander might be so similar to a service regiment that you would not be able to distinguish between the two.

Negroes can be sure that if the number of engineering units among colored troops increases rapidly that thousands of their selected young men are being given jobs as simple day laborers. That trend will have to be watched.

We will probably visit Camp Blanding again to see what these new engineers are doing.

47m-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Officers Of 184th Artillery Regiment Qualify At Ft. Sill

Chicago Officers Make Short Work of Artillery Mathematics—Praised By Commanding Officer—More to Take Course.

JAN 4 - 1941

FORT SILL, Okla., Jan. 2—Stating that he had no criticism to offer, and that the 10 Illinois officers had efficiently conducted their first firing problem, Col. A. L. P Sands, commanding officer of the 349th U. S. Army Field Artillery regiment (himself a veteran artillery officer) brought down the curtain on what has proved to be another historica event in the history of Chicago's old 8th regiment.

The 10 Negro officers from the 184th Field artillery (formerly the 8th Illinois infantry) had not only proved that they were qualified to handle the mathematical calculations involved in big gun firing, but also that they were excellently capable of directing the firing of those guns in accordance with previously determined computations.

The 10 officers, sent here as an experiment, were Major Anderson F. Pitts, Captain Homer Lewis, Captain Oscar Randall, Captain Wendell T. Derricks, Captain Marcus H. Ray, First Lieutenant Raymond Watkins, First Lieutenant Joseph Francois, First Lieutenant Edward Wimp, First Lieutenant George Rose and Second Lieutenant Orion Page.

On arrival here the the officers were assigned to duty with the 349th 155MM gun regiment, a regular army field artillery organization. Their mornings were devoted to field training, while in the afternoon they studied in classrooms. Evenings (many times until past midnight) they studied mathematical functions, taught by one of their group, Captain Oscar Randall, a civil engineer.

After eight days of study and practice the group was ordered to the firing range to actually conduct a firing problem. The four captains directed the fire by telephone at a distance of five miles from the gun emplacements. Major Pitts superintended the correction directives of the whole problem. Lieutenant Page and Lieutenant Francois had charge of the gun firing crew. The remainder of the officers were observers. Forty projectiles costing about $100 each, were fired. The successful result of the work prompted the commanding officer here to indicate that other officers to take the same course should be selected from the 184th.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Here's Where U.S. Army Will Put Soldiers

JAN 18 1941

WASHINGTON.

Under the tentative plans of the War Department, colored citizens will participate in the following branches of the government's military affairs:

Engineers	15,714
Cavalry	2,456
Coast Artillery	10,219
Field Artillery	7,101
Infantry	16,836
Ordnance	1,720
Air Corps	2,250
Medical Detachment	400
Chemical Warfare	220
Total	56,896

Other branches of the service to be used include the signal corps, with figures unavailable, and the replacement units in several instances, which in all probability will bring the total number up to approximately the 80,000 expected to be inducted into the service.

Will Serve on Ground

In the various units, the soldiers will be given the same type of service duties as other soldiers. In the air corps, they will be used exclusively at present as ground crews, not as mechanics nor as maintenance men, but merely to service the stations.

Distribution will be as follows:

Engineers: Fort Bragg, N.C.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Fort Custer, Mich.; Camp Blanding, Fla.; Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort McClellan, Ala.; Camp Claiborne, La.

Coast Artillery Corps: Fort Bragg, N.C.; Galveston, Texas; Fort Eustis Va.

Field Artillery: Fort Sill, Okla.; Camp Langston, La.

Infantry: Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Fort Devens, Mass.; Camp Claiborne, La.; Macon, Ga.; Camp Walters, Texas.

Ordnance: Savannah, Ill.; MacDill Field, Fla.; Aberdeen, Md.

Replacements: Camp Lee, Va.; Fort Warner, Wyo.

Signal Corps (distributed).

Air Corps: Langley Field, Va.; Augusta, Ga.; Barksdale Field, La.; Jackson, Miss.; MacDill Field, Fla.; Maxwell Field, Ala. New Orleans; Savannah, Ga.;

Medical Detachment: Camp Lee, Va.; West Point, N.Y.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Chemical Warfare Dept.: Langley Field; Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Cavalry Fort Riley, Kans.

Figures Tentative

These encampments and figures are tentative and are the increments expected in the various camps through the draft. Changes will occur frequently, it is reported, but this is the figure on which the government expects to work out its plans for military defense. Assignments to the quartermaster corps and other service units as well, also take up a portion of the difference in the figures given and the total men expected to be called.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Regiment Activated at Leavenworth; To Be At War-Time Strength Soon

FEB 7 1941

Better Day Dawning for Negro Soldiers at Army Post; Men Anxious to Serve Under General B. O. Davis

FEB 7 1941

By Joseph January Jr.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas. — For the first time since the World War, the nine existing troops of the Tenth Cavalry assembled last Saturday at the Fort Leavenworth garrison as the entire regiment was activated under the command of Lieut. Col. Paul R. Davidson. Ceremonies were held Saturday morning in the lower riding and the regiment was inspected and addressed by Brig.-Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, commandant.

It was a second celebration here for the Negro cavalry regiment as more than seventy-four years ago, on July 28, 1866, the tenth cavalry first was formed at this garrison. The regiment has participated in 28 engagements — against hostile Indians, in the Cuban campaign, in Philippine service and the expedition into Mexico in 1916.

To Riley in June

As three troops had been placed on the inactive list at the close of the World war, the units Saturday were re-organized. In 13 weeks, however, it is to be at full strength and ready to move into the field for extended maneuvers.

Officials do not expect the regiment to move to Ft. Riley until June as quarters are not ready for them and extended field service is scheduled before reporting to that garrison. FEB 7 1941

And with the activation, machinery was set in motion to raise the regiment from its present strength of approximately 330 men to a war strength of 1,378 men. Under present plans, Colonel Davison said yesterday, the regiment will reach war strength by the end of March with the addition of selective service trainees to be called to the colors during February and March.

To Ship in Horses

So the picture at the recruit reception center, Fort Leavenworth, will change somewhat in the coming two months. Instead of processing all of the trainees and sending them out after about five days' stay at the garrison, a large number of the colored trainees will be processed and sent immediately to the command of the tenth cavalry for their year's service.

And in addition to the increase in men necessary to bring the regiment to full strength, a large number of animals will be needed to equip the organization. Between 800 and 1,000 horses will be brought to Fort Leavenworth during the coming week from the army remount depot at Fort Robinson, Neb. The shipments—10 cars of 20 horses each—began arriving at 48-hour intervals starting Wednesday.

Arrived From West Point

The skeletonized second squadron and a machine-gun troop of the tenth cavalry, for several years on detached service at the U. S. Army Military academy, West Point, N. Y., have already arrived at Fort Leavenworth by train. Many families are arriving daily in motor cars. Troop F, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., since 1931, is expected to join the remainder of the regiment within a few days. Many families are expected to join the soldiers soon also.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NOTABLES AT REGIMENT'S FAREWELL BANQUET

JAN 25 1941

Photographed at the farewell banquet for the 369th Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiment which left for a year's training in Oswego, N. Y., Tuesday night, are, left to right, Assemblyman Dan Burrows, Col. Chauncey Hooper, regiment commander, Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, and Assemblyman William T. Andrews. The affair was sponsored by a Citizens' Committee of which the assemblymen were members. Mr. Poletti was an honored guest.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Soldiers Assume Fire Department Duty

APR 20 1941

Final civilian-operated service at Camp Wheeler—the fire department—was taken over by the Army yesterday as the construction work practically ended.

Under orders of Major W. P. Kennard, constructing quartermaster, several hundred construction employes were laid off last night and only a small group will be retained to complete odd jobs.

The white civilian firemen also were released and 63 Negro soldiers were installed in the three fire stations.

BEING TRAINED

It is understood that Negro soldiers will man the fire departments of other military camps in Georgia soon.

The soldiers were chosen from a service detachment which arrived here several days ago from Fort Benning and they are being trained by the white fire departments heads, picked for the jobs by the civil service boards several weeks ago.

APR 20 1941

Capt. Barney L. Bickley of the constructing quartermaster's staff left yesterday for Augusta where he will go on duty at an airport project. Many of the other officers of the constructing quartermaster have left for other posts recently and Major Kennard is expecting a transfer order soon.

During the construction period three shifts of firemen were employed, each shift working eight hours daily.

Under the Army plan there will be only two shifts with firemen being on duty for 24 hours and off duty for 24 hours. During the peak of construction a total of about 125 firemen was employed.

PEEL LEAVES

The permanent plan calls for a fire chief, two assistants, eight inspectors and 61 firemen. The firemen have ratings from first class private to staff sergeant, with pay ranging around $70 per month.

Chief John T. Peel, who headed the department during the construction period left yesterday for his home in Atlanta.

Chief J. B. Bruner is the permanent chief, having been appointed by the civil service board. The two assistants are A. D. Maynard and Homer Price. In addition to the chiefs there are six white fire inspectors. Also there are two Negro fire inspectors.

During the construction period an unusual record was established for fire safety. During the entire time of construction of the $10,000,000 Army camp there was no fire insurance claim. The blazes were inconsequential.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ARRANGE DANCE SATURDAY FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

OCT 26 1941

"A Night for Soldiers" ball will be sponsored by Ald. Earl B. Dickerson [2d] Saturday evening in the 8th regiment armory, 35th street and Giles avenue. The purpose, said the alderman, is "to express the interest of local citizens in the welfare of the Negro boys in camp in the Chicago area."

Five thousand are expected to attend the show. Admission will be a pack of cigarets, a tube of tooth paste, a tooth brush, or a box of stationery. These contributions will be sent to Negroes at Fort Custer and camps at Chanute, Rantoul, Savannah, and Proving Ground, Ill. Five hundred soldiers from these camps will be present.

OCT 26 1941

Hostesses will be 300 local young women who have volunteered their services. Making arrangements for the program is the South Central Recreation committee, headed by W. Ellis Stewart, chairman; John Johnson, and Joseph Jefferson. For the patriotic ceremony, music will be supplied by Giles post of the American Legion, of which Ald. Dickerson is first commander, and the colors will be posted by a local Boy Scout troop.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seeing Them At Camp Wheeler

MAY 1 - 1941

While it is generally known from the fame and fame of the old 24th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry that the colored group is widely represented at Fort Benning, the largest infantry school in the world, it is not so plain that there are some seven hundred ored soldiers quartered at Camp Wheeler near Macon, Ga.

Here is a rousing, lusty set. Fine stalwart young men from every quarter of the country. Many of them betray excellent educational opportunities, while there are those whose language and general presentments will tell you that they have known and felt every sting of poverty, privation and illiteracy.

MAY 1 - 1941

War today is not the crude bush war of yesterday. No more can a group or groups of men be gathered from the ranks, drilled in a few commands, given a little skill in marksmanship and turned into the ranks as finished soldiers. War has taken on a mechanization, calling for skill, learning and the keen flexibility for modern adjustments. These are not forthcoming where men are thusly gathered without the rudiments of skill or practical education.

It is costing the government billions in an attempt to begin so far down the scale for approaching the technique of modern army training.

These boys after receiving the training the camp will afford will not only strengthen the nation's defense but will be better citizens when their retirement is completed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

4,000 Negro Soldiers In Parade At Fort Belvoir

MAY 1 1 1941

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—(ANP)—The full complement of Negro troops encamped in this engineer training camp took part in the full dress parade staged Saturday morning in honor of the new commanding officer, Brig. Gen. E. H. Marks.

Three battalions of the colored troops in the parade had had only three weeks of training. But to the average observer, the new men appeared as polished as the two regular army battalions leading the review. Fully 13,000 men were in the mass event of which some 4,000 were colored.

Following the review, Gen. Marks commented: "These men are better than the draftees I commanded during the World war." Hundreds of cars lined the Richmond-Washington highway to watch the review in addition to those parked in the alloted spaces.

MAY 1 1 1941

The colored troops received special praise from the onlookers as they swept through the maneuvers without a single hitch in their formations.

47m-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ever since the Night of Terror at Ft. Bragg, a relentless campaign has been waged by The Pittsburgh Courier to get Negro M.P.'s stationed there. The above two soldiers are members of the new Negro M.P. unit, recently organized at Ft. Bragg, N.C., and are shown on motorcycles used by the organization. They are Sergt. Lloyd Rogers, of Gutherie, Okla., and Private Cupid Kellum of Winston-Salem, N.C.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

War Dep't Aide Assails Bigotry at Negro Parley

NOV 18 1941

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Brig. General Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the War Department's Morale Division, urged unity of all racial and religious groups in an informal talk before a special meeting of the Board of the National Negro Congress which concluded here yesterday.

General Osborn was one of a More than 200 persons, including number of Administration officials government officials and leaders in and leaders invited to sit in on the community life from several states meeting, regarded by officials of the attend the meeting.

Congress as the most important in Sixty-two Congress officials in- the history of the organization, cluding Board members, from nine states and the District of Columbia came to Washington for the all-day session, which was held at the Twelfth Street YMCA. They came from Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Illinois and Texas.

The purpose of the meeting was to express their full support of a new national policy formulated by the organization's National Board, the crux of which was stated in a telegram ordered sent to President Roosevelt which said: **"We pledge full support to your foreign policy and our government's program of National Defense, and will give every effort to support the fight to preserve our country's independence even if it means giving our lives."**

The informal talk made by General Osborn was an unscheduled speech that came in the midst of the morning session of the Board meeting.

Making it clear that he did not speak as a government official, but as "a fellow citizen," Osborn said:

"I appreciated the offer to be allowed to speak because I am moved to speak for a special reason. That reason is: Like other officials of the government I was invited to sit in with you on your deliberations at this Board meeting in order to listen and help you to help us get done the job we have to do. Because I did not accept your kind invitation, I can now speak to you as a fellow citizen.

URGES NATIONAL UNITY

"One of the things that moved me as I sat in this meeting is the thought that in all of Europe we could not hold such a meeting as this, where fellow citizens may discuss our own lives, our future.

"Our enemies say our country must be divided because it is made up of Jews, Catholics, Methodists and other religious groups. They say we should be divided because we are made up of Indians, Negroes and members of various foreign-born groups. Our enemies are very wrong when they say these things because as this meeting shows, the very difference of these groups is our greatest source of strength."

Pointing out that the development of opportunity for religious and racial groups was a step toward development of higher national unity, Gen. Osborn said:

"But racial or religious groups are not the last steps in this development. The larger and more important step is to become a part of the whole group, the nation. The final group that I want you to understand that we are striving for today to keep is all humanity."

"I am glad that I came and that I feel a part, with you, of this great thing that you are trying to do here today. This is the thing that all of us must do if we are to save our country."

John P. Davis, Secretary of the National Negro Congress, summed up the policy of the Congress in the light of the changed international situation in his administrative report. This report said in part:

"The Anglo-American mission to the Soviet Union, with the practical consequences flowing from this mission; the repeal of our Neutrality law; the Lend-Lease Act; the development of America's military defense program; the organization of the civilian life of America and the gearing of our great industrial machine to the defense needs of our country—are all vital and necessary answers to the menace of the Hitler tyranny which must have the support of all Americans.

"This is our government's plan for the destruction of the menace to American security. We may seek to see that plan strengthened, or more firmly administered, but to fail to give it our full support would be treason. And it is in the light of the word (treason) that we must view the words and deeds of the appeaser groups in this country headed by the America First Committee, who look on a Hitler victory as an accomplished and welcome fact.

"The Negro people, like other Americans, have a deep stake in the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism. Indeed the compelling motives which bring us into this struggle are even sterner and stronger than those which impel any other section of America. The reasons for this are plain and clear. Our very survival as a people . . . is threatened by the enslaving force of Hitlerism. We are in a fight for our lives."

Expressing the deep feeling of unity behind the government's program for defending America, Dr. Max Yergan President of the Congress, concluded the meeting with these words:

"This meeting marks a new day in the history of the National Negro Congress. We have committed ourselves to the national welfare, to the principle of developing through this, the welfare of our people. We are determined to live up to these commitments and to play the historic role which it is ours to play in the history of our people, in the history of our nation."

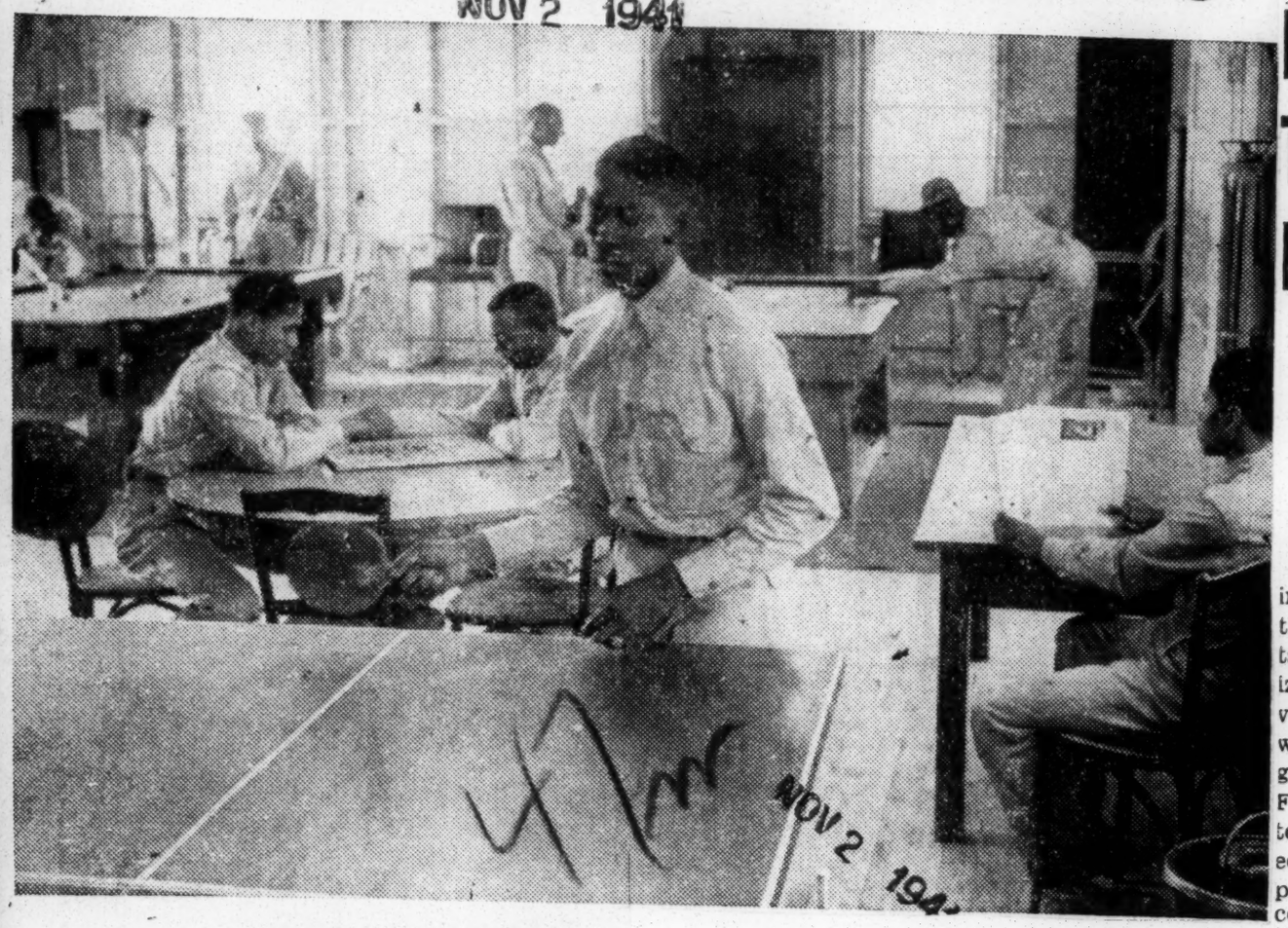
Administration officials who attended the meeting in addition to General Osborn included: Addison Walker, representing Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph Bard; Major J. R. Smith, representing Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson; Captain Rankin Boone, and Lt. William Wagoner, both of the received definite promises from Britain and the United States to defend the Burma Road.

"The whole trend of United States ministration; Alfred E. Smith, Fedand British policy has been mani- eral Works Projects Administration; fest in some of their recent actions," Harry McAlpin, representing Mrs. he said. "I do not think we need to Mary McCleod Bethune, of the Nadraw underline and underscore them." tional Youth Administration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They're Enjoying Recreation At Benning

NOV 2 1941



A wide variety of recreational facilities are offered soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., during their off hours. The picture shows one of the recreation rooms of the 24th Infantry Regiment. At the time the photographer snapped this shot, two soldiers were playing ping-pong, two were engaged in a game of Chinese checkers, four were playing billiards, and one was reading the latest issue of a national magazine. Outdoor athletic facilities are available for nearly every type of sport, including baseball soft ball, basketball, track, volleyball, boxing and swimming.—(Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Company.)

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

High Morale of 184th FA Attributed to Hard Work

DEC 6 - 1941

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—Credit for the high morale of members of the 184th Field Artillery Regiment stationed here was attributed to months of application and hard work far beyond normal requirements by Col. Anderson F. Pitts, commanding officer of the unit, this week.

The priceless heritage left the unit by the old 8th Illinois National Guard and the regiment's approach to the problem of full opportunity for colored in all things military, being based on efficiency, have been the motivating forces, he said.

Make Own Fun

There being no facilities for the entertainment in nearby Battle Creek, the members of the unit built their own Service Club there that they now maintain without being a burden to civil authorities.

DEC 6 - 1941

Col. Pitts has pointed out that such incidents as occurred at Fort Bragg and as have been reported at other camps do not and will not occur at Fort Custer because non-military details which are behind such are worked out carefully beforehand.

Men Given a Charge

"When our battalion went South on maneuvers, every man was told that the military future of fifteen million colored Americans depended on what he did in the South. Each man was charged with the responsibility of proving that colored troops under colored leadership make the best colored units in the army," Col. Pitts stated.

The unit made a splendid record while functioning with the Fifth Division, Sixth Division, Seventh Corps, Sixth Corps and Second Army.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New MP Force To Be One Of Finest, He Says

Commander Is Interviewed By Private

NOV 29 1941

By PVT. WALTER J. McLEAN

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Following the official announcement that a permanent colored military police force is being organized here, I was granted an interview with Brigadier General Edwin P. Parker, Jr., commanding general of Fort Bragg and the Field Artillery Replacement Center. General Parker was appointed by President Roosevelt to his present rank, from the rank of colonel, only a few days before this interview.

General Parker, a plain-spoken but modest native of Virginia, has been an officer in the artillery since 1911. He is recognized as an outstanding authority on the organization and management of replacement centers.

In his first official statement on the new colored MP force at Fort Bragg, the commanding officer said that the force would consist of all colored units. New recruits at the Reception Center here will be interviewed to find whether they have had experience in that field in civilian life.

He said that the selection would be somewhat slow, in order to insure a competent force. He further stated that the new MP force would be one of the best in the Army when it is completely organized.

The men will be trained to keep peace with a minimum of force In a recent address to a combined group of white and colored MP's, General Parker said, "My policy is to try first to handle men in a diplomatic and courteous manner, with a minimum of force. If that doesn't work, then use force. I think the entire Military Police force here can get fine results by using that policy."

COLORED TROOPS COMPLIMENTED

NOV 29 194

When asked his opinion of the efficiency and training spirit of the colored troops at Fort Bragg, the General was enthusiastic in stating that he was very well pleased with the spirit shown by the colored soldiers.

"In particular, I would like to compliment the 16th Battalion for having a minimum of trouble," he said. "They show the results of good training. A minimum of discipline has been needed in this unit."

The General continued with reference to recent improvements in the 16th Battalion of the Field Artillery Replacement Center. The major project in that area, he pointed out, is the construction of a gigantic all-purpose athletic field.

Contrary to usual military routine—the officer making suggestions to the enlisted man—the writer, a private, was asked for suggestions on how to improve conditions for the colored troops of Fort Bragg.

NOV 29 194

SUGGESTIONS OFFERED

The following suggestions were offered: (1) the appointment of students, recommended by the bureau of Fayetteville State Teachers College, to manage and operate the 16th Battalion's post exchange, replacing the present white staff; (2) the addition of colored attendants to the staff of the South Theatre, which serves troops of both races; and (3) the purchase of a bus for use of the 16th Battalion troops for more prompt transportation.

General Parker said that he had conferred with the post exchange officer, advising similar provisions be employed. He would accept the second suggestion immediately, he said, and would add several colored soldiers to the staff of the theater. He is personally investigating the transportation problem, he said. The idea of purchasing busses has been considered and is expected to materialize soon.

NOV 29 1941

General Parker, who has been given temporary command of Fort Bragg in addition to the command of the Field Artillery Replacement Center, is a popular figure here among the FARC's colored trainees, since he has had closer contact with them than with the other colored units of the post.

He has been lauded by President Roosevelt for his job in converting the once desert-like terrain into the present ultra-modern encampment.

47m-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH OBJECTS TO REGIMENT BEING STATIONED NEAR RESORT

Information Hints that Galveston Whites Used Influence to Have 54th Coast Artillery Unit Transferred to North Carolina.

BULLETIN!
APR 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 24—The War Department, acting through Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary, is investigating the reports from The Courier's Texas correspondent that pressure of Galveston whites forced the moving of colored troops stationed at Camp Wallace to Camp Davis in North Carolina.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 24.—War Department orders have been issued transferring the 54th Coast Artillery Regiment of colored troops stationed at Camp Wallace, Hitchcock, Tex., to Camp Davis, Hollyridge, N.C. The announcement of the transfer is causing much discussion because of the "jim-crow" issue raised in certain circles which reports that the War Office submitted to pressure from Galveston city officials and socialites.

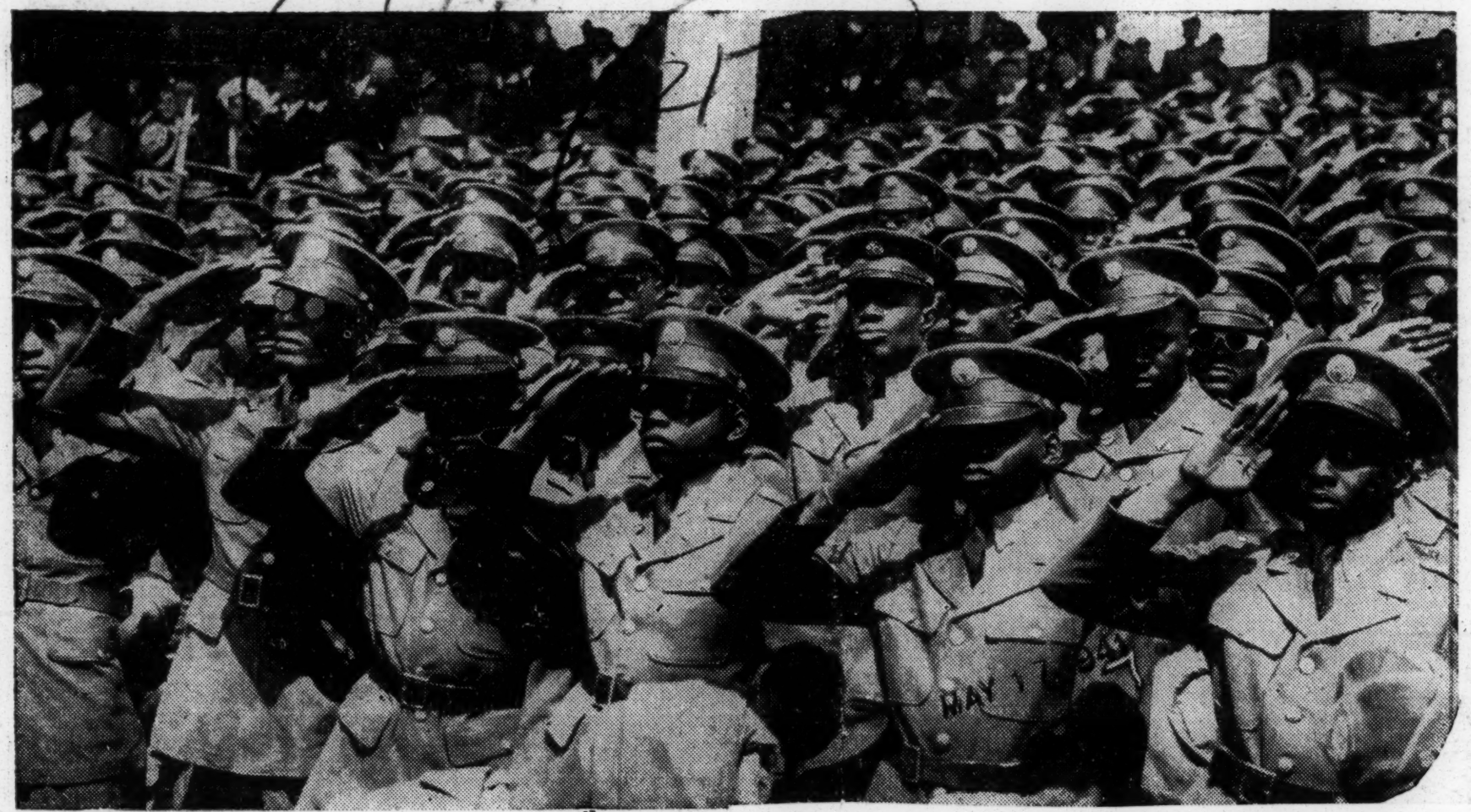
It is claimed the whites asked for the removal of the race troops because they were a menace to the beaches and the social prestige of this Southern resort mecca that annually attracts hundreds of the South's social leaders during the summer months.

The apparent capitulation of the War Department to race prejudice raises a serious issue and civic leaders are planning a national protest if the charges are substantiated. APR 26 1941

Camp Wallace, with some 2,000 colored troops, offered many unusual advantages for the training of an artillery unit. Its mild weather and nearness to the Gulf of Mexico offered ideal practice facilities for year-round training.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They're In Uncle Sam's Army For Defense And Proud, Too!



A patriotic picture was made in Newark, N. J., recently when members of the 372nd Infantry, Fort Dix, snapped to salute during the flag ceremony of the opening game of the Negro National Baseball League. The soldiers attended the game en masse as guests of the management and saw the Cuban Stars defeat the Newark Eagles, 10-7. Increasingly, throughout the country such scenes as the above can be duplicated by brave and faithful black sons of American, proud and ready to defend the "land of the free and the home of the brave" of which we so proudly boast.—(Newark Star-Ledger Photos.)

MAY 1 1941
MAY 17 1941

RACE ISSUE SCORED IN HAWAII STEVEDORE PLAN

Savannah Journal - Savannah Ga.

APR 26 1941

General Short Blamed For Raising Question

NEW YORK CITY—(S N S)—A protest against the injection of the race issue into a plan by the War department to send a labor battalion to Honolulu, T.H., was voiced in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP protested against a statement of Lt. General Walter Short which seemed to emphasize and express regret for the proposed plan of the War department to send 600 members of a Negro labor battalion to Honolulu to handle Army and Navy cargo.

The NAACP cited clippings from Honolulu newspapers indicating that civic organizations had taken the cue from Lt. General Short and had filed protests on the basis of race.

APR 26 1941

Union labor representatives in Honolulu, however, were reported in Honolulu papers as issuing the following statement:

"It should be clear that we resent the explanation of Lt. General Walter Short, commanding the Hawaiian department of the Army, for its implications that our protest is because Negro laborers are the soldiers involved. Our protest has no racial connotation whatsoever; it is against all forced or militarized labd. The general seems to say that he is sorry it is necessary to bring Negro workers. If workers are needed we would welcome Negroes as we would all races, creeds and colors."

The NAACP letter to Secretary Stimson also protested the sending of military labor battalions to compete with civilian labor unless it is demonstrated that there is a shortage of labor in the area concerned.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seven New Buildings To Go Up For 366th At Fort Devens

Theatre, Chapel and Hostess House Included in Construction

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—(SNS)—Construction of seven new buildings for the 366th Infantry at an approximate cost of $167,000 has been authorized by the War Department, it was announced today by Major L. Warner, construction quartermaster.

The buildings authorized include: Theatre, 143x56 feet, seating 600, to cost $59,000; Hostess House, 43 x42 feet, room for 7 guests to cost $6,000; Officers' Club, 120 x 37 feet, estimated cost $23,000; Enlisted Mens' Club, 120 x 37 feet, estimated cost $38,000; Chapel, 95 x 37 feet, seating 300, to cost $23,000; Motor Repair Shop, 84 x 37 feet, to cost $10,000 and 2 -500 Gallon capacity Gasoline Pumps, to cost $8,000.

These new buildings are part of the more than 50 buildings to be constructed at Fort Devins under an $870,000 program recently announced by Lieut. Colonel S. W. McIlwain, chief of all quartermaster construction in the New England states. Construction will start in June and all except the Chapel completed in September. The chapel will be completed in October. The contracts for the construction of all buildings will be let on a limp sum basis.

ENLISTEDM EN IN CHARGS OF THEATRE

Five enlisted men wer selected to assist in the opration of th 366th Infantry Theatre, officially designated as Theatre No. 5, on May 7th.

On May 16, Master Sergeant Purvis, took over duties as theatre manager. Master Sergeant Purvis, and Sergeant Payne came to the 366th Infantry from the 24th Infantry while the other enlisted men are from the group of selectees who recently arrived here.

A janitor and an usher are yet to be selected. For performing these extra duties they will receive extra pay varying from $11 down to $3 per week according to the responsibility o the duties performen.

The general public, particularly lovers of singing, are cordially invited to attend the community song service at Friendship Baptist Church tonight, beginning at 8 o'clock, which will be conducted by Prof. W. Laurence James, well known faculty member of Spelman College's music department.

This service has been a monthly feature of the church's program, which is proving its merit by the growing attendance each month The program will consist of familiar sacred songs, spirituals and other appropriate selections. Perhaps Prof. James will talk briefly or present a surprise number, as he has done at times in the past.

The public is cordially invited to this service. Dr. E. R. Carter is the pastor of the church.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TO TRANSFER TROOPS OUT OF CAMP WALLACE

MAY 10 1941

War Secretary Stimson Bows Before Demands Of Texas Jim Crow

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The greater part of the Negro troops stationed at Camp Wallace, Hitchcock will be transferred shortly to other sections of the country.

The removal of the Negro troops from the training center will be undertaken because of the complaint of a leading Galveston businessman.

Decision to move the Negro troops was "reluctant," Secretary of War Henry Stimson told an interested Texas Congressman, it was learned.

The complainant said that "our beach front is small and quite heavily populated during the summer months with Texas and Oklahoma people" and that the "addition of a large number of Negroes would create a difficult situation."

Stimson's Views

To this, Secretary Stimson replied: "I have looked into the matter of the assignment of Negro troops to Camp Wallace. In view of the exceptional conditions which exist in the Galveston area, the War Department is now planning to move the greater part of those troops elsewhere. Frankly, we have been reluctant to take this action, not only because of the additional expense which must be incurred, but also because our problems in connection with the utilization of Negro manpower are become acute.

"The Selective Training and Service Act necessitates the acceptance of men for training without regard to race or color. Other provisions therein require the acceptance of volunteers irrespective of race or color.

MAY 10 1941

"The current policies of the War Department for handling its Negro personnel have been gradually involved over a period of many years and represent the considered judgment of many officials . . . . One of these policies requires that there be Negro units in each major arm or service.

"Situations comparable to that at Camp Wallace exist through the south. On the whole, the War Department is receiving from officials of all the southern states wholehearted co-operation in arriving at a solution to this very perplexing problem. The personal feelings of practically all concerned have been submerged to the greater needs of national defense.

MAY 10 1941

"The reasons for originally placing Negro troops at Camp Wallace may be summarized as follows:

"A camp in southern Texas permits year round training under favorable weather conditions.

"The 54th Coast Artillery is designated to function tactically as a mobile coast defense organization. It is armed with 155 millimeter guns having a range greater than 18,000 yards. To carry out its main mission, that of firing at naval targets, it must be given practice at firing over water at long ranges. This can only be done with safety in areas where shipping will not be endangered. Camp Wallace is ideally situated for this purpose."

47m-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes In 12 Units Of Army

47m

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Colored enlisted men are now serving in twelve branches of the Army, including the Air Corps, the War Department announced Saturday.

Latest figures show that 69,633 officers and men are on duty in all of the nine Corps Areas. Of the officers nine, including three Reserve officers, are in the Regular Army. There are 227 National Guard officers and 23 Reserve officers—a total of 259.

There are 8 warrant officers in the Regular Army and 3 in the National Guard. There are 15 in the Army Nurse Corps.

The enlisted men in the Regular Army number 26,888. In addition, there are 1,585 National Guardsmen and 213 Reserves.

There are 39,015 trainees assigned to Regular Army units and 1,647 assigned to National Guard units

Major units organized with colored troops include:

Infantry: Six regiments.

Field Artillery: Five regiments and one Headquarters and Headquarters Company for Field Artillery Brigade.

Chemical Warfare Service: Two chemical companies (decontamination).

Ordnance: Ten ammunition companies.

Engineers: Two regiments, general service; one to be activated in August; Eight separate battalions; Two light potoon companies; Two dump truck companies.

Quartermaster Corps: Seven Truck regiments; Four railhead companies; Four salvage companies; Three service battalions; Two pack troops.

Air Corps: One pursuit spuadron; Nine service squadron.

Signal Corps. One separate construction company.

Armored Force: One light tank battalion.

Cavalry: Two regiments.

Medical: Two sanitary companies; Detachmetns assigned to all regiments and separate battalions.

Coast Artillery: Six regiments; five of which are Anti-aircraft and one 155-mm gun.

Colored officers are attending service school in all arms and services. In the Air Corps a separate school has been created at Tuskegee, Alabama.

All colored selectees and all colored recruits are given the basic training of the arm or service to which they are assigned. In the Signal Corps this training is given in units. In all other arms and services it is given in replacement training centers.

It is planned to use 92,846 colored officers and men in Regular Army and National Guard units. The distribution follows:

UNIT:	
Regular Army Units (Arms):	
Air Corps	2,636
Armored Force	463
Cavalry	2,848
Coast Artillery	9,201
Field Artillery	5,469
Infantry	12,877
Total Arms	33,494
Services):	
Air Corps Service	2,614
Chemical Warfare Service	364
Engineers	11,530
Medical	1,112
Ordnance	1,650
Quartermaster	8,221
Signal	243
Total Services	25,734
Total Arms and Services	59,228
National Guard Units:	
Coast Artillery	1,645
Field Artillery	1,465
Infantry	2,581
Total National Guard less Medical	5,691
Medical	153
Replacement Training Centers (June)	9,608
Loss Replacements	2,747
Overhead	14,918
Total	33,117
Total Regular Army and National Guard	92,345

The authorized strength of colored officers in the Army follows:

RECAPITULATION

Unit	Line	Medical	Chaplain	Aggregate
Regular Army	3		3	6
National Guard	229	20	4	253
Reserve	103	54	29	186
Total officers	335	74	36	445
Nurses				56
Grand Total				501

Unit	Line	Medical	Chaplain	Aggregate	
(Regular Army)					
366th Infantry	103	10	2	115	(All Reserve)
(National Guard)					
372d Infantry	103	10	2	115	(All N. G.)
369th Coast Art'y	69	6	1	76	
184th Coast Art'y	57	4	1	62	
	229	20	4	253	
	332	30	6	368	

There are 44 additional Reserves authorized for the Medical Corps: 40 Medical officers and 4 Dentists. The proposed strength in the Army Nurse Corps is 56.

In addition to the Chaplains listed above there are 3 who are Regular Army officers and 27 who are Reserve officers—a total of 30.

There are 6 colored officers in the Regular Army. These are 3 Chaplains included in the above list and 3 line officers: Brigadier General Benjamin Oliver Davis; his son, Captain Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., and Second Lieutenant James D. Fowler, a graduate of the United States Military Academy in June.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

41st Engineers In First Anniversary

47m

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—(ANP) Forty-first Engineer regiment, the first colored engineer organization to be activated under the present emergency expansion program, celebrated its first anniversary Friday with a full day's program of activities.

The "Singing Engineers", a name given them by those who have witnessed them singing as they march, started the day with a review before Maj. Gen Jacob L. Devers, who is leaving Fort Bragg to take over his new duties at Fort Knox, as chief of the nation's armored forces. After the review recognition was given the organizations within the regiment which have excelled in various phases of training, including internal economy, rifle marksmanship, combat efficiency, engineer efficiency, and athletics.

A highlight of the review was the presentation of commissions to honorary officers who have shown much interest in the growth of the 41st Engineers during the past year. Lt. Col. John E. Wood, commanding officer since its activation last August 1, presented commissions of honorary colonel to Maj. Gen. Devers and Col. Hamilton Fish, who spent much time with the regiment on his recent tour of duty at Fort Bragg.

Commissions of honorary major were presented to Ben Dixon MacNeill, Raleigh newspaperman, T. T. Betts, district engineer of the state highway and public works commission, and Maj. John Murphy, post executive of Fort Bragg.

The remainder of the day was spent with athletic contests, a picnic and regimental dance, with guests from all over North Carolina in attendance.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

5,000 SOLDIERS IN THREE REGIMENTS HANDLE BIG GUNS

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La., Aug. 7—In training under the command of Brigadier General George H. Paine, the 46th Field Artillery Brigade is the largest single unit of Negro soldiers in the United States Army. The only other brigade of Negro soldiers at the present time is the Fourth Cavalry Brigade at Fort Riley. It is appreciably smaller than the 46th, consisting of two regiments as compared with the three regiments in the artillery unit.

There are 5,000 soldiers in the 46th Brigade. The three regiments which compose it are the 350th, the 351st and the 353rd.

TRAINING SOLDIERS TO HANDLE BIG GUNS

These soldiers are being trained to handle the big guns in the United States army, consisting of 155 millimeter howitzers and 155 millimeter guns. There are also given some training in the handling of 75's.

Loosely, there are about 25 millimeters to the inch. That means that a shell for a 155 millimeter howitzer or gun is about six inches in diameter. It weighs 96 pounds.

The difference between the howitzer and the gun of the same caliber is a difference in barrel length and use. The howitzer has a short barrel, probably not more than six feet in length. It is what is called an enfilading weapon; that is, one which you can place behind a hill and use to "lobe" shells over the hill and drop them on the enemy in the valley below. The 155 millimeter gun, with a barrel about 16 feet long is used for distance. The howitzer is effective at about seven and one-half miles. The gun of the same caliber is effective at twelve miles. The gun shoots straight and the howitzer shoots up in the air, if necessary, covers a sharply arched trajectory, and drops on the foe.

The 350th Regiment, commanded by Col. G. T. M. Oliphant, and the 358th Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. S. E. Kiser, are being trained to handle howitzers. The 353rd Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Orva E. Beezley, is being trained in the use of guns.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE IS A TACTICAL UNIT

The 46th Field Artillery Brigade is a tactical unit, as are the regimental units of which it is composed. That is to say, they are permanently organized units which train for war. There are several thousand Negro soldiers in battalions in artillery replacement centers. These men are trained to fill gaps in existing artillery tactical units or to form new tactical units.

Negroes have complained because, in past wars, few of them were assigned to artillery units. There was the suspicion that somebody thought that artillery training was too difficult for Negroes. Of course, that was a slander. It doesn't take a West Point graduate to handle the big guns efficiently, not even a college graduate.

The average soldiers needs no more to learn how to operate a six-inch cannon than he does to operate a 10-wheel drive truck.

TAKES ONE GUN AND ONE PROBLEM

Let's, if we can, see how it's done and what the boys of the 46th Brigade are doing. For purposes of illustration, we'll take one gun and one problem.

The commander of a howitzer unit will tell a subordinate officer in charge of a battery that he wants hell knocked out of a point beyond a hill about six miles distant. The battery commander, who is a commissioned officer, will detail the job of actual firing to a gun section commander, usually a lieutenant.

A scout, usually a commissioned officer, is sent ahead to a point where he can see the target. He is called a fire observer. He selects another point some distance from the target to form the base of a triangle of which the gun itself forms the apex.

This triangle then becomes a segment in a circle and the base of the triangle an arc on the circumference of a circle. There are 360 degrees in a circle, but the army doesn't use degrees. It uses mils. It divides the circle into 6400 mils, based on horizontal or azimuth range. This may read all technical, but it really isn't. The battery commander, if he needs one, is supplied with a book of tables in which the sighting of the big guns is worked out for all ranges, with due allowance made for atmospheric conditions and wind stress.

The first thing the battery commander does is to take a trial shot, called finding the range. He usually misses. The observer, some distance ahead, tells him how far he has missed, whether he has shot to the right or left of the target or before it or beyond it.

If he has shot beyong the target, the battery commander lowers the elevation of the gun muzzle by so many degrees. If he has shot to the right or to the left, he changes the range so many mills. This is kept up until the target is hit. He may consult his book to find what changes he should make or he may simply use his common sense.

The job is no different from that of firing a rifle. If a rifleman shoots too high, he lowers his sight and keeps on trying until he hits the target.

WHITES GIVE ORDERS; NEGROES DO THE WORK!

The battery commander or the man who conducts the firing is usually a captain. His orders are given to a telephone operator, who is just an ordinary colored soldier trained in the use of the field telephone. This telephone operator transmits the order to the central telephone exchange of the unit and from there it is transmitted to the telephone operator working with the special gun section denoted, under the command of a lieutenant. The gun section commander gives the orders to the members of the gun crew. Their job is to adjust the gun according to orders, to load it and to fire it.

The men who give the orders are the commissioned officers. In the 46th Brigade, the officers are all white. The men who do the work, carry out the orders, are the soldiers, privates and non-commissioned officers. They carry out the orders and do the work. There are ordinarily 11 men who work with the gun, exclusive of telephone operators.

One colonel, commenting on the claim that it was necessary for artillerymen to have considerable scholastic training, said: "I don't give a damn whether they can read or write. If they can understand orders and if they'll stick by their guns, that's enough for me."

In the language of the street, this colonel had something. The colored boys in the 46th Brigade and other artillery units noted, relish their work with the big guns. Far from being afraid of them, they take up the work eagerly and enthusiastically. They are gluttons for orders to be carried out. They give one the impression that although the officers giving the orders may be telephone distance away when the enemy attempts to put their gun out of action, they are going to stick as long as the gun lasts although they can't see the result of their work over the hill.

In years past, the infantry has found cause to complain that the artillery did not keep up with it.

But you can bet your bottom dollar that if an area is plotted for the fire of the 46th Brigade or any gun section in it, both the enemy and the infantry will know that hell has broken loose and there'll be no freezing until the orders come from headquarters.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Boys in 67th Batalion at Camp Wolters Bring in Top Honors

CAMP WOLTERS, TEXAS.—Company A, 67th battalion, has completed its seventh week of training at this Infantry Training center and now will start on the eighth week in which, the firing, tactics and nomenclature of the 81-millimeter mortar undergo its tests. In the past seven weeks we have studied and fired the Springfield rifle, Garand semi-automatic rifle, Browning automatic rifle, .45-cal. automatic pistol, the 30-cal. Browning machine gun and use of the bayonet and hand grenade.

The 67th battalion is a heavy weapons group whose work is to fire the heavier weapons, such as the 30-cal. machine gun, the 50-cal. machine gun, which is used to fire on tanks and other armored vehicles, as this gun's bullets are armor-piercing. The 81-millimeter mortar is a weapon that fires a shell over hills and places that a flat trajetory weapon cannot. The 45-cal. pistol is the side arm of the heavy weapons unit.

The first platoon is the only group of boys here from Kansas in the colored area. These boys have brought in top honors in nearly all phases of this training. They have won acclaim as being the leading platoon in Company A. The company as a whole won praise as ebing the best company in the 67th battalion. The 67th battalion won first place in the parade for the commanding general of the infantry. General Simpson, competing against 12 white battalions of the camp. Three weeks ago Paramount Newsreels took pictures of the 67th on parade, dubbing the 67th as "the singing 67th." Our parading song is: "God Bless America" and our marching song is, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

The boys who have received promotions are: Leo D. Logan, from Leavenworth, who was appointed acting sergeant; Jack H. White, John O. Jones, Gilbert R. Moore and Henry Wiley Jr., who were appointed acting corporals until their traniing period is up, when they can be officially appointed regular non-coms. Cooks are: Ira C. Macdonald, Robert A. Williams, Leonard P. Butler, Cephas Glover.

Office clerks are: Merritt Gordon, Melvin Robinson, and George A. Russell. Riley J. Butler was appointed assistant supply sergeant and Sylvester P. Janis as company mechanic. James Tarrant was appointed softball captain.

The boys who qualified in rifle marksmanship are: Sylvester Whitmire, Leo Smith, Leroy Smith, Hodison, Fred Smith, Leroy Smith, Gilbert R. Moore. John Trice and Edward McClelland.

Pistol marksmen are: Sylvester Whitmire, Cephas Glover, Leanord P. Butler, Floyd Smith, Edward McClelland, Gilbert R. Moore and Leroy Smith.

Machine gun marksmen are: Sylvester Whitmire, 171 out of a possible 200—the rest are listed as their scores are, going down: Fred Smith, Frank Bratton, Edward McClelland, George Russell, Lloyd Alston, Cephas Glover, Merritt Gordon, Jack White, Leo Logan, Robert Williams, Charles Ponds, Melvin Robinson, Gilbert Moore, James Stillman, Stering Easley, Leonard Butler, Leroy Smith, Junior Hodison, Henry Wiley, Freddie Williams, Cardrell Collins, John Trice, Robert Smith, Riley Butler, Wadean Campbell, and Sylvester Janis. Sylvester Whitmire holds the rank of expert as he has taken first place in all range scores; Edward McClelland holds the rank of sharpshooter, as he is usually second highest, the rest hold the rank of marksmen as their scores were below 160 out of 200, but over 140.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

6 Recreation Areas For Negro Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expansion of the permanent type United States Army Recreational Camps to provide week-end accommodations for an additional 3,300 service men, gives the Army capacity to care for 26,300 men at 39 permanent areas, the War Department announced this week.

The expansion program provides 11 new permanent areas, five of them for Negro troops. In addition, the number of recreational areas for day use only was inceased to four. Three months ago the only day-use area was at Poponesset Beach, Massachusetts.

The Army Recreation Areas for Negroes and the permanent capacity of each follows:

Anacostia Park, D. C., 500; Lincoln Beach, Louisiana, 500; Manhatan Beach, Fla. 500; Raleigh, N. C., 500; Kansas City, Mo., 300; St. Louis, Mo., 500.

47m-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORED ENLISTED MEN SERVE IN TWELVE BRANCHES OF ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31—Colored enlisted men are now serving in twelve branches of the Army, including the Air Corps, the War Department announced this week.

Latest figures show that 69,633 officers and men are on duty in all of the nine Corps Areas. Of the officers, nine, including three Reserve officers, are in the Regular Army. There are 227 National Guard officers and 23 Reserve Officers—a total of 259.

There are 8 warrant officers in the Regular Army and 3 in the National Guard. There are 15 in the Army Nurse Corps.

The enlisted men in the Regular Army number 26,888. In addition, there are 1,585 National Guardsmen and 213 Reserves.

There are 39,015 trainees assigned to Regular Army units and 1,647 assigned to National Guard units.

Major units organized with colored troops include:

INFANTRY
Six regiments

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
Two chemical companies (decontamination)

ENGINEERS
Two regiments, general service, one to be activated in August.
Eight separate battalions
Two light pontoon companies
Two dump truck companies

AIR CORPS
One pursuit squadron
Nine service squadrons

ARMORED FORCE
One light tank battalion

CAVALRY
Two regiments

COAST ARTILLERY
Six regiments; five of which are Anti-aircraft and one 155-mm gun.

FIELD ARTILLERY
Five regiments, each one Headquarters and Headquarters Company for Field Artillery Brigade.

ORDNANCE
Ten ammunition companies

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
Seven Truck regiments
Four railhead companies
Four salvage companies
Three service battalions
Two pack troops

SIGNAL CORPS
One separate construction company

MEDICAL
Two sanitary companies
Detachments assigned to all regiments and separate battalions

* * *

Colored officers are attending service schools in all arms and services. In the Air Corps a separate school has been created at Tuskegee, Alabama.

All colored selectees and all colored recruits are given the basic training of the arm or service to which they are assigned. In the Signal Corps this training is given in units. In all other arms and services it is given in replacement training centers.

It is planned to use 92,846 colored officers and men in Regular Army and National Guard units. The distribution follows:

REGULAR ARMY UNITS (ARMS)	ENLISTED MEN	
Air Corps	2,636	
Armored Force	463	
Cavalry	2,848	
Coast Artillery	9,201	
Field Artillery	5,469	
Infantry	12,877	
Total Arms	33,494	
(SERVICES)		
Air Corps Services	2,614	
Chemical Warfare Service	364	
Engineers	11,530	
Medical	1,112	
Ordnance	1,650	
Quartermaster	8,221	
Signal	243	
Total Services	25,734	
Total Arms and Services		59,228
NATIONAL GUARD UNITS		
Coast Artillery	1,645	
Field Artillery	1,465	
Infantry	2,581	
Total National	5,691	
GUARD LESS MEDICAL	153	
Replacement Training Centers (June)	9,608	
Loss Replacements	2,747	
Overhead	14,918	
Total	33,117	
Total Regular Army and National Guard		92,345

* * *

The authorized strength of colored officers in the Army follows:

REGULAR ARMY UNIT	LINE	MED.	CHAP.	AG.
(All Reserve)	103	10	2	115
NATIONAL GUARD (All N. G.)				
372d Infantry	103	10	2	115
369th Coast Art'y.	69	6	1	76
184th Coast Art'y.	57	4	1	62
Total	332	30	6	368

* * *

There are 44 additional Reserves authorized for the Medical Corps: 40 Medical officers and four Dentists. The proposed strength in the Army Nurse Corps is 56.

In adition to the Chaplains listed above there are 3 who are Regular Army officers and 27 who are Reserve officers—a total of 30.

There are six colored officers in the Regular Army. There are 3 Chaplains included in the above list and three line officers: Brigadier General Benjamin Oliver Davis; his son, Captain Oliver Davis, Jr., and Second Lieutenant James D. Fowler, a graduate of the United States Military Academy in June.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Famed Cavalry Regiment Played Conspicuous Part in Many Campaigns—Commander Praises Troops.

FORT RILEY, Kas., Aug. 7. (ANP)—The crack 10th calvary, famous colored regiment now a part of the 2nd Calvary division at Camp Funston, observed its 75th anniversary Monday with a day's activity, which ranged from a mounted parade in the morning to a stage show at night.

Members of the regiment rode past their commanding officer, Col. Paul R. Davison at 9 o'clock to formally start the day's festivities. Then an assembly was held at the "Buffalo Stomp Grounds" where Col. Davison warned the troops that "the future may hold a good deal for this regiment."

He said that the streamers of the regimental standard may have the reading Africa, China, South America, Mexico or almost any place in the world embroidered on them in a very short time.

"That is the reason I have been pouring the training on this regiment," Col. Davison went on to say. "When we have to fight an enemy we want to be so tough, so hard and so well trained that we can talk about it afterwards."

The Shipp memorial medal was presented to Corporal John White, special weapon troop, for outstanding work in the regiment. Corporal White's home is in Perry, Iowa. The Shipp award was given the regiment by Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, in memory of her husband, Lt. William Ewen Shipp. Lt. Shipp was killed in action while leading a platoon of the Tenth Calvary up San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war.

ORGANIZED IN 1866

The regiment was organized July 28, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth. In 1867, the Tenth consisted of a headquarters and 12 troops, all recruited. It was assigned to guarding the railroad extending westward, from hostile Indians.

The first battle of the regiment occurred near Ft. Mays, Kans., when a small detachment was attacked by a force of Indians. The troops were compelled to withdraw after inflicting heavy losses on the Indians.

The battle began an era of Indian warfare in Kansas and the west which lasted for 26 years. The regiment was known to the Indians as the "buffalo fighters" because the buffalo had been adopted as the regimental crest.

The Tenth cavalry took an active part in the Spanish-American war and was complimented by the President for its part in the campaign in Cuba.

In 1916 the regiment took part in the punitive expedition into Mexico after Pancho Villa, the notorious Mexican. The Tenth was on border patrol during the World War.

The regiment was reassembled at Ft. Leavenworth, February 1, 1941, and came to Fort Riley to become part of the Second Cavalry division March 14.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TROOPS WIN PRAISE IN OPELOUSA

OPELOUSA, La., Sept. 25 — (ANP)—The part of the newly formed 367th regiment stationed at the north end of the city for the month of September has won the unstinted admiration of Opelousa's white citizenry. Not one report of disturbance has been made by the citizens.

It can be accounted for when it it remembered that these troops, known as the 367th infantry which gained fame in France during the first World War as part of the 92nd division, harken to the tradition of the old regiment. The regiment's war time commander was the late Col. James A. Moss, former Lafayette, La., resident, who was killed in an auto accident in New York a few weeks after the reactivation of his old regiment. The regular army unit is now under command of Col. Ralph C. Holliday, former commandant of the Citadel, in Charleston, S. C., and is composed mostly of southern citizens.

The regiment was presented with its colors Saturday—the same as those carried during wartime by the old 367th. The regimental flag has two battle streamers for participation in the battles of Lorraine and in the Meuse-Argonne.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

It Took a Fatal Riot to Get These

NOV 18 1941

NOV 18 1941

Shown above on the guardhouse steps is the new colored military police unit at Fort Bragg, N.C., the result of an investigation of a riot between soldiers and white M.P.'s which cost the lives of two persons last summer. Shown, left to right, are:

Front row—William R. Meyers, Philadelphia; Willis E. Powers, Felton, Del., a graduate of Delaware State College; Harry Norwood, Franklin, N.C.; Sgt. Lloyd Rogers, Guthrie, Okla., only noncommissioned officer of the group; Charles O. Hughes, Buffalo, S.C.; Cary Farmer, Wilson, N.C.; and Woodrow Wilkerson, Dawson, Ga.;

Back row—Charles Knight, New York; Andrew Holmes, Blakely, Ga., a graduate of Georgia State College; Jack Armstrong, Pendleton, S.C.; George Martin. Sumter, S.C.; Cupid Kellum, Winston-Salem, N.C., who attended Winston-Salem State Teachers' College, and James L. Wellington, Stevenson, Ala.

In the lower photo, two members of the unit are shown in one of the motorcycles used by the organization. They are Sgt. Lloyd Rogers of Guthrie, Okla., and Pvt. Cupid Kellum of Winston-Salem, N.C.

NOV 18 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

DEC 13 1941

By Roy Wilkins

EVERYONE and his brother is talking about the Negro in national defense and about employment, particularly. Every organization, from the Thursday Afternoon Social Club on up to the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, is talking about the same thing. Millions of words, like these, have been written about the topic. Most of us (and I believe rightly) have concerned ourselves with yelling about how we are treated. I do not think we ought to stop yelling, but I do think some attention should be given to just what must be done to get jobs.

Mr. Wilkins

There is no magic formula on getting a job. There is no trick to beating prejudice. It is an old story: Preparation for the job, nerve enough to apply for it, persistence in the face of refusal, and stubborn fighting, over and over again, until the barricades are beaten down and the job is won.

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All Negroes now concerned with national defense jobs should take heart from the story from Tulsa, Okla., revealed in the Amsterdam Star-News last week. The full story of Tulsa was not told. Today it is announced that 19 Negro carpenters are working on the construction of a new bomber plant there, and that Negroes are being trained in defense classes on the promise that they will be employed by the new plant when it opens, and by another airplane factory in the town.

But the story began more than a year ago—began with discouragement and insult. Oklahomans were told a few janitors would be employed, and maybe a truck driver or two. Defense training classes were shut tightly against the race. The great branch airplanes factories to be built in the Middle West to get them away from our vulnerable Pacific Coast were to be built by white labor.

Tulsa Folk Busy

In the face of this, Tulsa people got busy. They wrote, they interviewed, and they protested all last winter and spring. They battled on all fronts, against unions, against politicians, against employers, against traitorous Negroes. They took their case to Washington. They used diplomacy and they used slugging.

Last summer they helped Negro carpenters organize a union. When jobs were still refused, they fought on until last week when they finally got jobs for 19 men.

DEC 13 1941

At the same time they succeeded in opening up defense classes. They got a promise that Negroes will be employed in the plants. Now, when time comes to employ men it is quite likely that new obstacles will arise, but, as in the case of the carpenters, the Tulsa people will fight on until our men are actually on the job.

promised jobs, but the big Boeing plant, just like
refusing Negroes.
se of the Interna-
F. of L.), which
shop.

Word also comes from Wichita, Kansas, which the main plant at Seattle, is refu
long has been an airplane manufacturing town, This attitude is largely because of
that training classes formerly closed to Negroes, tional Machinists Union (A. F. of L.), which
have been opened up. One airplane factory has maintains a lily-white closed shop.

47m-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Only Two Negroes at Signal Corps Post Interested in Chemical Warfare

FORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, N. J.—Although there are only two Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J., the only signal corps post, both are non-commissioned officers and both are interested in chemical warfare.

Sgt. Theodore Espy, who comes from Fort Pierce, Fla., joined the army in December, 1940. A graduate of Lincoln university with an A.B. degree, he had been teaching sciences in Albany, Ga., up to the time he entered the army. Formerly attached to the 25th infantry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., he came to Fort Monmouth June 30 and is now attached to the headquarters company, 15th signal service battalion. Sergeant Espy expects to be assigned to the chemical warfare school.

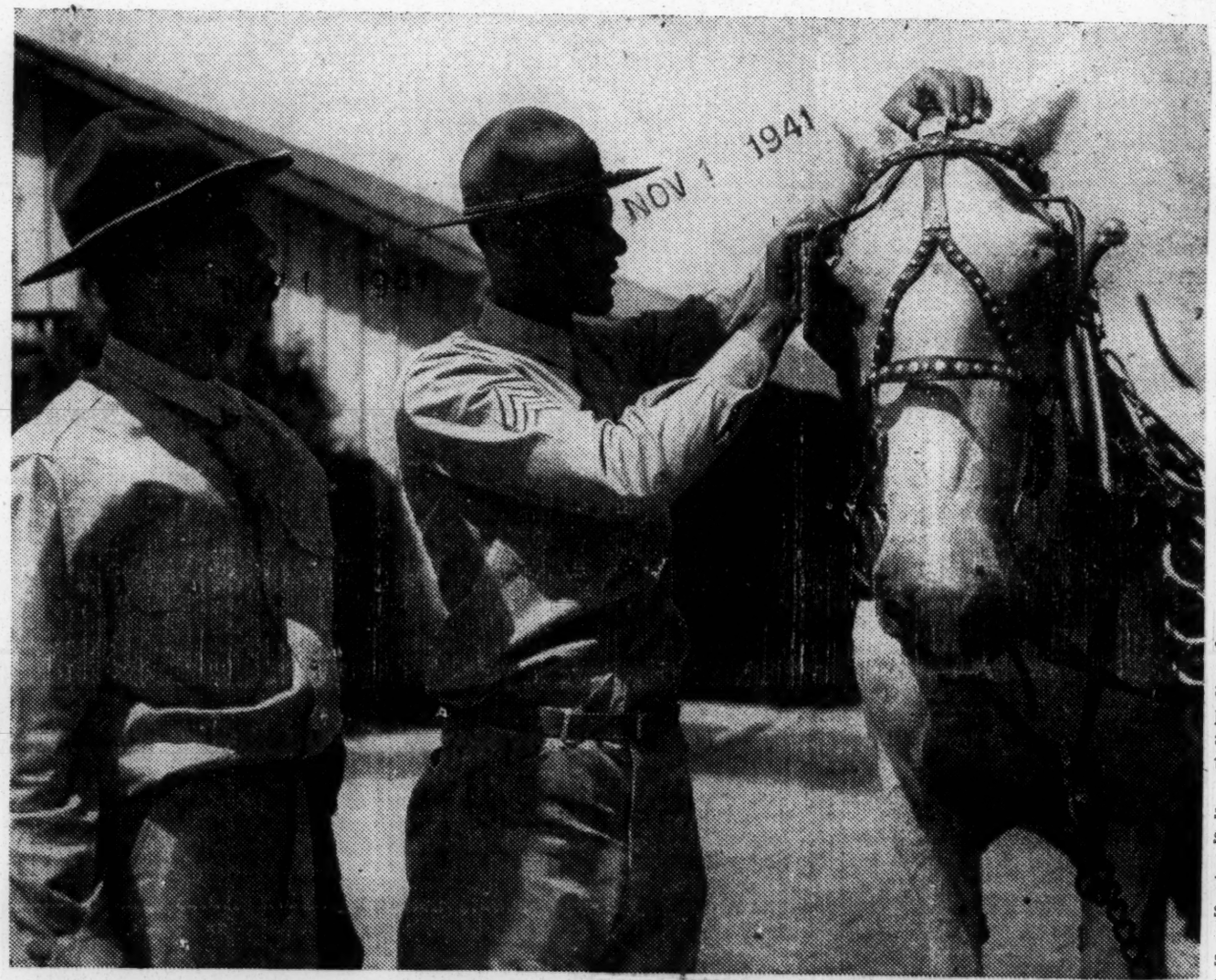
Corp. Toussaint L'O. Jennings, 27 years old, of Los Angeles, Cal., is a graduate of the Gas Defense school for non-commissioned officers, Fort Ord, Cal. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith C. Jennings, 2250 1-2 Cotner avenue, Sawtelle, Cal., he is a graduate of the Los Angeles City college where he majored in business administration.

Corporal Jennings, prior to enlisting on October 15, 1940, was a soloist at the San Pedro high school and surrounding churches. He was formerly heard on the Mutual-Don Lee network with the Fort Ord radio show and was manager and soloist of the 47th Quartermaster regiment, first battalion choir, Fort Ord, Cal.

Corp Jennings says he is now considering enlisting for three years as he likes the army very much and believes that in the expanding army his opportunities for advancement are good.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Horses Still Important In The Army



That horses are still useful and important in Uncle Sam's Army is shown by this picture taken at the Infantry School Stables, Fort Benning, Ga., where 300 draft and riding horses are kept. Soldiers, specially qualified by experience, operate the fine stables and train others in trades such as blacksmithing and leather working. When students become proficient in these trades, specialists' ratings are awarded, carrying extra pay. In this picture, Sgt. Roy Futch of Hattiesburg, Miss., in charge of wagon transportation, is seen instructing Pvt. Robert Reeves of Atlanta, Ga., in the proper adjustment of equipment.—(Photo by 161st Signal Photographic Company)

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

200 NEGRO TROOPS JAILED AFTER ROW

BROWNWOOD, Tex., Nov. 2—(AP)—Two hundred Negro soldiers from Camp Bowie were jailed Saturday night after part of their number fought two officers who sought to quiet a disturbance in Brownwood's Negro section.

One Negro soldier was shot in the foot. Army authorities said the shooting was accidental. Peace officers said the soldiers took a pistol away from Constable Wayne Weems and injured him slightly.

Soldiers from the camp patroled the district after the disturbance was under control.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

War Unites All U.S. to Crush Japs

With the entire nation united in an all-out war against the Japanese Empire, following that nation's "murder by surprise" attack on Hawaii and the Philippines, the seriousness of the job ahead becomes of paramount importance to colored Americans.

A large number of colored sailors were assigned to ships said to have been hit by Japanese bombs, namely the Oklahoma, West Virginia, an unnamed destroyer and an aircraft carrier.

There are also some colored sailors who left several months ago for duty with the naval reserve corps in what is now the war area. It will be quite some time before the Navy Department will be able to release a list of casualties and survivors.

Here at home, colored members of the various State Home Guards have been ordered to duty and air wardens have been ordered to be on the alert for drills and service twenty-four hours a day.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
NOV 1 1941

U.S. SIGNAL CORPS ESTABLISHES FIRST NEGRO UNIT

NOV 1 1941

The above photo shows 10 members of the 76th Signal Construction Separate, the first colored unit in the history of the U. S. Signal Corps, now on duty at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Out of the entire unit, these men were selected to attend the Signal Corps school at Fort Monmouth. A cadre of 14 other men was sent to the 99th Air Detachment at Tuskegee, and four were assigned to the Motor Mechanics school at Holabird, Md.

First row, left to right: Sgt. E. R. Jones, St. Louis; Sgt. William Relf, Omaha, Neb.; Sgt. Dan Taylor Jr., Douglas, Ariz.; Sgt. Orville Rogers, Pecatto, Ida.; Sgt. W. A. Thurman, Little Rock, Ark.; Sgt. Ernest Gooden, Los Angeles, Calif.

Back how: Corp. George G. Kitt, Allstan, Mass.; Corp. Joseph W. Danforth, Des Moines, Ia.; Corp. Winston R. McLemore, Little Rock, Ark.; Corp. G. A. Buckner, Louisiana, Mo.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Heroes Against The Axis

DEC 13 1941

• On the long list of American military heroes—those famous and those little known—goes the name of Captain Colin Kelly, Jr., of Florida. It is he who gave his life as he dealt the 29,000 ton battleship Haruna a deadly blow by dumping his cargo of bombs into the ship at suicidal range.

Other airmen from the United States and several Filipino airmen have also distinguished themselves in the violent fighting off the coast of the Island of Luzon.

Tribute must be paid too to the gallant marines who, holding the island of Wake against fierce attacks, sunk a light cruiser and a destroyer belonging to the enemy.

American soldiers and sailors have displayed their valor in every past war. There is already evidence that the glorious feats of other years will even be surpassed in this war to annihilate fascism.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Regiment First To Fire Big Weapons

NOV 16 1941

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—(ANP)—The distinction of being the first anti-aircraft regiment to undertake the actual firing of the three-inch anti-aircraft guns went to the 100th Coast artillery regiment here Nov 3. Although they were the last of anti-aircraft regiments to receive their artillery, they were first to begin actual firing problems. Negro artillery regiments constitute about one-fourth of the troops stationed at this anti-aircraft artillery center.

Under the supervision of Sgt. Cutts, gun commander of the first crew to fire, Battery B Arrived at Sears landing, the firing point, and began firing about 11 a.m. Inspecting operations were Col. R. D. Brown, commanding the 19th Coast Artillery Training group, which consists of the 99th and the 100th; Lt. Col. James D. McMullen, commanding the 100th; and other regimental and battery officers.

The 19th Coast Artillery Training group was organized last spring and has consistentiy made rapid progress in training under Col. Brown's leadership The physical condition of the men has reached a stage where a 25-mile hike on a single day is a routine operation.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Relieve Gilbert Of Dix Command

DEC 22 1941

FORT DIX, N. J.—(ANP)—Following an unexpected field training inexpection of the 372nd Infantry regiment here last Saturday by high army officials, four top-ranking colored officers of the regiment were relieved of their assignments and Lt Colonel Edward O. Gourdin, of Olympic athletic fame, was made acting regimental commander.

Relieved from duty were Col. Howard C. Gilbert, Columbus, O., regimental commander; Lt. Col. Alexander R. Davis, Cambridge, Mass., executive officer; Capt. John F. Burrell, Columbus, O., regimental supply officer, and Capt. St. Elmo P. Henderson, Boston, regimental adjutant,—all of whom were placed on detached service at post headquarters.

The sudden change came about immediately after a group of white officers from the Second Corps area headquarters at Wilmington, Del., had arrived in camp. The present acting commander is a former Harvard university track star, holder of the world's record for broad jumping and intercollegiate and olympic champion in that event.

DEC 22 1941

Activated early last summer and ordered to Fort Dix for training, the 372nd is composed of colored NG units from Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts and District of Columbia.

47n-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

What Will Happen To The Negro If Hitler Wins?

DEC 13 1941

Editor's Note: The series of articles under the above caption, of which this is the first installment, was written prior to the United States' entry into the war with Japan. The attack upon our country by Japan, however, does not alter their meaning or purpose, since Hitler is the arch conspirator in the present world revolution, into which the United States has finally been forcibly drawn. The question posed by Mr. Owen is as pertinent today as it was prior to Japan's sudden and unprovoked attack.

By CHANDLER OWEN

WHEREVER Negroes assemble today a discussion of the war takes place. Who is winning? Who will eventually win? Whom do they prefer to see victors? Why the preference? Will the United States get into the war? When? If the answer is yes. And why not? if the answer is, no.

How will either course affect the Negro? What will be the Negro's status during the war? What will that status be following the war? What will it be, if the allies win? What will it be, if Hitler wins?

On these questions few are neutral, and few feel they are unprepared to give some answer. The average or mass group Negro is almost pro-Nazi. I don't know why I'm so cautious because he will frequently tell you, "Hitler is going to win and I wouldn't care if he came to America tomorrow." He says England is a promulgator of color prejudice. He says the United States shuts him out of the defense work, Jim-Crows him in the army, lynches him at will, disfranchises three-fourths of his race, discriminates against him on railroad trains in the South and bars him from most places of public amusement and accommodation—North and South — merely because of his color. Like the Irish, he doesn't care who beats Britain!

MORE BALANCED THINKING

The intelligent Negro is more balanced in his thinking. One group has a definite admiration for German efficiency, just like the American whites. It doesn't want to see Hitler win but it would like to see the two great white groups weaken each other by the fighting, just as many white persons would like, a la Hoover, to see Naziism and Communism destroy each other.

The more intelligent colored group, like the more intelligent Irish group, weighs the situation with poise and even temper. This group looks clearly at segregation, lynching, disfranchisement, denial of economic chance and wanton narrowing of opportunity. It says with the meliorist, "Conditions are bad, but they could be much worse,"—and it denies the thesis of the pessimist who says, "Things couldn't be any worse under Hitler."

It is to this group that the writer belongs and in the following article I shall very frankly examine the probable, or certain, consequences of a Hitler victory, as that triumph would affect the Negro in America and throughout the world.

THE NEGRO WORKER

Let us start with the Negro worker since the great majority of Negroes are working people with only a small capitalistic minority. For the most part the Negro is also an unskilled, unorganized worker, with a growing minority of organized workers. Under Hitler what would happen to those people, both organized and unorganized?

DEC 13 1941

Since all Negroes will readily agree that a white race has more chance under Hitler than the Negro, it is illuminating to observe what Hitler's regime did to the Czechs, a progressive, frugal, competent and enterprising white nationality.

Their labor unions were suppressed. Strikes were prohibited. The union treasuries were seized and expropriated. The utmost the Czech unions can do today is to make proposals about food and clothing, while those now dominated by Nazis, are primarily employed to suppress workers' movements for higher wages and better working conditions.

This means that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the tens of thousands of Negroes in the United Mine Workers of America, the Negroes in the automobile, steel, rubber, packing, needle trades, janitors and transportation unions would be reduced to economic impotence.

WOULD TAKE 900,000 FARMS

The Negro business men and farmers would fare no better than the Negro workers. In the case of white nations invaded, Hitler has in the first hours of occupation seized the reserves of gold, foreign bills and currencies in the national banks. Then there follows a systematic confiscation of factories, banks and farms. In Czechoslovakia the Nazis have confiscated hundreds of thousands of acres of land, including country estates, forestries, saw-mills, distilleries, breweries, sugar factories, and other agricultural industries.

In America Hitler would take from Negroes their 900,000 farms of 41,000,000 acres (one-fourth the area of Germany) valued at more than one billion, six-hundred million dollars. The two million Negroes engaged in agriculture would be reduced to the same or a worse kind of slavery than that to which Czechs, Poles, Frenchmen, Dutch, Norwegians and Belgians have been subjected. The Negro Business League would be abolished. The funds of Negro insurance companies would be seized. Negro banks would be confiscated. In cities where Negroes have beautiful homes on fine boulevards, undesirable ghetto-like areas would be substituted in place of their better homes from which they would be driven

As for education in the United States, there are about 100 universities and colleges devoted exclusively to Negro education. In addition, hundreds of Negroes of means go to the finest American universities like Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Chicago and California. As to what the Negro status in the field of education would be can best be emphasized by quoting Hitler's own words in Mein Kampf.

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HITLER'S OPINION OF THE NEGRO

Says he: "From time to time it is demonstrated to the German petty Bourgeois in illustrated periodicals that for the first time here or there, a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind . . . The Jew knows very slyly how to construe from this a new proof of the correctness of his theory of the equality of men. It does not dawn upon this depraved bourgeois world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason: that it is a criminal absurdity to train a born half-ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him; that it is a sin against the will of the Eternal Creator to let hundreds of thousands of His most talented beings degenerate in the proletarian swamp of today, while Hottentots and Zulu Kaffirs are trained for intellectual vocations. For it is training, exactly as that of a poodle, and not a scientific education. The same trouble and care applied to intelligent races, would fit each individual a thousand times better for the same achievements."

To my Negro readers let me emphasize that you re-read this excerpt from pages 639 and 640 of Hitler's Mein Kampf. You think Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia are bad, but Hitler would abolish education for Negroes entirely maintaining that it is as wasteful as having schools for "poodles" and "born half-apes." While holding no brief for Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, those tates do provide hundreds of schools for Negroes and together they have about 30 universities and colleges for Negroes.

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
December 23, 1941

CLARK STRESSES NEGRO LOYALTY

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 22 — Dr. Felton G. Clark, appointed to co-ordinate work among Negroes in the state in connection with the United States civilian defense program, has called upon all Negro citizens of Louisiana to "play their usual part of loyalty in the present crisis."

"Governor Sam H. Jones and Mr. Roland Cocreham, who are respectively, generally and immediately responsible for the program of civilian defense in Louisiana, are anxious that it be known that the state is appreciative of the contribution which can be made by its Negro civilians," said Dr. Clark.

"The Louisiana civilian defense council is now making plans for an all-out effort to prepare for any emergency. Not only because a large percentage of the state's population is composed of Negroes, but because Negroes want to continue their record of outstanding loyalty to America, they are expected to perform a great service during the present emergency.

"The Negro is most proud of his record of loyalty to his country. He remembers that the first American to sacrifice a life in the Revolutionary war was Crispus Attucks, one of his racial brothers. Since that time, he has fought and distinguished himself in every major conflift where the Stars and Stripes was defended. Negro troops were signalled out by General Pershing during the last World war, being among the bravest and best disciplined to be found anywhere. At the same time, Negro civilians were doing their duty. In Louisiana, Negroes bought thousands of dollars worth of Liberty bonds. One of them purchased bonds at a single time amounting to a hundred thousand dollars. Others left at home distinguished themselves by keeping the fires burning, on the farms, in industry, in the schoolroom, in offices and churches. One of their greatest contributions was to keep alive high morale among members of their own group."

As state co-ordinator for Negro civilian defense activities of the Louisiana defense council, Dr. Clark urged "all Negro citizens to rally now as they did before."

"No better argument for a better integration of the Negro into the opportunities of American life and democracy can be given than the record of serving his country in a crucial hour as the present one," he added. "Moreover, the Negro will have the satisfaction of doing his part in wiping out the Nazi idealism, which is anti-liberal, anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, and anti-freedom. The Negro's only hope for a full life is democracy. Not only does Hitler not believe in democracy, but he is opposed to the Negro. Participation in the civilian defense program gives one opportunity to fight Hitlerism at home as our armed forces are fighting abroad. Thus, Louisiana's 700,000 Negro citizens are called upon to work and public buildings, and in labor with state and local civilian de-ing in some civilian defense ca- fense, actively familiarizing them-pacity so as to keep our armed selves with the program by the forces doing the job which the preparation for blackouts, acting Axis powers have forced upon in connection with the signalling them. system, with aircraft warning service, with air-raid warden service, with air-raid precaution services, with the air-raid warning system, in protecting its plants

Mobile, Ala., Register
December 7, 1941

Mobile's Genuine Patriotism

Mobile was treated yesterday to two most inspiring examples of the real meaning of patriotism.

Members of Yo Tappa Keys Fraternity of Murphy High School showed up at probate court with two huge truckloads of old automobile license plates and literally thousands of razor blades they had collected for the steel salvage program sponsored by the national government.

Probate Judge Norvelle R. Leigh, Jr., was duly impressed with the contribution of the youngsters to national defense and was warm in his praise of them and their faculty director, Mrs. M. Chancellor. Through the hard work of the students and Mrs. Chancellor, Mobile County was spared the shame of having to admit it had no steel to help build tanks, guns and various other armaments needed to make America safe from her enemies, for there had been little or no response from citizens in general to appeals to contribute old license plates and razor blades to the salvage program.

And then there is Ernest Clarke, a humble negro worker in the officers' mess at Brookley Field. Ernest is the head of a family of 14 and owns a small farm up in Clarke County, about 15 acres of which are tillable. When Ernest received a letter from Secretary Wickard recommending the planting of certain foodstuffs needed in connection with the nation's war efforts he misunderstood; he thought he was being asked by the government to make a gift of his farm produce for defense, and here is what he wrote the secretary:

> "Dear Sir: I am glad to help my country to raise the foodstuff for the war. I's very glad to help raise food to feed the soldier boys. I give one acre oats, one acre peanuts, one acre hay, one sow hog, one acre corn, one acre potatoes. Ernest Clarke."

Doesn't that warm the heart and make some of us just a little bit ashamed of our own feeble professions of loyalty to our country? Here was this negro, head of a family of 14, willing not to sell, but to give better than one-third of the produce of his little farm to the nation. Nor does it detract one whit from a classic example of patriotism that Ernest was laboring under a misapprehension until he showed the reply he had addressed to the secretary of agriculture to a mess officer at Brookley Field and was put straight. His was the spirit that made our nation what it is today.

These are two real examples of patriotism, for they contain the very essence of that ennobling passion—a willingness to work and make personal sacrifices for the sake of our country.

Too many Americans, we fear, have come to believe that the sacred duty of patriotism can be discharged by lip service, flag waving and the like. There is more to it than that. But thank God genuine patriotism still fires Americans to action in behalf of their country and smothers out natural impulses of selfishness. Mobile had two fine reminders of that yesterday.

Valdosta, Ga., News
December 5, 1941

Ready To Serve

Taking them by and large, up and down, through thick and thin, or in any other way you elect, we will back our Georgia Negroes as compared with any other segment of the national population for unquestioning patriotism and for cheerful acceptance of the obligations of duty.

Not so long ago we chronicled the case of the colored man who had received a questionnaire from his draft board up in Elbert county. He was quite unable to make heads or tails of the document with its many spaces for answers to questions which he could not decipher, so he wrote sprawlingly across the face of it these words: "I is reddy when you is." That, we think, belongs among the great utterances of loyalty.

But the attitude of the Elbert county Negro was not different from that of thousands of his brethren in Georgia. Take a look, for example, at a front page article in the Cobb County Times. The draft board had called 12 Negroes for induction into the service. Sixteen showed up. Four of them were not on the list. They explained that they wanted to volunteer. Under the regulations, volunteers have to be accepted first. So the 12 registrants were asked, who, if any, desired to be deferred until the next call. No one said yes. All 12 expressed eagerness for immediate service. The matter was resolved by deferring the four with the highest numbers.

The Marietta newspaper also reports the interesting fact that of the 5,218 men registered in Cobb county, only five have disappeared from view. It is believed the percentage, 99.84, is as high as in any county in Georgia or, for that matter, in any State in the Union.

Georgia, black and white, takes its duty to the Government seriously.—Atlanta Journal.

We've had no occasion to check the patriotism of the Lownes county Negro and neither have we any reason to doubt it. We believe the instances mentioned above are typical of the Georgia Negroes. Their loyalty is most commendable considering the little Americanism taught them and the lack of attention given their organizations by the whites.

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Let's Don't Run A Damn Step!

These Are Times That Try Men's Souls—These Are Times When We Must Show The Stuff We Are Made Of

By ROBERT DURR

Weekly Review, Birmingham, Ala.

Yes, the world is on fire. And we are all in the world. We can't get out. Justifiable as it may seem this is indeed no time for disunity.

America will win this conflict, but it is going to take the best there is in all of us wherever we are—on the farm, mill, mines, in high and lo wplaces.

To achieve unity, there is no safer guide than the golden rule. Every American's life is at stake. Our rights are no longer more important than the necessity of defending our opportunity to live on, in order that we may have the opportunity to fight for and mold a better social order.

This is the showdown. And he who would save his life must lose it for the better life.

None of us want to live under Hitler. We are not going to submit to Hitler. We will die first. That's why I say, we are going to win. And in winning we are going to win more than just a continuation of life as it is today. We are going to rebuil dthe world on the basis of the golden rule, for we are now convinced that nothing short of that will prevent the world catching on fire again and again.

The Negro has always played his full part in all of America's struggles and they will do no less this time—on the battle fronts, in mills, mines, farm and homes.

We are not going to run a damned step, today or ever, from anything we ought to do. If other Americans will do likewise, we will have that voluntary unity which will make victory ours in the end and lead civilization to where He will place the feet of men on higher ground.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Attack On Nation Believed Certain To End Disunity

Colored Citizens, Aware Of Danger To Homes And Loved Ones, Ready For Any Sacrifice Needed To Gain Victory Over Enemies Of United States

The apathy toward war that was generally manifest among colored citizens here as well as among members of the race in all parts of the United States has disappeared and instead, there is now a cool determination among all classes of the population to see the nation through to a glorious victory, whatever the cost and however long it takes to do so.

There is no news to relate with regard to what colored men and women, young and old here think of the war, now that it has been brought home to them. It would be a big item of news to find a member of the race here who is indifferent as to the outcome of the war—to find a man or woman who does not realize and agree that he or she is in the war and must give full support to the nation's purpose to defeat any and every attempt to invade the United States of the Western Hemisphere.

When the Japanese struck so unexpectedly and devastatingly at the nation's strongest outpost of defense in the Hawaiian Islands last Sunday, the first thing brought home to thousands of colored men and women in Nashville was that the attack was likewise made upon scores of young men, who are working on American ships in that area. Without a full report of the casualties, it is very generally believed that any number of fine young colored boys have died from the murderous attack Japan made on the harbor.

The zeal to avenge the deaths of these young men is as great a motive as any other that inspires Negroes here to do their bit in the war that has been forced upon the nation. There can be no compromise with Japan or any of the other enemies of the United States, it is declared, when they bring war to the United States and unexpectedly kill thousands of the flower of the nation's young manhood.

Discussions among colored citizens here do not center around why we are in war, or whether we should have gotten into it. It centers around how soon it can be fought to victory, with the feeling that this nation, whatever it has been, and is yet to be for all of its citizens, must be surrendered unless the war is won.

Only a half-hearted fight had been made by Negroes here for a full participation in the nation's defense effort up to last Sunday. Now there is to be an all-out battle for inclusion of Negroes in the armed forces, at the work benches and in every line of endeavor that is decided upon as necessary to win the war.

The large majority of citizens who opposed war as long as it seemed to be one among foreigners and on foreign soil, now know it has become a war where attacks are being made on the United States and which means that the bombing of cities, killing women and children is to be the nation's fate as certainly as it has been the fate of the people of Ethiopia, of Spain and all of the European countries that have been attacked.

Colored citizens do not believe this nation can have an adequate force to repel invasion and the conquering of this country unless Negroes are fully included in the defensive forces of the counrty. They want their assignment in all of these forces.

They want and expect politicians to suppress, for the time being, their talks about this being "a white man's country." This is denied with bitter resentment. Colored men and women who thrill to the deathless word's of Abraham Lincoln that "Our forefathers brought forth upon this continent a NEW NATION insist that THEY and their children belong to this NEW NATION—the AMERICAN NATION. They want all of the blessings htis nation gives its people and they insist upon the privilege of enduring all of the hardships necessary to preserve it against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Nothing is more precious to Negroes than their record of loyalty ti this nation in its every crisis and the accomplishments of the members of the race in every kind of work assigned to them in the years the United States has been advancing to its position of the greatest nation on earth.

Negroes may complain about rebuffs, discriminations and hardships in times of peace. But Negroes are unanimous in holding that America is the best nation in the world and the place where their race has made its greatest progress. They do not want their country destroyed or seriously injured.

They believe that WORKING and FIGHTING are the things to be done to win for this nation a glorious triumph over its enemies.

Negroes in Nashville, any truthful appraisal of their attitude in the present crisis will disclose, are excelled by no other class of citizens in the enthusiasm with which they will enter a defensive war for the United States and the cool confidence they have in ultimate victory.

Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

25th Infantry Detachment In Island Defense

Cruel Japanese Airmen Leave City in Flames

NEW YORK—(SNS)— Columbia Broadcasting System in a coast-to-coast broadcast Saturday revealed that a detachment of the famous 25th Infantry was defending the southern approach to the "open city" of Manila which was bombed and set on fire Saturday by scores of Japanese planes.

The 25th Infantry is said to be the only portion of the regular United States Army aiding the Philippine soldiers in the defense of the southern section of the island.

FOUGHT IN CUBA

The 25th Infantry fought with the 24th Infantry in the Spanish-American war in Cuba under Teddy Roosevelt, and in the Mexican campaign under General John Pershing. Both outfits received equal distinction for outstanding services rendered in World War No. 1.

It was also recalled that Negro troops, members of the 24th and 25th infantries and the 9th and 10th cavalries which gave distinguished service in the initial capture of the Philippines during the Spanish-American war.

The 24th is now stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia

After the war for almost a score of years the Tenth Cavalry was the only regular United States Army troops stationed at Manila and manned the main garrison. The black soldiers of this crack outfit were returned to the United States after America agreed to the demands of the Filipinos for their independence.

RESISTING INVADERS

According to the CBS report, the 25th detachment are putting up a great battle against the Japanese invaders

Waiting until Manila's anti-aircraft guns were hauled away and her defense stripped under an open city declaration, Japanese airmen swooped down on the city Saturday and left the capital in flames.

Scores of people were killed, many of them nuns, government workers and firemen. Streets were covered with blood, buildings wrecked, and historic churches and schools destroyed.

Under the open-city declaration occupants of Manila were unable to fight back.

Close to 100 were reported dead as a result of the bombing attack.

SWOOP OVER CITY

According to one report, close to 50 Japanese bombers flew low over the city and emptied machine guns on fleeing citizens

The attack on the city was said to have lasted over three hours.

Meanwhile, Japanese land troops were reported within 80 miles of the city.

The attack came one day after Manila had been declared an open city to spare its 600,000 residents.

The invading Japanese planes struck at the harbor first and then flew over the city, dropping bombs. Another group of planes flew over the city later in the day but did not open fire.

HULL IS ANGERED

Secretary of State Hull, after hearing of the attack on Manila said Japan wes practicing the same barbaric methods of cruelty and inhumanity that Hitler had been using in Europe.

"We will show them no mercy," Mr. Hull declared

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Soldiers Unloaded At Freight Depot In Oklahoma City

DEC 13 1941

OKLAHOMA CITY— (ANP) — Despite protests lodged with city government and military authorities by Oklahoma City Negro Chamber of Commerce and local leaders, over 800 members of the 31st battalion were unloaded at Frisco freight depot here Thursday by army officials and routed over side streets to the Negro district. Requests had been made that the soldiers be unloaded at the Frisco passenger depot and marched through the business section of the town.

First news of the unwillingness of authorities to allow white citizens to see Negro units marching was disclosed when F. D. Moon, supervising principal of Douglass High School here, announced early Wednesday morning that he had received many calls from both white and colored over the city desirous of knowing the line of march.

He contacted President J. W. Sanford, of the Negro chamber of commerce, who learned from police department and city hall officials that the line of march would not be through the downtown district. Arrangements, Sanford said, had been made by authorities at Fort Sill.

Contact with a representative of the Friscoe Railway was established and he stated that all arrangements for transportation of soldiers had been made with him by a Capt. Tighlman.

However, despite the fact that the troops were not allowed to parade in the downtown district, scores of whites parked their cars along the outlying route and cheered as the long lines of uniformed soldiers marched by.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Fine Response

Response to calls for registration for civilian defense have been fine, officials say. The number of persons needed for most civilian defense jobs, including air raid wardens and auxiliary policemen, is very nearly adequate.

DEC 1 8 1941

Some more auxiliary policemen are needed.

But the greatest personnel need right now is for auxiliary firemen. Persons desiring to register for this vitally important task (remember London's heroic battles against incendiary bombs?) are requested by civilian defense officials to go to their local fire stations, not to civilian defense headquarters. Headquarters, it is stated, has been so busy handling the gratifying number of persons offering their services that, actually, civilian defense workers have not had enough time for completing organization of those registered.

Just now a number of Negro volunteers are needed. Negroes desiring to offer their services are urged to go to registration centers at the Negro Y. W. C. A. at Eighth Avenue and Mortimer Street and the NYA center at Slossfield in Acipco.

Blackout rumors are unfounded, civilian defense officials say. If there is to be a test blackout, there will be a three-day warning. If any immediate blackout is ordered, then citizens may rest assured that the threat is serious, according to Mayor Cooper Green.

The situation regarding funds for carrying on civilian defense work, in contrast to the response to registration calls, has not been so gratifying. As much as funds are needed for this work, civilian defense leaders recognize the terrific pressure right now on all persons for various contributions. But the fact remains that money must be obtained.

DEC 1 8 1941

It appears increasingly likely that it may be necessary to ask Gov. Dixon to call a special session of the Legislature for making an appropriation for civilian defense. Gov. Olson, of California, has already asked for a special session of the California Legislature. He is to request an appropriation of more than $50,000,000. Alabama's need, of course, will not be so great, financially, as California's, but Alabama's importance as a defense production state is high.

Thus it appears that for our civilian defense there are, particularly, two great needs now: money and auxiliary firemen. Surely, having done as much as we have already, we will not fail to meet these two needs.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Lost In Action

DEC 18 1941

James Mark Lewis, U. S. Navy, who was reported killed "in the performance of his duty."

Navy Announces Death Of James Mark Lewis In Hawaii Attack

James Mark Lewis, who had planned to join the U. S. Navy since he was 14, is one of the Birmingham district's first white fatalities to be reported following declaration of war by the United States against Japan, Germany and Italy.

The following telegram from Rear Admi. C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was in the hands of the seaman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malden D. Lewis, of near Tarrant, Wednesday:

"The Navy Department deeply regrets to inform you that your son, James Mark Lewis, seaman second class, wa slost in action in the performance of his duty in the service of his country.

"The department extends to you its sincerest sympathy in your great loss.

"To prevent possible aid to our enemies, please do not divulge the name of his ship . . ."

DEC 18 1941

Notice of Lewis' death in the performance of his duty followed that of Julius Elssberry, Negro, mess attendant first class, who lived at 707 North 44th Street.

James Mark Lewis, 21, enlisted at the Birmingham Recruiting Station Sept. 14, 1940. Acquaintances said he had been an outstanding youth worker at the Birmingham Gospel Tabernacle and left for sea, hoping some day to become a chaplain in the navy.

Members of his family said he first talked of joining the navy when he was 14—then a student at Phillips High School.

Besides his parents, he is survived by a brother, Rogers Lewis, of Tarrant, and by two sisters, Mrs. Eloise Jackson, of 1214 South 15th Street, and Mrs. Myrtle Clark, of Springfield, Tenn.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Leaders Of Race Pledge Support As War Comes

DEC 13 1941

Negro leaders Monday pledged their support in the American war effort against Japan and urged all other members of the race to follow suit and combat the menace to national safety uncovered Sunday in the lightning attack against United States island possessions.

Among those voicing sentiments in a survey compiled by the Associated Negro Press was Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, who declared:

"Negroes share with the rest of the American people the conviction that Japan's action must be met with a complete all-out war effort. The patriotism of the Negro people may be counted on in full measure. It is hoped that their participation in both a civic and military way may be not only permitted but encouraged in keeping with the true democratic principles we go out to defend."

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban league:

"America's war with Japan is the war of every Negro regardless of dissatisfaction with existing conditions or that part previously accorded Negroes in the national defense program. Without relaxing one bit our insistence upon the right to participate in every phase of defense we must at the same time throw ourselves wholeheartedly in the efforts of the United States to defend this country from any foreign invasion. The National Urban league has today pledged to President Roosevelt and to Mayor LaGuardia, civilian defense head. the unfaltering support of our nation-wide organization."

Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.:

DEC 13 1941

"In behalf of the womanhood of the country and particularly the Negro womanhood we hereby dedicate ourselves unreservedly to the service of America in defending its freedom and integrity. We voice again at this point that it must be all out or it's all over. The National Council of Negro Women submerges any obstacles that would come between us and an all out effort of America toward final victory.

"I know that at a time like this every Negro man, woman and child will stand straight up without reservation to his responsibility to his country. No blood more red, more loyal penetrates the veins of mankind than that which flows through the body of the Negro. America can depend upon us."

Dr. Emmett J. Scott of the Republican publicity department:

"The basic feeling of every Negro through the country is one of complete loyalty to our country. There is and can be no question of the full support of our nation in this hour of tragic emergency by the 13,000,000 Negro people of the United States. On this question there is complete unanimity as Japan, Germany and Italy will find out as the war proceeds.

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"It is hoped that those questions which disturb and distress Negroes will be fairly considered and decisively disposed of by the war department so that the morale of this group shall be in no way depressed but instead heightened that victory shall follow our present efforts."

Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president, Hampton institute:

"I have just sent this message to President Roosevelt: 'As president of Negro Land Grant colleges and as president of Hampton institute, one of America's many loyal Negro colleges. I assure you of our all-out support for congress' declaration of war today against Japan. We ask that in our united effort you make use of the skilled hand, the trained mind and loyal heart of all Negro Americans in this fight to wipe out the treacheries and slaveries of dictatorship. As we fight to defend our rights to democracy, let us learn in this bitter hour how to unite at home to improve our process of democracy'."

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi:

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"Now that Japan has attacked our nation I regard it as a duty of every American Negro to stand with and behind our country one hundred percent and our policy should be 'My country. right or wrong.'"

Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.:

"Though 13 million American Negroes have more often than not been denied democracy, they are American citizens and will as in every war give unqualified support to the protection of their country. At the same time we shall not abate one iota our struggle for full citizenship rights here in the United States. We will fight but we demand the right to fight as equals in every branch of the military, naval and aviation services."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

12 NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SANCTION MEET

DEC 20 1941

Approximately 20 Groups Will Participate To Formulate Policies

NEW YORK.—Representatives of 12 national organizations devoted to the interests of Negroes met at the offices of the National Urban League and approved plans for a conference of their organizations on problems facing Negro citizens in a world at war.

The conference will be called in New York City January 10, 1942 and representatives from approximately 20 national organizations will be invited.

Hubert T. Delany, commissioner of taxes for New York City and board member of the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presided. He declared that "the purpose of the conference will be to obtain common agreement among representative organizations concerned with the welfare of Negroes on the fundamental problems that face them; of wise methods of attacking these problems and of ways of coordinating and strengthening favorable and intelligent programs in the Negro's behalf."

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Previous endorsement of the conference had already been given by such organizations as the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Business League, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the Associated Negro Press, the National Medical association, the National Dental association, the National Hospital association and the Negro Labor committee.

In addition to the groups attending, invitations will be issued to other organizations operating in certain fields of Negro welfare with effective techniques for obtaining action in these fields and equipped with staff and other machinery for carrying out their programs. The fields listed by the planning committee were: employment and labor security, guidance and character training, recreation, education, health, housing, and civil liberties. The conference will be a one-day affair.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Suicide Squadron Being Organized by Harlemites

DEC 13 1941

An all-colored "Suicide Squadron," formed for the purpose of going anywhere in the world to face any danger involved in the defense. of America, was being organized here this week by Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian and a group of doctors working with him. to determine the physical fitness of volunteers who apply.

"That's our answer to democracy's call," Col. Julian told the Star-News, "and that means that for the duration we are forgetting our old complaint about Army and Navy Jim Crow. Anyway, America is faced with bullets and bombs right now and there's no discrimination when it comes to that."

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Headquarters for the fighting unit will be located at Hotel Theresa, Julian said, and single men (from 18 to 28) are invited to register with the veteran aviator personally.

"I talked to the White House Wednesday about this," Col. Julian revealed, "and the War Department is well acquainted with the plans I have in mind."

Snipers, parachute jumpers and men capable of performing any military task required, with reckless abandon, will be accepted. "In other words," said Julian, "we don't want to be flunkies, we want to fight."

Dr. Perry Cheney, it was also learned, will head the list of doctors examining prospective soldiers for the new unit.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negroes Eagerly Accept War Challenge

DEC 1 1941

SAVANNAH, [AP]—Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia Industrial College and developer of the Log Cabin community in Hancock county, declared Tuesday that "Negroes everywhere gladly and willingly accept the challenge to fight for our country."

"Japan's treacherous, unannounced attack at a time when conferees representing both countries were attempting amicable adjustments of national differences should unite all Americans regardless of race, creed or color in the fight to abolish forever this type of leadership in world affairs," he said.

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"Negroes rejoice that we have opportunity in the front ranks, in the rear ranks, in the shops and factories, and on the farms to demonstrate their capacity, their ability and their loyalty. The same spirit of loyalty to the flag that has characterized our group in every crisis will be in evidence now."

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Dark Laughter . . . .

BY OL HARRINGTON

47m
DEC 13 1941

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Now you is a military man ain't you? Well, me an' Bootsie wants information—How many tanks, guns, an' planes do you figger we needs to supply y'all with to beat Japan?

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Soldiers Contributing Full Share Of Service In War

By. BRIG. GEN. B. O. DAVIS

It is a privilege for me, on this Sunday before Christmas, to greet the soldiers of my race now serving with the colors of the United States Army. In this first month of World War 2, over 100,000 of you are serving in every branch of the Army, serving to defend our nation against the tyrannical forces now attempting to destroy the freedom, democracy and the liberty we so dearly love.

Rendezvous With Destiny

It is significant that you, America's colored soldiers, representing almost ten per cent of our armed forces, should take up arms for this purpose. The ambition of our race always has been to extend—rather than to destroy—the privileges of democracy. No peoples are most acutely aware of the pains of bondage than our own. Today, we join with all other Americans in answering the call to battle, confident that this rendezvous with destiny shall end victoriously for our cause.

Have Rich Heritage

I know that many Americans may not yet realize that colored soldiers of the United States are contributing their full share of service in this war. Fewer realize that we have a noble heritage to carry on—a heritage that reaches back to the days prior to the Revolutionary War, when Crispus Attucks led the host of colonists on the Boston Common against the forces of tyranny.

Fought With Distinction

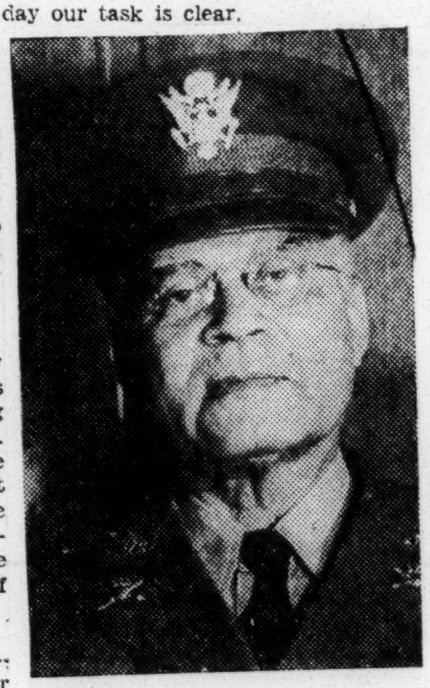
Men of our race served in the Revolutionary War and in all the major wars since in which American troops have participated. Well do I recall the military service of over 400,000 colored soldiers in 1917 and 1918. Often, I have returned to the military records and found inspiration in the service of colored men who distinguished themselves by heroism far beyond the call of duty. Sixty colored officers and enlisted men of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions alone received the Distinguished Service Cross during the last World War. Many more received the French Croix de Guerre and many others were officially cited in military reports. The record of all colored soldiers who preceded you is now your heritage—and this you must carry on nobly.

It is your predetermined duty to your race, to those who died valiantly in past wars, and above all to your nation in its present war.

Colored American Ready

If the sentiment of our people can be judged by the reactions of leading colored newspaper editors and publishers who attended a War Department conference in Washington the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, I can say without hesitation that colored Americans are completely united behind you, with full confidence in the ability of you—their sons and brothers—to serve honorably in any situation.

Enemy propaganda designed to promote disunity among us—both in the military service and without—will meet with indominatable resistance and wil lfail. We are Americans. Today our task is clear.



GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS was born in Washington, D. C., on June, 1877. He entered the military service on July 13, 1898, during the War with Spain, as a first lieutenant of the 8th United States Infantry. He was mustered out on March 6, 1899 and on June 14, 1899, he enlisted as a private in Troop I, 9th Cavalry of the Regular Army. He was promoted to corporal and squadron sergeant-major, and on February 2, 1901, was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army.

General Davis was promoted to first lieutenant on March 30, 1905; to captain on December 4, 1915; to major (temporary) on August 5, 1917; and to lieutenant-colonel (temporay) on May 1,1918. He reverted to his regular Army rank on August 14, 1919, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on July 1, 1920; to colonel on February 13, 1930; and to brigadier-general (temporary) on October 25, 1940.

Nation's Best Soldiers

Perhaps the best summation of your soldierly qualities was made by Colonel E. R. Householder, of the Adjutant General's Department, who attended the War Department meeting of colored newspaper representatives. Colonel Householder, whom many of you may remember as the Commanding Officer of a company and a battalion of the 25th United States Infantry, said of the colored soldier—and I quote: "He does not want to be coddled. He expects fairness and justice; harbors no resentment when disciplined for neglect or failure. * * * I know of no soldier of any race who has a higher esprit or who is more cheerful under adverse circumstances than the Negro."

As an old officer of the Army, as Assistant to the Inspector General, I know this confidence in your ability is well founded. As a member of your race, I am naturally gratified that it be so. On this Sunday before Christmas, I am, therefore, pleased to have this privilege of serving as spokesman for the Army and for all loyal Americans in extending to you, America's colored soldiers, our wish for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year that shall bring glory to you in your service to our Republic.

The speaker this Sunday morning (December 28) on "Wings Over Jordan" will be Rev. Clarence A. Burrell, pastor of the Mt. Ararat Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will speak from Station WGAR, Cleveland.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negroes Must Fight For Rights As Well As For Their Country

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES,
Publisher, The Philadelphia Tribune

"We say.....that loyalty to one's Government in war is an American duty, and freedom to criticize one's Government, even in war, is an American right."

"If we have not that right, if every American citizen has not that right, what are we fighting for? Shall we take the four freedoms to the far corners of the earth, confer them on other people, by force if necessary, and forget that they belonged first to us?"

The foregoing is quoted from an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post under date of December 20th, 1941. It states concisely the position which colored Americans should take in the present crisis.

During this period when the freedom of all Americans is threatened, loyalty to one's Government is the most sacred duty. But all citizens must be loyal in their efforts to protect the freedom and liberty of all other citizens for only in this way can the unity of action necessary to the successful prosecution of the war be assured.

Must Not Give Up

It is not necessary to abandon our fight for freedom at home while we fight to assure freedom for others. While we engage in a great struggle to defend our freedom, let us work to broaden that freedom so as to include all people.

There has been much talk by the War and Navy departments about the "pattern" under which these departments operate. In other words the "pattern" is segregation and exclusion in so far as colored citizens are concerned. These officials want to keep it that way. They argue that they are faced with an actual condition and it is not their business to change conditions even admitting those conditions to be wrong.

World Is Changing

The entire world is changing. Many patterns as old as human history are being re-cut. And when the present war is over old customs will be shot full of holes.

Injustices are wrong and a war does not make them right. Unity is needed in America. Tremendous sacrifices are being made. If men and women are willing to give their property, their money and their lives to protect America, it is nonsense to say they are not able to forego their prejudices.

Any form of waste at the present time is unpatriotic. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of well-prepared colored men who are denied the opportunity to work for their country. Young Douglass C. Watson, a trained aeronautical engineer, was denied an opportunity to use his skill for the benefit of his country. For months this young man sought an opportunity to secure employment. And all the time there was a demand for men with his abilities. But this young man was denied work because of his color.

Got Job In This City

After many weary months he finally secured work with AGA Aviation Corporation on Easton Road near Philadelphia. He has rendered excellent service participating in finishing a job in five weeks which ordinarily would have taken six months.

There is a crying need for airplanes to defend America. Any Government which refuses to use its available manpower when its loyalty can not be questioned is practicing sabotage on itself. And private business which permits prejudice to interfere with production is certainly working in the interest of the enemy.

Of course if it is more important to the United States to maintain the present pattern of dealing with racial groups than it is to crush Hitlerism, nothing should be done about it. However, the democracies are fighting for freedom and liberty and those who do not have freedom and liberty at home must be as zealous about securing it for themselves as they are to have it bestowed upon people who do not want it.

Colored Americans should not stop protesting against injustice. They should strive aggressively to be included in everything which has to do with the defense of America. And most certainly they should not permit themselves to be treated unfairly by those who are preaching the equality of man; by those who say they are fighting to make men free.

Not Docile Acceptance

Loyalty to Government does not mean the docile acceptance of injustices by any segment of the population with their toil, their wealth, their time. To accept injustices during times like these is unpatriotic. Colored citizens are determined to bemarch forward to victory under the free American citizens in fact as well as in name.

In every war from Bunker Hill to Flanders Field the blood-stained fields of France, who love liberty, justice and equality colored Americans have given the full measure of their devotion. Now as always their loyalty can not be questioned.

It is their duty to defend America with their lives, their wealth, their American right to pursuit of happiness. It is their own freedom as they crush the apostles of hate, who seek to destroy the nations of the world for all men.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

All Out for Victory

A united America is the only answer that can and should be made to Japan's attack. Regardless of differences about domestic questions, we are now one about national policy. It is for us each to consider how best he can hasten victory over the foreign enemy.

Japan is in league with Germany, a nation frankly bent on establishing mastery over all other peoples. How the Japanese reconcile that alliance with their own nationalistic ambitions is beyond our understanding. There can be no "Asia for Asiatics" if Germany is to be the master race which Hitler declares to be his objective. But it is the facts not the logic with which we must deal now that a shooting war has begun. We must fight till we win over Japan, Germany and whoever else is against us.

DEC 1 2 1941

One thing the entry of Japan into the war does. It will make whites in Britain and America see where "master race" thinking leads.

Unfortunate as war is, yet only its fierce heat can cleanse mankind of the selfishness which underlies the economic and political injustices which the strong conflict on the weak. Our smaller task is to whip our enemies. Then comes the big job of getting ourselves on the sound basis of respect for others as we wish it for ourselves, which is the prerequisite of lasting peace.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro Press Comments On America At War

(Pittsburgh Courier) DEC 20 1941

Colored America, among the most loyal segment of this heterogeneous population which is America, stands solidly phalanxed, hands joined in this titantic struggle to defeat a common enemy.

We are American, too! From 1619 to the present day, we've worked to make America ours. Our sweat and our blood, our hopes and our ambitions, our successes and our failures, are intangibly wrapped up in these forty-eight States which today present a united front . . . The United States of America!

(Philadelphia Tribune)

This is war and all partisan and racial differences must be stifled — NOW. The nation itself is periled and every loyal American must inevitably support to the utmost the policies of our Commander-in-Chief.

(Chicago Defender)

America needs today as never before the full support, the unstinted cooperation of all her sons in order to meet triumphantly the challenge of her powerful adversaries. She needs more than ever the loyalty and courage of her citizens to face the enemy without fear of compromise or defeat. **SHE NEEDS THE FAITH AND LOVE OF HER PEOPLE TO SUSTAIN HER IN THIS HOUR OF TRIAL. SO FAR AS THE NEGRO CITIZENS ARE CONCERNED, AMERICA SHALL BE GIVEN NO CAUSE FOR APPRENHENSION.**

DEC 20 1941

(N. Y. Amsterdam Star-News)

But to win we will need our all. To make sure of this, our Navy, Army and war industry are now literally crying for men. Let us welcome into these ranks all loyal Americans regardless of race, creed or color.

America is at war. This is no time for superficial distinctions based upon skin-color. This is no time for subversive race prejudice. We will show those Japs and Nazis that as one nation indivisible, we fight the battle for democracy. We fight to win!

(St. Louis American)

The war everyone knew was coming, came Sunday with a bang. Japan struck hard—other totalitarian nations will join Japan.

Every citizen of the United States has but one course, one cause, one allegiance, and that to defend and sustain this country. All citizens, all groups . . . . even that part of the South that regards Gene Talmadge as an ideal . . . . is now an indivisible one against the common enemies.

There can be no question of the loyalty of the Negro Americans. They only want to share in the full responsibility . . . . working, fighting, dying in all possible services. To wish for less and to be denied less is to betray the fullest strength of this great nation.

American Negroes are teetotally ready to serve their country. They only ask to be accorded the same tretaments, the same opportunities, the same hardships and the same advantage all other loyal Americans are accorded.

(St. Louis Argus) DEC 20 1941

Of course, we as Negroes, and as American citizens, are ready and willing to do our bit in the defense of this country in times of national peril, but it is galling to our sense of right and justice when we are denied the rights and privileges to serve our country in any branch of the armed forces, just as other Americans do.

Therefore, we hope that this initiative incident of our actual participation in this great world war will serve to open the eyes of such men as Colonel Knox so they may see and understand that success in a conflict does not necessarily depend upon the color of the skin of those who participate.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FDR Lauds Negroes For War Support

DEC 21 1941

Deeply Appreciative of Unity Pledge, Letter to Yergan Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Appreciation of the wholehearted, active support which the National Negro Congress—in the name of the Negro people—has pledged to the President in building a solid national unity for the defense of our country against the Hitler-dominated Axis powers, was expressed by the nation's Chief Executive in a letter to Max Yergan, president of the organization, and made public here today.

The President made known his deep feeling through his secretary, Marvin H. McIntyre. The letter was a reply to a telegram sent to Mr. Roosevelt last week by the Negro Congress leader, which said in part: **"We know that we express the unshakeable determination of the Negro people to give everything we have to our nation to the end that our country will triumph over all its enemies."** The text of the President's letter follows:

"Permit me, in the President's name, to thank you and the members of your Congress for your telegram. The pledges of patriotic support which have been received from the many, many local citizens in all parts of the country have given the President strength and courage to carry out the will of the American people.

DEC 21 1941

"For the splendid assurance conveyed in your message he is more appreciative than he can say."

47n-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE TROOPS GUARD THIRD LARGEST CITY

Soldiers of 76th Coast Artillery Cheered As They March Into Philadelphia to Guard City's Defenses.

By RANDY DIXON
(Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18—Protection from attack by axis aircraft, for three million residents of the Philadelphia area, and of vital munitions factories and shipyards here, is vested in the skill and military ability of 1700 Negro soldiers comprising the 76th Coast Artillery. Philadelphia is the third largest city in the nation.

Numbering three fully equipped regiments, commanded by 80 white officers, the doughty soldiers have attracted much attention since their arrival here this week from Fort Bragg, N. C.

As they move about the city, cheering crowds gather on the sidewalks and wave to them. The regiment's anti-aircraft batteries were speedily set up at strategic spots around the city's vital spots.

A 24-hour vigil is being maintained and strict censorship prevails on conversations with the men. Photographers are shooed away unless they carry official army permits.

Many of the men are bivouaced at various points, but at intervals they exchange these quarters for others at a mid-city armory.

Their equipment consists of three inch .75 mm. AA guns, 37 mm. rapid fire guns and Sweedish Boford-type pom poms, powerful sky sweeping searchlights, .50 calibre machine guns, range finders and sound detectors.

They arrived in the city in a column of 800 vehicles, 10 miles long. Most of the trucks carrying the equipment were covered by brown tarpaulins. The regiments were ordered here as a part of an integrated, previously prepared plan to protect this area in which are located the country's largest navy yard, the Quartermaster's depot, the Government Ordnance Baldwin Locomotive Works, where tanks are being built; the Bendix Airplane factory, Edward Budd biggest producer of medium-sized shells and bombs; the Midvale and Pencoyd Steel Works, builders of big guns; Needs and Northrup manufacturers of precision instruments used by both Army and Navy; Fort Mifflin, where munitions are stored; oil refineries for six leading companies; exclusive outlet for the upper eastern seaboard; the New York, Cramps, Pusey and Jones and Sun shipbuilding yards and numerous other defense industries.

It has been pointed out repeatedly the vulnerability of Philadelphia to an Axis air attack. Warnings were issued this week in full solemnity, that the city can expect panic and token bombings from suicide squadrons of long range Axis planes.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Seaman Is Decorated By King

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — Negro Seaman Adolphus Gibson from the West Indies was a proud man today. Just back from shaking hands with King George who decorated him for bravery while serving as a fireman on His Majesty's Transport Dorien Rose, Gibson was showing all his mates—white and colored—the Distinguished Service Medal the King pinned on his breast.

Dressed in a pair of white tennis shoes, an old trilby hat and a weather-beaten overcoat, the proud Gibson. accompanied by high army and naval officers, went to Buckingham Palace to receive the congratulations of his King-Emperor for saving the lives of troops and behaving with conspicuous bravery when his ship was attacked by enemy U-boats in the Atlantic.

Since the war, Gibson and hundreds of other colored men from the West Indies, Africa and India, now serving in the Merchant Navy have risked their lives to bring supplies to this country from all parts of the Empire and the United States.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hair Did It!

Saves Man From Firing Squad

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP)— Julius Caesar Falkner, 58-year-old Navy recruiter, is happy because his "kinky" hair recently saved him from being shot as a Japanese spy. Falkner was arrested in full uniform when he stepped off a bus in Reidsville, N. C., recently, on suspicion of being a spy. The sailor was on a recruiting mission for the naval recruiting officer here.

Taken to the police station, frisked and subjected to a grilling, he was asked if he was a Japanese agent, to which he replied, "Well, if I am, I've been a spy a mighty long time."

However, in the grilling Falkner says that his kinky hair was the main factor in proving his innocence.

After 38 years service in the Navy, the sailor, who has had a ship sunk under him near Charleston has seen action on battleships, destroyers and cruisers, was one of the first to enlist in a suicide squad which cleared the North sea of mines in the first World war, says he never thought the time would come when his hair would be the difference between further service to his country and a shot through the heart.

He joined the Navy in Boston in March, 1903, at the age of 19 years, starting off as a mess attendant, third class. After 20 years active service, he was retired into the naval reserve, attaining the rank of ship's cook, frist class. He had been working just 26 days when the Reidsville officer picked him up. Although he makes $94 a month and has a comfortable home, he expressed his desire to be in Hawaii where the fighting is taking place, but says the Navy won't let him go because of his age and health.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO TIME FOR QUIBBLING

The United States is now at war with the greatest aggregation of military power in the history of mankind and the outcome is, to say the least, uncertain.

In this, the greatest crisis of American civilization, we contend that it is close to treason to hamper total defense by quibbling over the minutae of racial distinction; to jeopardize national unity by trying to maintain the color bar in the face of stern necessity.

When Col. E. R. Householder of the Adjutant General's office seeks to excuse the senseless continuance of the color bar in the U.S. Army by declaring that it is not the Army's business to serve as a "sociological laboratory," and that prejudices cannot be changed "by fiat, decree or order," he is quibbling.

The President of the United States in war-time has power to order or decree anything he deems necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and if he orders an end to segregation and discrimination based on a fallacious color bar in the Army and Navy, that order will be obeyed.

This talk on the part of certain great corporations that they cannot or will not employ Negroes on defense work, in defiance of the President's order, is dangerous quibbling when the nation's future is at stake.

The United States will need all the brain and brawn she can command from any source, regardless of creed or color, in order to escape defeat and dismemberment, and when corporation executives turn down any available brains and brawn because of color, they are helping to that extent to defeat their country.

When certain labor unions persist in maintaining archaic constitutional or ritualistic provisions that bar Negroes from working and helping the nation to defend itself, it is mere quibbling for them to defend this outrageous condition by asserting that some members are opposed to granting Negroes equality of opportunity.

If the race-crazy Nazis and Fascists can join with the brown Japanese in their demoniac war effort, then certainly white America can, and must, join with brown America in its democratic war effort.

To take any other position at this time is dangerous quibbling that may lead to tragedy.

This is no time for such quibbling and the nation must have no patience with it.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Sends College Loyalty Pledge To President

HAMPTON—As president of the Association of Negro Land Grant Colleges, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, Monday, telegraphed a pledge of support to President Roosevelt on behalf of the colored colleges of the United States.

The telegram said in part:

"We ask that in our united effort you make use of the skilled hand, the trained mind and the loyal heart of all Negro Americans in this fight to wipe out the treacheries and clavaries of dictator-

ship. "As we fight to defend our rights to democracy, let us learn in this bitter hour to unite at home to improve our process of democracy."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3,000 TROOPS KEEP ON ALERT FOR SABOTEURS

Col. Gourdin Heads Soldiers Upon Whom Rests City's Fate

DEC 27 1941

By MAURICE DANCER
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK. — Headed by Col. Edward O. Gourdin, former Harvard university athlete, the 372nd Infantry of the regular army, comprised of some three thousand men converged on New York City Wednesday to take up strategic points against possible sabotage.

The regiment formerly part of the Massachusetts National Guard was moved here from Ford Dix, N. J., on assignment by President Roosevelt, following a conference several days ago with Mayor Fiorella La Guardia, who heads the Office of Civilian Defense.

The soldiers have been assigned to the critical points about the city, to help the police keep guard. These assignments have been worked out by Commissioner of Police Lewis J. Valentine and Major General Irving J. Phillipson, commander of the Second Corps Area.

The Mayor said the guarded areas will include the waterfront, Federal property and the water supply system.

The 372nd is composed mainly of men from New Jersey, Maryland, and Ohio, and commanded by Colonel Gourdin, a Boston lawyer, who, 20 years ago, was one of the country's outstanding athletes.

Forty-four years old, a veteran of the Massachusetts National Guard, he came up through the ranks from private.

As a Harvard university athlete, Colonel Gourdin set a world record for the running broad jump in 1921 with a leap of 25 feet 3 inches. The same year he was National A.A.U. and IC-4A champion in that event.

In 1921 and 1922 he was national pentathlon champion, and in 1924, at the Olympic games in France he placed second in the broad jump.

Arriving in New York, the regiment was split up into three sections, taking up quarters in New York National Guard armories. One section is housed in the 165th Infantry Armory, Lexington and East Twenty-sixth street, another at the 245th Coast Artillery Armory, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, and the third at the home of the old 15th, the 369th Coast Artillery Armory, Fifth avenue and West 143rd street.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mans Machine Gun in Fight Against Japs

DEC 27 1941

Sailor on S. S. Arizona Uses Weapon in Expert Form, Says Report

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii. —At long last the delayed news reached the United States this week that during the disastrous attack upon Hawaii and the American fleet, December 7, the first colored American hero of World War II, unheralded, unsung and undecorated played his part most valiantly by leaving the messroom where he was employed and the first time before a machine gun, manned it from the bridge of the U. S. S. Arizona until the ammunition was exhausted.

Although reports failed to mention the name of the [illegible] hero, who sprang to the [illegible] tion taking the place of the [illegible] white gunner as the [illegible] was listing for the last time, the colored messman fired at the surrounding enemy craft until his ship plunged beneath the oily and heated waters of Pearl Harbor.

Unlike his white heroic shipmates, who have been lauded and medaled, this colored messman displayed the same gallantry that brought. Lt. Colin Kelly and Admiral Kidd the fame that they gained as being numbered among the first heroes of this war.

From unconfirmed reports the Star-News learned that the messman was responsible for downing some attacking Japanese planes that approached the Arizona strafing her decks with machine gun bullets.

DEC 27 1941

Filled with the spirit of patriotism and daring, the messman it was said dashed to the machine gun when his comrade and his captain fell mortally wounded in order to avenge their deaths and defend his country.

In a long distance telephone conversation with officials of the Navy Department in Washington yesterday, the Star-News was informed that no names of heroes of the Pearl Harbor disaster have been released as yet.

It was stated that when the complete list is compiled it will then be ready for publication. The name of Admiral Kidd was said to be publicized because he was killed in action.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Capital Negro Group to Act On Defense

DEC 16 1941

Call Conference to Defend City Against Danger of Enemy Attack

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — Negro organizations here were called to an emergency working conference next Friday "to plan a program for the defense of our homes."

The call was issued by Dr. Edward F. Harris, president of the Federation of Civic Associations and the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, chairman of the Negro Committee for United Action to Defeat Hitler and Hitlerism. Both groups represent more than 400 organizations.

To be held at the Shiloh Baptist Church, the conference will offer cooperation to the Columbia Council on Defense. Col. Harry Atwood, recently appointed assistant chief air-raid warden will outline defense council plans for protection of the city against enemy attacks.

The call for the conference declared that "our nation is under attack by the most vicious forces the world has even seen."

47n-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

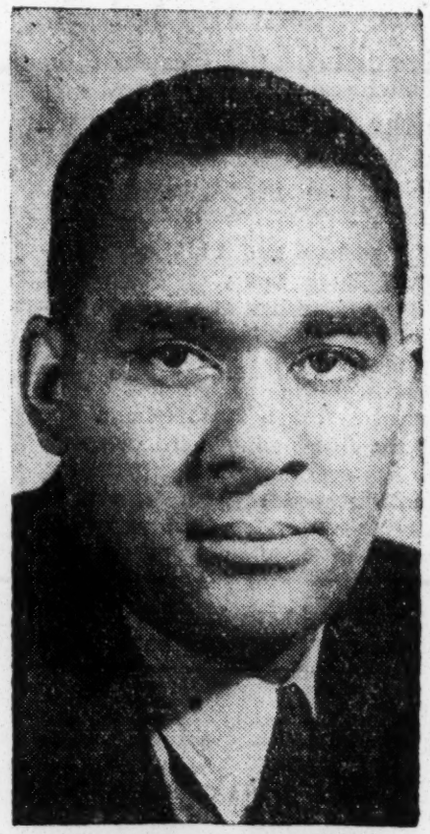
'Negro People Will Join Fight Against Axis,' Says Richard Wright Revising 'Native Son'

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor: DEC 1 3 1941

Actors are not people who live in a vacuum, and when events have occurred in the political arena that need the nation behind them, the actors have always been called on to give their services.

The actors of "Native Son," Negro and white, have been united in their fight to bring the message of racial equality to America through their play. They want to bring about real democracy in America to strengthen the fight against fascism all over the world. To that end the company has contributed 100 per cent to Red Cross Relief and Russian War Relief, and 13 of us have signed a telegram to the President asking for the freedom of Earl Browder.



RICHARD WRIGHT

Sure, we disagree on a lot of questions, but those actions of ours indicate that there are many things that Americans can agree upon.

The Negro people constitute 12,000,000 of our population. They helped to build this country as much as any other group of people. Yet they've suffered under the blows of Jim Crowism and when called upon to defend their country against fascists who preach race hatred, they have a right to ask their government to put a halt to the same evils existent here—even in the Army and Navy.

While they cry out for equality, the Negro people realize that they must continue to fight and fight hard against fascism—because should Hitler or Japan succeed in conquering the world even their right to cry out will be destroyed with the rights of all peoples who love liberty and freedom.

What I have to say now I hope will be printed as a lesson in race unity and a sample of the deep understanding that a great Negro author has of the stake that his people have in this war to the death against Fascism wherever it exists.

"Native Son," playing in Chicago with its New York cast, was not caught napping when the war between Japan and the United States broke out. That same night John Berry, Orson Welles' assistant, wired Richard

DEC 1 3 1941

A scene from "Native Son"

Wright (the Negro author and co-dramatist of the play), for changes to be made in the script so that the current needs of national defense would not be ignored. The next day, Wright telegraphed additions to "Native Son's" appeal for full political and civil rights for America's 12,000,000 Negroes. DEC 1 3 1941

To a speech condemning the Jim Crow character of the Army and Navy, Mr. Wright added after the speech ending . . . "even when we send him (Bigger Thomas, the Negro boy sentenced to die) to war to die, it's black against white." (Insert.) "Even so, these Bigger Thomases are heroic fighters—time and again they have shed their blood in our wars and, if the nation calls, they are willing to do so again."

Then to an additional portion of the same speech: "Give us an opportunity to build again—to laugh again—to sing again—to work and live again—to fight and die if need be—to defend our nation's soil—can we ignore this cry?"

The same day, four hours after this change was made—Dec. 8—John Berry, who plays Lawyer Max, memorized the new lines and inserted them in his part during that evening's performance.

"Native Son" has been received enthusiastically in its tour of America, and here in Chicago, where there had been talk of censorship and lack of audience interest in serious dramatic plays, it has been so cordially welcomed that it is starting its fifth week and is staying for an indefinite run.

With anti-fascist greetings,

JOHN RANDOLPH.

47n-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

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Chicago, Ill.

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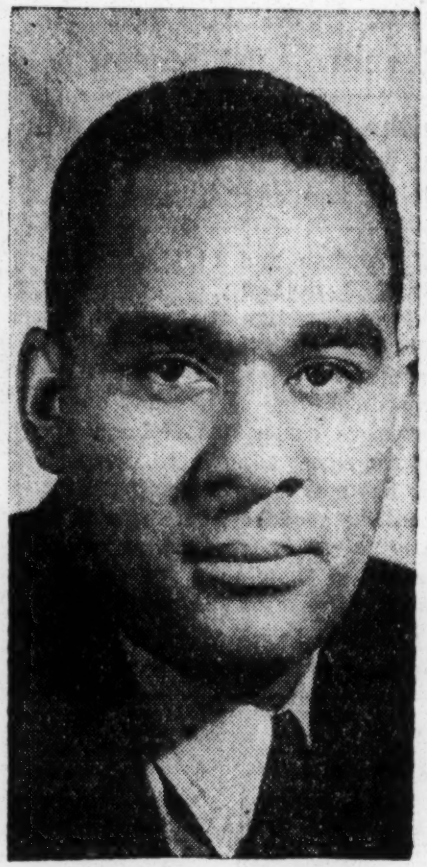

RICHARD WRIGHT

Sure, we disagree on a lot of questions, but those actions of ours indicate that there are many things that Americans can agree upon.

The Negro people constitute 12,000,000 of our population. They helped to build this country as much as any other group of people. Yet they've suffered under the blows of Jim Crowism and when called upon to defend their country against fascists who preach race hatred, they have a right to ask their government to put a halt to the same evils existent here—even in the Army and Navy.

While they cry out for equality, the Negro people realize that they must continue to fight and fight hard against fascism—because should Hitler or Japan succeed in conquering the world even their right to cry out will be destroyed with the rights of all peoples who love liberty and freedom.

What I have to say now I hope will be printed as a lesson in race unity and a sample of the deep understanding that a great Negro author has of the stake that his people have in this war to the death against Fascism wherever it exists.

"Native Son," playing in Chicago with its New York cast, was not caught napping when the war between Japan and the United States broke out. That same night John Berry, Orson Welles' assistant, wired Richard

A scene from "Native Son"

Wright (the Negro author and co-dramatist of the play), for changes to be made in the script so that the current needs of national defense would not be ignored. The next day, Wright telegraphed additions to "Native Son's" appeal for full political and civil rights for America's 12,000,000 Negroes. DEC 13 1941

To a speech condemning the Jim Crow character of the Army and Navy, Mr. Wright added after the speech ending . . . "even when we send him (Bigger Thomas, the Negro boy sentenced to die) to war to die, it's black against white." (Insert.) "Even so, these Bigger Thomases are heroic fighters—time and again they have shed their blood in our wars and, if the nation calls, they are willing to do so again."

Then to an additional portion of the same speech: "Give us an opportunity to build again—to laugh again—to sing again—to work and live again—to fight and die if need be—to defend our nation's soil—can we ignore this cry?"

The same day, four hours after this change was made—Dec. 8—John Berry, who plays Lawyer Max, memorized the new lines and inserted them in his part during that evening's performance.

"Native Son" has been received enthusiastically in its tour of America, and here in Chicago, where there had been talk of censorship and lack of audience interest in serious dramatic plays, it has been so cordially welcomed that it is starting its fifth week and is staying for an indefinite run.

With anti-fascist greetings,

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

We Must Forget Racial Lines

We are in the war now. It had long been predicted by news analysts and commentators. However, the blow came and caught America off guard. As the President stated, "It came without warning." We are in for a long time. Before it is over many lives will have been lost and many billions of dollars will have been spent, but whatever the cost, we should be willing to pay the price for the preservation or this great country of ours.

DEC 12 1941

Every American has been called upon to give his full support to the cause. Regardless of race, color or creed, we are Americans. In the time of this emergency, we must forget all differences and racial discrimination and unite for the cause of America.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

15,000,000 Negroes Ready, Rep. Mitchell Tells U. S. Congress

DEC 13 1941

Comment of Leaders Show Complete Unity Of Race in Fight Against Nipponese

Colored Americans from all walks of life and possessing all shades of opinions were united this week in this country's fight to crush the enemy following an attack by Japanese bombers on Pearl Harbor in the Pacific Ocean, and the subsequent declaration of war by the United States on the Empire of Japan.

Leaders rushed telegrams to President Roosevelt pledging anew the loyalty of the Negro and thousands of younger men stormed recruiting stations offering themselves for services in the armed forces of the nation. There appeared one aim and one purpose . . . to wage was to the bitter end against the aggressors from across the sea.

DEC 13 1941

Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell rose in the House of Representatives shortly after the President asked for a declaration of war Monday and pledged his loyalty, that of his district and of the 15,000,000 Negroes in America. Said the congressman:

"Mr. Speaker, this is undoubtedly the gravest and most serious question that has come before the Congress during the seven years I have served in this body. The request that the President has made comes after an unwarranted and deadly assault has been made upon the citizens of this Government by Japan. There is only one sensible position for this Congress to take: We must accept the challenge which comes from Japan in the form of the most brutal attack that has been made upon this Government during the existance of our country. This attack is a part of the program of the totalitarian powers in their combined effort to wipe out the possibility

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Turns Out For Air Raid Work

DEC 11 1941

Jam Police Stations to Volunteer for Raid Protection Activity

The Negro people are volunteering "1,000 per cent" as air raid wardens and for other tasks in Civilian Defense and demands for enrollment having been so heavy Tuesday that at least one police station ran out of forms for signing up the volunteers.

This information, with slight variation, was given by men and women in charge of signing up volunteers at the 25th, the 28th and the 32nd precinct stations, located respectively at 126th St. and Lexington Ave., 229 W. 123rd St., and 250 W. 125th St. in Harlem, where civilians worked under direction of police officers.

Each of these stations was crowded throughout most of Tuesday and yesterday, air raid alarms in the early afternoon Tuesday and earlier in the day yesterday having caused an unprecedented turnout, according to reports. Hundreds of Negro air raid wardens reported for duty at previously designated stations.

Most of the volunteers were apparently women, their ages ranging from that of high school students to grandmothers. They seemed also to represent all stations of life. Asked why they were volunteering, they invariably replied that they wished to help their country.

DEC 11 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

All of Us Are Important

Until there is constructive criticism of the administration, the American people will be either slavish, supporting whatever President Roosevelt asks, or knavish, opposing the same. We talk of democracy and prepare to defend freedom, but not zealously and to a man as we would if we realized fully that freedom and democracy are the individual's principal business in these critical times.

DEC 12 1941

Partners in a commercial enterprise talk back and forth when they assemble to determine policies. Because they have a common objective, their criticism of each other's ideas is helpful, eliminating weaknesses without paying the price of experience.

Our President is handling sums of money greater than were ever known before. He faces complications that are world wide. Only if he were infallible could he do without the least of us. Any let-George-do-it attitude cuts down the loyal citizen's contribution to defense, and leaves the nation's business to the selfish. No wonder defense costs have multiplied over the estimates.

DEC 12 1941

The citizen who counts himself a cog necessary to the whole machine, may find Franklin D. Roosevelt impatient of interference, but that does not matter. He is the pilot. Let him steer. It helps for the man at the oar to put his head and his heart into his work. Details of defense, the part of the work that is divided among us all, must be done well or the whole job suffers.

Already critics of the administration like Senator Byrd of Virginia are saying our defense is not making the speed it could and should. Workers are getting fancy wages. Manufacturers have new plants built for them at government expense. Producers of the necessities raise prices. But our soldiers are training with wooden guns and the fighting forces abroad for whom we have taxed ourselves to give lease lend aid have only part of the supplies we might have sent them.

The need of constructive criticism is evident. We had better treat the administration's program as our own, for which we both work and worry, or we will wake up too late like France and the other conquered nations. It is more important that we help America make ready its defense of freedom and democracy than swell the throng who trade adulation of Roosevelt for fat contracts and big jobs.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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47 n-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Mother Leads Air Raid Wardens in Her Zone in Harlem

DEC 17 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Mrs. Nora Sanders, of 2 E. 127th St., a Negro mother, is alternate warden for the sector in that zone which takes in blocks of buildings from 124th St. and Madison Ave. north to 142nd St., then across to Fifth Ave. back to 124th St. Her's is Sector M.

It is populated chiefly by Negro, Finnish and Italian families. It is Mrs. Sander's business to work with these men and women in a way to serve the best interests of themselves, their community and their city.

"I consider it a privilege for women—and especially Negro women—to be able to take part in this demonstration of preparedness against attacks from enemy aircraft," Mrs. Sanders said yesterday.

She is a handsome young woman whose profession is typist. She speaks in quick, decisive tones, and it is easy, observing her, to see that she is personified efficiency.

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ACTIVE CIVIC WORKER

Her living room seemed small and crowded, owing to the size and solidity of its furnishings. A baby grand piano loomed across nearly half of one end of the room. A portrait of Beethoven hung on the wall flanking one side of the French doors. On the other side were the complacent and beautiful features of Mozart. The French doors were closed and against them stood a table with a typewriter. Beside the machine lay sheets of yellow copy paper with two vertical columns of names and addresses of air raid wardens under Mrs. Sanders' supervision.

Fastened on the back of the closed doors were three framed documents identifying Mrs. Sanders with the President's Birthday Party for infantile paralysis victims. One was a letter from the head of a committee in charge of arranging such a party. Another showed her to be an active civic worker.

The police officer at the 25th Precinct Station, 126th Street, east of Lexington Ave., had spoken of Mrs. Sanders as "a very fine lady who knows how to get along with people." In directing me to her home he had averred that she liked and understood people.

PROUD OF SERVICE

"We Negro women are proud to be in a position to aid those

MRS. NORA SANDERS

who may suffer injury from bomb explosions and fires," Mrs. Sanders said.

She hoped Negro women would take advantage of this chance to learn what is being taught air raid wardens. If the time ever comes when this knowledge will be put to a test, she wanted the Negro women to meet that test with honor.

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"What kind of cooperation do you get, Mrs. Sanders from the white and the Negro wardens under you?"

"One hundred per cent. Positively 100 per cent."

She added that the cooperation from the police officers in charge of Air Raid Precaution at the 25th Precinct was "all one could hope for." She named Captain Zimmer, Sergeant Burns and Patrolman Talbot as being "fair" and, evidently, eager to show that race or nationality "doesn't count with them."

DEC 17 1941

NEGROES JOIN SERVICE

In Sector M men outnumber women. Negro men outnumber white men. Thus far, she declared, the Negro women have been "more prompt" than whites in volunteering. Some of the whites, she explained, have relatives and friends in enemy countries and they feel that it might go against them some time if they allowed themselves to be fingerprinted.

Women post wardens will not work later than 10 P. M., unless a sudden emergency should occur.

Women post wardens will patrol their beats in one-hour shifts, going round and round their four-square blocks. They will generally patrol in pairs. Thus walking, they will take note of street lights, fire hydrants and the like, watching for signs of unusual activity of any kind in the vicinity of such places.

Their duties, in short, will resemble closely those of soldiers on post or guard duty in camp, "keeping always on the alert" for any unusual sight or sound and immediately reporting to their police station anything which seems to be out of the way.

"Scared? Of course not! In times like these the women are supposed to be as brave as the men."

DEC 17 1941

TRAINED IN FIRST AID

All air raid wardens have been trained in first aid. They have learned also how to distinguish various types of bombs. As alternate sector wardens for Sector M Mrs. Sanders will oversee the patrols in her area and make sure that all Air Raid Precaution workers are at their posts. She will regularly receive reports from the air raid wardens.

"We Negro women want to perform the same services as white women. Defending our homeland and our homes is our cause as well as theirs. Our men and their men will be fighting Hitler and the Japanese and Italian fascists right along with their men. Our place is beside them, whether at home or in the hospital or on the battlefield. We have no fear."

She said she believed the status of Negro women would revert to one worse than slavery if the fascists won.

"I feel that the Negro woman—all women, but especially the Negro woman—would never again in our lifetime find a place in the civic or any other part of our common life, if we had to live under the flag of Nazism or fascism."

She added quietly:

"We will not retreat! They **must not win!"**

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

War—And National Unity At Last

DEC 13 1941

THIS Nation was shocked last Sunday afternoon by the dreadful reality that war had descended upon us. The shock served to unite as one the people of the United States. The leaders of those groups which had opposed our participation in the European conflict as a defensive measure were quick to voice an instant change of mind and announce their readiness to throw everything they have into an all-out defense of America.

Japan's sudden attack upon our Pacific possessions — Hawaii, Guam, Wake Island and the Philipines — was as unprecedented in our history, as it was infamous in its character. It brought home to us in grim tragedy the war tactics of the Dictator nations: attack first and declare war afterwards. In sheer treachery the Japanese method of launching their war upon the United States equalled, if it did not surpass, anything the Germans have done. While their special ambassadors were actually pretending to negotiate a peace satisfactory to both nations, the final outcome of which negotiations it was supposed would have been awaited, the Japs were actually bringing up their submarines and planes stealthily and treacherously, for an unsuspected attack upon this Nation's main defense outpost, at a moment predetermined when the special diplomat left his shores. It is clear, as Secretary of State Hull said, that the whole mission of Kurusu, special emissary, in colaboration with Ambassador Nomura, was characterized by mendacity and fraud.

The United States is now in this war, and all its people, without regard to any notions formerly held concerning the correctness of our foreign policy, or our domestic policies, are determined not only to defend their country with their lives and all of their resources, but they are determined that the Japanese, the German and the Italian aggressors must be destroyed.

Whatever considerations Japan might have been entitled to in the processes of military and naval warfare have been forfeited by its uncivilized manner of opening her war upon the United States, plus her unholy alliance with Hitler and Mussolini. The American armed forces and the American people will remember this.

DEC 13 1941

In this hour of grave crisis the United States can, as has always been true, depend upon the absolute loyalty and devotion of our 12,000,000 Negro-Americans. Always, in every crisis through which the Nation has passed, our people have contributed their lives and their labor without stint or limit. They will do so in this crisis. We crave the opportunity to serve — and we do not crave to serve in the softest places. We want to defend our country in whatever manner it needs to be defended, and wherever we are called upon to go. Like all minority groups we have our just grievances. As a special racial

group used to repression we have grievances over and beyond the average minority, but we are now at war; we are realistic enough to know that what liberties we do enjoy are now at stake; that the dreadful thing that today challenges the United States and all of the democracies is more dangerous, more devastating, than anything that could happen under our present way of life. We therefore close ranks, and join with fervent patriotism in this battle for America, a battle that must end in complete victory for America and her allies, no matter what the cost.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

MAN AND WOMAN POWER.

With from 7½ to 10 million men to be drawn for the armed forces of the country at a time when there is going to be a demand for all the goods our industry can turn out it will be necessary to find new labor for the factories. Some of the necessary man power will be provided by the demobilization of WPA and the other agencies which were set up to create jobs when there was widespread unemployment. Other applicants will now be found to be suitable who were previously regarded as too old. Also, when there is a labor shortage, the discriminations against jobseekers based upon color, race, or religion will disappear.

DEC 17 1941

Probably the greatest source of new labor, however, will be found among women. In the United States in 1940 there were 12,846,565 women with gainful occupations. This was an increase of 20.3 per cent since 1930, of 50.3 per cent since 1920, and 59.1 per cent since 1910, while the number of working males in those periods was increasing by 5.5 per cent, 21.0 per cent, and 32.9 per cent.

However, altho the number of employed women has been increasing more rapidly than the number of employed men, the ladies still make up only 24.3 per cent of the total labor force of the country. In Germany, as early as 1907, more than one-third of the women had jobs, and in South Africa in 1911 the proportion was 47.6 per cent. The Fascists in both Italy and Germany have insisted that the woman's place is in the home, giving birth to children as often as possible and caring for the growing broods. Their proportion to total employment had been going down. But withdrawals from the labor force for military service, while industry in Germany has been at a peak, forced the Nazis to put the hausfraus to work in the factories. Three hundred thousand women are in the compulsory labor service in Germany. Households may not have servants without special permits.

The soviets did not place the emphasis upon breeding which the Fascists did, and the employment of women in industries in Russia has increased rapidly under the present r[illegible]ne. U[illegible]der the second five year plan the announced intention was to draw 33.9 per cent of the working forces from the ranks of women.

Last spring the British government was "calling all girls"—for registration for war work. Three million registered, a million have been interviewed and classified, and 750,000 who formerly did no work are now employed in munitions factories.

DEC 17 1941

In this country girls have been taking over more and more of the boys' jobs in the last two years—notably as messengers and clerks. They will no doubt soon be seen as elevator operators, and may even be employed to operate the buses and the taxicabs. There will also be some shifts by women from one kind of work to another. For some time housemaids and waitresses have been giving up their jobs to work in the factories. There will be more of such changes as successive draft calls take young men from the factories. This very fact will tend to decrease the number of married women who might return to the clerical and professional jobs they had while single, for milady will have to take over the duties in the kitchen when Bridget takes a job on the assembly line. Later it may be found necessary to adopt the British system of child "minders" to release mothers for war work.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THAT NEGRO DIVISION

DEC 20 1941

In creating a Negro division the War Department is not establishing a new policy.

DEC 20 1941

There were two Negro divisions in 1918, but they were partially officered by Negroes while the new Negro division will for a long time be chiefly officered by whites, especially above the rank of first lieutenant.

Even though the proposed Negro officers' training schools turn out several hundred subalterns, the administrative and tactical units above the company section will be commanded by whites.

DEC 20 1941

This logically follows from the Army's long peacetime policy severely restricting officer training for Negroes. We have few R.O.T.C. field officers.

Of course, if the goal is segregation rather than democracy, the formation of the Negro division is a step in advance; but it is neither the one nor the other at present and will not be for a long time to come.

If we are to have a democratic army, dividing the selectees according to so-called race is scarcely the way to have it.

DEC 20 1941

If we are to have a segregated army, then the Negro units should be commanded by Negroes, and even though this cannot be done now and efficiency be maintained, it ought to be clearly stated and understood that this IS the ultimate goal, and we should all work sincerely toward it.

The Army has been vague, hesitant and indefinite in its handling of the Negro, trying to satisfy at the same time the Negrophobes and the Negroes, the reactionaries and the liberals.

We think the brass hats in Washington should now establish a clean-cut policy one way or the other and have the courage to carry it out.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Congress Head Urges Unity for War

DEC 9 - 1941

DEC 9 - 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Denouncing Japan's declaration of war against the United States as an unprovoked act of aggression coming "at the very moment our government was seeking means to maintain peace," Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress issued a statement today on behalf of the organization which emphasized "the united active support of the Negro people for whatever steps the President and our Government may take to defend our nation and our people" against Hitler and his Axis satellites.

DEC 9 - 1941

At the same time the Negro Congress president revealed that an emergency meeting of the organization's national administrative committee has been called here tomorrow because of the grave situation facing the country. Dr. Yergan's statement, which was issued from Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday was made public by officials of the Congress here.

The text of the statement follows:

DEC 9 - 1941

"True to the treacherous Axis line laid down by Hitler, Japan has attacked the United States, bombing our bases in Hawaii and the Phillipines, even at the very moment the President and our Government were seeking a means of maintaining peace. This new grave situation facing our country calls for united action of all our people. The Negro people, together with the rest of the American people stand ready to give united support to whatever steps the President and our Government take to defend our country, our nation and our people in this grave hour.

"We stand ready to give our all in the fight to destroy Hitler and Hitlerism. With full realization of the gravity of this situation I have called an emergency meeting of our organization's national administrative committee to take further steps, by way of implementing our national defense efforts. The Negro people are fully aware that renewed efforts by agents of Japan and Hitler such as the America First Committee, must be combatted vigorously in the interest of fullest national unity."

47n-1941
afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

No Draftees in Hand-Picked Units at Ft. Monroe

Specialists Study in Same Classes with Whites; 369th Officers Take 10-Month Course in 10 Weeks

(Twenty-second in a Series of Articles on Army Camps Written Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers)

By OLLIE STEWART

FORT MONROE, Va.—The story of this army post, located about four miles from Hampton Institute, at Old Point Comfort, is the story of a handful of men — carefully selected, very much on the spot, but making good in spectacular fashion. All told, there have been only 107 colored soldiers stationed here at one time, with none of them draftees. The maximum number was here during the past autumn, when there were ten commissioned officers from the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment, located at Camp Edwards, Mass.; forty-two men in the Enlisted Specialists' School, who come from camps all over the nation, and fifty-five men in the ast Artillery School Detachnt, who form a permanent stat complement.

Taking them in reverse order, the C. A. School Detachment keeps things in order around the place.

This outfit furnishes firemen, janitors and carpenters for the school. It also furnishes cooks, kitchen police details for officers' mess halls, plus instructors for enlisted divisions — such as printers for field print shops, photographers and similar craftsmen.

Grouped with these men, but in camp for an entirely different reason, are the men in the Enlisted Specialists' School. Handpicked, with a high average of intelligence, and mostly noncommissioned officers, these enlisted students are studying along with white enlisted men and getting training in such subjects as the following:

DEC 13 1941

Radio communications, electrical fire control, automotive mechanics and truck masters courses, master gunners, stereo observers and electricity. The electrical course has the largest enrollment — including 22 men.

But all the enlisted men's courses offered at the Coast Artillery School have at least one colored student, I was told, and white and colored attend classes together.

These students remain here at Ft. Monroe (or Fortress Monroe—a letter addressed either way will reach its destination) for a period of twelve weeks, then they go back to their home regiments or battalions.

The commissioned officers who were here from the 369th were also in school at the Coast Artillery School, officers' division. They began a refresher course (anti-aircraft) on August 23, and were scheduled to remain here until November 1. Other colored artillery officers probably will be sent here.

A look at their schedule, however, makes it plain that what they really were doing was taking a ten-month course in ten weeks.

DEC 13 1941

"Today, for instance," one officer told me, "we had a four-year course in electricity in one hour!"

These ten officers had a two-story building all to themselves on officers' row, along the seawall, and later were quartered in a smaller new building. And in this respect their color gave them an advantage — for the white officers taking courses with them always are jammed and packed together like sardines.

Work Highly Technical

Chatting with Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, section leader and commanding officer of the 369th, I learned that coast artillery work, especially anti-aircraft, is highly technical and constantly improving.

Every time the Germans or British or what-not win a battle in Europe with a new device or new tactical maneuver, our experts try to improve on it and pass it along to our training units.

A thorough knowledge of higher mathematics is invaluable in anti-aircraft work—for even though our new army uses mechanical aids for range finding and plane detection and altitudes, the men who fire the anti-aircraft guns have to be skilled enough to calculate on weather conditions, wind velocity, angles, etc.

The 369th was converted from an infantry regiment to a coast artillery regiment August 1, 1940, but the regiment did not know about the conversion until August 8. The change didn't work any hardships on the outfit, however, because the men and officers were such good soldiers they could make rapid adjustments in a very short time.

Equipment Came Late

However, the 369th did all of its coast artillery work out of books until January of this year. The regiment had one demonstration with a few borrowed guns last fall. Now it is fairly well equipped with 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, 37 mm. (mobile) guns, 50-calibre machine-guns, searchlights and sound detectors.

Other 369th officers here with Colonel Hooper were: Lt. Col. Wilmer F. Lucas, Capt. Cato L. Baskervill, Capt. Percy E. Daniels, First Lt. Thomas D. Davis, Second Lt. Rupert V. Frazier, Capt. Jesse R. Harper, Major Vernon C. Riddick, Capt. Alonzo S. Ward and Second Lt. Otho Van Exel.

DEC 13 1941

All-White Until May

The first colored men to ever attend school here, or be stationed here, arrived on May 1, 1941, and in this group was First Sgt. Eldridge T. Anglin, of Chicago. Sergeant Anglin is an enlisted man with a little over a year of service behind him. He came here from Fort Bragg, N.C.

The mess sergeant for the detachment is Sgt. James Lynch, formerly of the 25th Infantry at Fort Huachuca. He has been in the army only twenty-two years.

Among those in the enlisted men's school are four New Yorkers, of the 369th. They are Master Sergeant William L. Magee, Staff Sgt. Charles Saunders, Tech. Sgt. Richmond Manhertz, and Pcf. Wilfred Hutchinson.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DEC 8 - 1941

What Leaders Think Of War In Pacific

By LUCIUS JONES

The consensus of opinion among Negro leaders of Atlanta seews definitely to be that the United States has no alternative but to take immediate counteraction against Japan, following reported sinking of two American warships and Japanese air attacks on the U. S. naval stronghold at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and on defense facilities at Manila Sunday.

DEC 8 - 1941

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

DEC 18 1941

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DEC 18 1941

47n-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Draftees in Hand-Picked Units at Ft. Monroe

Specialists Study in Same Classes with Whites; 369th Officers Take 10-Month Course in 10 Weeks

(Twenty-second in a Series of Articles on Army Camps Written Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers)

By OLLIE STEWART

FORT MONROE, Va.—The story of this army post, located about four miles from Hampton Institute, at Old Point Comfort, is the story of a handful of men — carefully selected, very much on the spot, but making good in spectacular fashion. All told, there have been only 107 colored soldiers stationed here at one time, with none of them draftees. The maximum number was here during the past autumn, when there were ten commissioned officers from the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment, located at Camp Edwards, Mass.; forty-two men in the Enlisted Specialists' School, who come from camps all over the nation, and fifty-five men in the Coast Artillery School Detachment, who form a permanent station complement.

Taking them in reverse order, the C. A. School Detachment keeps things in order around the place.

This outfit furnishes firemen, janitors and carpenters for the school. It also furnishes cooks, kitchen police details for officers' mess halls, plus instructors for enlisted divisions — such as printers for field print shops, photographers and similar craftsmen.

Grouped with these men, but in camp for an entirely different reason, are the men in the Enlisted Specialists' School. Handpicked, with a high average of intelligence, and mostly noncommissioned officers, these enlisted students are studying along with white enlisted men and getting training in such subjects as the following:

Radio communications, electrical fire control, automotive mechanics and truck masters courses, master gunners, stereo observers and electricity. The electrical course has the largest enrollment — including 22 men.

But all the enlisted men's courses offered at the Coast Artillery School have at least one colored student, I was told, and white and colored attend classes together.

These students remain here at Ft. Monroe (or Fortress Monroe— a letter addressed either way will reach its destination) for a period of twelve weeks, then they go back to their home regiments or battalions.

The commissioned officers who were here from the 369th were also in school at the Coast Artillery School, officers' division. They began a refresher course (anti-aircraft) on August 23, and were scheduled to remain here until November 1. Other colored artillery officers probably will be sent here.

A look at their schedule, however, makes it plain that what they really were doing was taking a ten-month course in ten weeks.

"Today, for instance," one officer told me, "we had a four-year course in electricity in one hour!"

These ten officers had a two-story building all to themselves on officers' row, along the seawall, and later were quartered in a smaller new building. And in this respect their color gave them an advantage — for the white officers taking courses with them always are jammed and packed together like sardines.

Work Highly Technical

Chatting with Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, section leader and commanding officer of the 369th, I learned that coast artillery work, especially anti-aircraft, is highly technical and constantly improving.

Every time the Germans or British or what-not win a battle in Europe with a new device or new tactical maneuver, our experts try to improve on it and pass it along to our training units.

A thorough knowledge of higher mathematics is invaluable in anti-aircraft work— for even though our new army uses mechanical aids for range finding and plane detection and altitudes, the men who fire the anti-aircraft guns have to be skilled enough to calculate on weather conditions, wind velocity, angles, etc.

The 369th was converted from an infantry regiment to a coast artillery regiment August 1, 1940, but the regiment did not know about the conversion until August 8. The change didn't work any hardships on the outfit, however, because the men and officers were such good soldiers they could make rapid adjustments in a very short time.

Equipment Came Late

However, the 369th did all of its coast artillery work out of books until January of this year. The regiment had one demonstration with a few borrowed guns last fall. Now it is fairly well equipped with 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, 37 mm. (mobile) guns, 50-calibre machine-guns, searchlights and sound detectors.

Other 369th officers here with Colonel Hooper were: Lt. Col. Wilmer F. Lucas, Capt. Cato L. Baskervill, Capt. Percy E. Daniels, First Lt. Thomas D. Davis, Second Lt. Rupert V. Frazier, Capt. Jesse R. Harper, Major Vernon C. Riddick, Capt. Alonzo S. Ward and Second Lt. Otho Van Exel.

All-White Until May

The first colored men to ever attend school here, or be stationed here, arrived on May 1, 1941, and in this group was First Sgt. Eldridge T. Anglin, of Chicago. Sergeant Anglin is an enlisted man with a little over a year of service behind him. He came here from Fort Bragg, N.C.

The mess sergeant for the detachment is Sgt. James Lynch, formerly of the 25th Infantry at Fort Huachuca. He has been in the army only twenty-two years.

Among those in the enlisted men's school are four New Yorkers, of the 369th. They are Master Sergeant William L. Magee, Staff Sgt. Charles Saunders, Tech. Sgt. Richmond Manhertz, and Pcf. Wilfred Hutchinson.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

What Leaders Think Of War In Pacific

By LUCIUS JONES

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OPINION

MR. PRESIDENT, COUNT ON US

WE ARE AT WAR DEC 13 1941

Japan, in a surprise attack upon United States' possessions, began hostilities in the early morning hours of Sunday. Congress, on Monday, answered Japan's stab in the back by its own formal declaration that the conflict is on.

Two things which we dreaded have occurred:

First: We must fight on two fronts. We must battle Hitler in the Atlantic and Nippon in the Pacific.

Second: We are unprepared. Not only this year and last, but for many years we have pleaded with our countrymen to give us a patriot's chance to learn how to defend our country and ourselves.

Today we have fewer than 100,000 men in the army. We have no colored men prepared to fly and none trained as seamen for the big two-ocean navy our country needs so desperately.

We have said before and we say now that we colored people are Americans, and as Americans who have as much stake in this our land as any other citizens, we will do our share to defend it, and to maintain its freedom and independence. These are ours as much as any other Americans'. DEC 13 1941

But we cannot defend America with a dust brush, a mop and a white apron.

We cannot march against enemy planes and tanks, and challenge warships armed only with a whiskbroom and a wide grin.

Now with the enemy at our door, we say again to our fellow Americans: Open recruiting stations in every branch of the armed services to all Americans before it is too late. Take down the color bar.

Compel defense industries to accept any American who can handle a wrench or a screwdriver.

Erase the color line.

Recruit the nurse, the doctor, the laborer, the chaplain, the skilled worker, the business man.

Don't ask their color, ask only whether they love America enough to fight for her, and if need be, to die for her.

Twelve million colored people, without bitterness for what has happened in the past, offer themselves to the Chief Executive in this crisis and say, "Mr. President, you can count on us."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes 'Ready' Says Committee for Allies

DEC 13 1941

Calls for Unity Against Axis, Aid to Allies; Maps Civilian Program

The Negro people of America "stand ready" to give their services against "the ruling military clique of Japan upon whose members Hitler has conferred the disgusting and insulting title of 'Honorary Aryan,'" declared a statement issued yesterday by the newly-formed Negro Committee for American-Allied Victory.

The statement also declared that while the Negroes have only respect for the Japanese people, the destruction of Tokio's fascist-military oligarchy is essential to "keep the pathway to freedom open." It called for continued aid to the "anti-Axis forces—Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and Ethiopia."

The committee has temporary offices at 2384 Seventh Ave. Dr. Arnold Donawa, executive secretary, and Dr. Vernon H. Dubois, director.

"America must remove the shackles from its Negro citizens and tear down jim crow barriers now standing in the way of full participation in the war effort," the statement announced.

DEC 13 1941

NEGROES STIRRED

"The attack by Hitler's Axis partner, Japan, on the United States should stir every Negro to action, as it does every other patriotic American," it began.

"Our watchword should be 'Every Negro man, woman and child united for national defense'."

The statement declares that Japan's "treacherous and lightning thrusts at United States defenses" were based neither on "aggressive measures" by the United States nor on "the interests of the Japanese people." The "forces of the 'New Order' of slavery are bent on making the world their private slave pen and making Nazi racism the law of society, and not one Negro should be fooled into believing otherwise," the statement adds.

Dr. Donovan said the committee hoped to coordinate the activities of various other groups having the same general aims. It stands firmly behind Mayor LaGuardia as chief of civilian defense efforts.

OUTLINE CIVILIAN AIMS

Some of the immediate tasks outlined at yesterday's conference were: To persuade the Red Cross to open a 10-week course in Harlem for its Volunteer Drivers and Motor Corps Division; to have established in Harlem a Volunteer Service, which would include social work for families of service men; to see that the Negro people are represented on the board proposed by President Roosevelt to adjust differences between industry and labor.

The Committee will hold its first public meeting next Wednesday evening in the Little Theatre of the Harlem YMCA, 135th St., near Seventh Ave.

Among directors of the organization are Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Dr. Myra Logan, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress.

Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Ave., is chairman of the Negro Committee for American-Allied Victory. Vice chairman are Ferdinand C. Smith, National Secretary of the National Maritime Union, Dr. Cyril H. Dolly, member of the Manhattan Central Medical Wilfred E. Lewin, Ethiopian World Society and of the Draft Board, Federation, and Archbishop William Ernest.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sentenced For Evading Draft

DEC 17 1941

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A sentence of from one to three years for falsifying his draft questionaire was imposed on Dallas Thompson, 21, here last week by Federal Judge J. Leroy Adair of the southern district of Illinois on temporary assignments in the district.

"The army doesn't need a fellow like you. You wouldn't be much use to the army. The service wants only the best boys of America. I can't have much sympathy for you", the judge said in passing sentence.

District Director of Selective service William E. Leahy expressed complete satisfaction when notified of the sentence, saying it would serve as a warning to young men attempting to evade their duty in the war emergency.

Thompson was indicted on a charge of making false statements concerning his ability to read and write.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 8, 1941

Negroes Here 'Ready to Go'

Atlanta's big Negro population displayed patriotic unity as word of the Japanese aggression spread Sunday night into such sections as Forrest Avenue and Decatur Street.

The following are typical statements by Negro citizens soon after they had heard of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor:

Sergeant Arthur Green, Fort Benning: "The colored soldier and the colored citizen will act as quick as any group of Americans in defending their country."

S. H. Truitt, 43, a machine gun sergeant in World War I: "There's nothing to the Japs. They are messing with the wrong folks now. The colored people are ready to fight for their country."

Ozel Stimson, 21: "The young people of our race and the older people, too, are ready to render their services to their country when needed."

Thomas Sheffield, 27: "I feel like we are all Americans, and we will be fighting together to protect our country against anybody who attacks it."

Thomas Taylor, 28: "We're ready to fight to protect our country."

Otis Brundage, 18: "When they're ready to call me, I'm ready. The Japs have done the wrong thing and they are going to get a good whipping for it."

James Howard, 17: "If they want me to fight, I'm ready. I'm not scared of the yellow men."

47n-1941
Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

America Needs Negroes

DEC 2 1 1941

LAST week we read that three Negro boys, out of their deep loyalty to their country spurred and stimulated by an unprecedented crisis, went to the recruiting office to volunteer their services in the fighting forces of the country. We read that there were other volunteers from many racial and religious groups who, too, had read of the Japanese attack on America and hurried to offer their lives, if need be, to the cause of American democracy. We read that among this group was even a Filipino volunteer who wanted to do something to help America to win against Axis aggression.

We also read that the colored vounteers were turned down. They were told that the government had no place for them at the present. They were pushed aside just as the Montgomery Ward and company would tell a Negro applicant for the position of a stenographer that it was hiring no Negroes. They were pushed aside just as the southern election judges would push aside a qualified colored voter at an election.

We view with alarm such a situation. It is intensified by the fact that it happened in Chicago. It is intensified by the fact that it occured in the state of Illinois—the home of Lincoln. It was intensified by the fact that these boys of color had felt the urge to offer their all to help America in the great hour that had come. They had heard and read the day before how Japan had come out of the Hawaiian skies to snuff out the lives of innocent men and women who were citizens of the United States. They had heard that without warning and while in the course of ostensible peace negotiations the Nipponese government had stabbed us in the back. So, they thought, the country would be glad to accept the offer of their services to stop the menace of the Rising Sun.

These boys were American born and American reared. No doubt several generations of their forefathers have toiled to make America the country that it is and have given their lives and labor to make for a greater democracy. On the other hand it is reasonable to surmise that some of the other volunteers at the recruiting office could not boast of a generation on American soil. But still they were taken, the Negroes were refused.

DEC 2 1 1941

We say to America that now is not the time to work out policies of petty foolishness; to permit prejudice to creep into the policies of the country to sabotage national defense. America needs everybody that she can get to make for a real defense. She especially needs its most loyal citizens for this is no time to experiment with those whose loyalties have not been proved. She needs those whose patriotism to the colors has been shown by several generations of unstinted devotion to the cause of the principles of this country. She NEEDS NEGROES.

She needs Negroes in the navy. She needs them in the Army Air Corps. She needs them in the army. She needs them in the Marine corps.

She needs Negroes because they are fearless. She needs them because they have proved themselves to be made of the stuff that assures loyalty and devotion. She needs them because they can see better in the dark; have better coordination of body and mind; and because they are in many respects physically superior to members of other racial groups. America needs them to win and she should not make the mistake of discouraging the patriotism, the loyalty and the love of its citizens who know no other home and have no other ties. America needs Negroes.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

A NEGRO LEADER SPEAKS

To the Editor The News:

DEC 1 4 1941

I am convinced that there is greater need for our sticking together here at home now than ever. I think there is a possibility of shifting emphasis from slowing down strikes to slowing down by saboteurs—wittingly and maliciously as well as unwittingly.

I don't want the white people to get off on the wrong track in their thinking by those who will circulate among them that which will lead them in our fight against the Japs to grow in hate against the Negro because he belongs to the darker group in so far as color is concerned. This is not a racial war we are engaged in. It is a war between totalitarianism and democracy. And the Negro is batting on the same team of democracy.

You see, for years and years I have heard radical and race-hating people express the hope that Japan would attack us, hoping that by such, darker people would be further liberated. I don't know how far that got around. If it did get around to any great extent the fact that it is dark people who have been attacked and against whom the Japs are directing their war in Haiti and many other small countries to the South, may change that adverse thinking.

DEC 1 4 1941

I think our war is a war of ideas and morale as much as anything else. And that while we are fighting for life itself, we are or we must make our fight a fight for ideals we love and can love more than mere life itself.

Upon the basis of these ideals, whatever they must be, there must be at the bottom of all this, unity on the battle front as well as on the home front.

DEC 1 4 1941

To that end my paper is directing its full strength, because I don't think the white man and the black man can afford disunity while the world is on fire.

And here in Birmingham, one of the most dangerously located cities in respect of being a war objective, I think in all lines of defense, we will, in the interest of that which is best for the safety of all, make all our defense programs all-inclusive.

You have great power insofar as public thinking is concerned and I pray that you think on these things. I think they are very vital. We can't afford to be caught undressed at any point now.

DEC 1 4 1941

And, too, Russia may be with us today, but none of us can tell where anybody will be tomorrow. And while we may play ball with Russia in this emergency, we still do not want to swallow Russia hook, line and sinker. Not knowing what tomorrow may bring, I think we ought to make sure that we do everything possible to achieve voluntary unity here at home. If that is done, we can't lose.

Unity and wholehearted cooperation all along the line is very important now. I think we are in worse shape than most people seem to realize. Don't let your white people fail to remember these things. I'll do my best among my people, lest they forget.

ROBERT DURR,
Editor, The Birmingham Weekly Review.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Suspended for Duration

No finer example of the unity of all Americans, now actual war has come, has been given than the voluntary adjournment of party politics, made by leaders of both democratic and republican parties.

Today such divisions among Americans are taboo, the rivalries of politics and factions being of such minor importance, compared to the big job on hand, they fade into comparative insignificance.

DEC 1 4 1941

The one great fact has emerged during this past week. That is, first and foremost, regardless of all else, we are all Americans. Differences of political allegiance, of religious belief, of race, of section mean nothing any more. We stand together, shoulder to shoulder, having gotten down to the final, basic fundamental of our life's faith—the belief in, loyalty to and pride of Americanism.

DEC 1 4 1941

After the crisis has passed, after the victory has been won, we shall, of course, return to the differences of free opinion that make a free country.

In the meantime, however, no internal dissension is to be permitted to weaken, in one iota, the strength of the united nation against our foes around the world.

DEC 1 4 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tenn. Youth First War Casualty

DEC 20 1941

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SPECIAL TO THE COURIER
By Staff Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18 — Ben Edward Holt, 21, mess attendant, first-class, in the U.S. Navy, was the first casualty from Tennessee at the Bombing of Pearl Harbor last Sunday, his relatives were informed Saturday.

DEC 20 1941

Holt is supposedly the first Tennesseean to die for his country in the current war.

Holt, a graduate of Pearl High School and a former student of A. and I. College, here, enlisted in the navy two years ago after he and several college mates decided "war was coming on."

He was the son of Elder R. E. Holt, Sr., minister of the Church of Christ in Springfield, Tenn.

The telegram received by Elder Holt was signed by Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, in charge of the Bureau of Navigation. It read:

"The navy deeply regrets to inform you that your son, Ben Edward Holt, Mess attendant, first class, U. S. N., lost his life in action in the performance of his duty and in the service of his country.

"The department extends to you its sincere sympathy in your great loss. To prevent possible aid to the enemy, please do not divulge the name of the ship or station. If the remains are recovered, they will be interred temporarily in the locality where the death occurred and you will be notified accordingly."

DEC 20 1941

Holt's sister, Mrs. Inez Stewart, received a letter Saturday from Holt, in which the youth wrote that he was all right.

He told his sister in the letter that he was ordering two tons of coal from a Nashville dealer as a Christmas present for their father.

(The Nashville coal dealer S. N. Allen, announced he had received the order, was delivering the coal to the father and was returning the money paid by young Holt.)

Holt is survived by his parents; four brother, Mack, R. E., Jr., Homer and Hawthorne; his sister, Mrs. Stewart, and his grandmother, Mrs. Missouri Oliver, all of Nashville.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

'Pearl Harbor!' Is Battle Cry Of Current War

Slogan Born Week Ago Destined To Live in History.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(AP)—"Remember Pearl Harbor!"

Born last Sunday in Japan's treacherous, peace-shattering attack on the great American naval base in Hawaii, the phrase overnight became the battlecry and the by-word of the nation.

As such, it ranges itself beside such other famous expressions in American history as "Taxation without representation is tyranny," "Dam the torpedoes—full speed ahead," "Don't give up the ship," "Lafayette, we are here," and those two others dealing with poignant memories: "Remember the Maine," and "Remember the Alamo."

Prior to December 7, 1941, described by President Roosevelt as "a date which will live in infamy," Pearl Harbor meant relatively little to the average American.

Phrase Coiner Unindentified.

Today, all that is changed. Who was first to coin the phrase may never be known. It is not known now for certain who first said, "Remember the Maine." The library of congress says it came to life in a New York city barroom, shortly after the battleship Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898. An unknown man raised his glass high and said it as a toast. It became the battlecry of the Spanish-American war.

"Remember the Alamo," was voiced by General Sam Houston preceding the battle of San Jacinto in 1836 when Texas gained its independence from Mexico. The Alamo was a former Franciscan mission where a band of gallant Texas soldiers died at the hands of overwhelming Mexican forces.

Curiously, the World War seems to have had for Americans, at least, one one battlecry to ring discordantly on the ears of the foe. The tribute to LaFayette, who aided this nation in the revolution, was paid by Colonel C. E. Stanton before the Frenchman's grave.

"Make the world safe for democracy," has been credited both to H. G. Wells, the English author, and to President Woodrow Wilson. History shows President Wilson told the house in 1917 "the world must be made safe for democracy."

"Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead" came from Admiral David Farragut in the Battle of Mobile in 1864.

"Don't give up the ship," was an order from Captain James Lawrence in the War of 1812. "Keep the guns going," he said. "Fight until she strikes or sinks. Don't give up the ship."

The famous Revolutionary War taxation slogan came prior to the nation's fight for independence. It is attributed to Patrick Henry.

Countless others were originated during the wars in which the nation took part, some famous only as local sayings, while others spread over the country for varying periods of time.

The latest, however, looks good for the duration—and then some. "Remember Pearl Harbor!"

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Killed In Action

At top is Wallace Dee Hicks, one of six Jefferson County members in the armed forces who have been reported killed in action. Another is Clayton Jones, shown just below Hicks. At bottom, Marvin Lee Ferguson, left, of Townley, and Edward Parker, of Lamar County, are other Alabamians who have been listed as lost.

Six Jefferson Youths In U. S. Armed Forces Reported Lost

Reported deaths of members of the nation's armed forces in the Pacific war zone from Jefferson County since Japan's attack totaled six Thursday, and three Alabamians from other sections of the state, also were listed as lost in action.

Jefferson County's fatality total was increased with announcement that Charles Harvey and Clayton Jones had been killed.

Walter Puckett, president of the Elmwood Corporation, guardian of Charles Harvey, was notified of the latter's death by the U. S. navy.

Clayton Jones is the brother of Leslie Jones, 1560 Martin Avenue, Belview Heights.

Previously reported lost in action from this county were Quentin Guy McKee, of near Wylam, James Mark Lewis, of near Tarrant, Wallace Dee Hicks, of the Toadvine community, about 20 miles west of Bessemer, and Julius Ellsberry, Negro of 707 North 44th Street, Birmingham.

Meanwhile reported fatalities of men in the armed forces from other sections of the state included Edward Parker, of near Vernon, Lamar County, and a brother of Mrs. John D. Tate, 126 North 65th Place, Birmingham; Clinton Lee Hibbs, of Sardis, Etowah County, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Hibbs, and Marvin Lee Ferguson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Ferguson, Sr., of Townley.

But as the fatality list increased, word was received by their families that other persons in the war zone were safe. Those listed as safe included:

Lt. Floyd Lambert, pilot in the Army Air Corps, son of Mrs. E. M. Sivley, 1220 South 15th Street; Edward Cain, son of Mrs. Lela Cain, 118 Elyton Court; Sgt. L. C. Kirkpatrick, of Route 2, Springville; Bernis Swindal, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Swindal, 4116 49th Terrace, North; Ensign Lamar Andrews, son of Circuit Clerk Osa L. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lawson, of Ensley; J. F. Tidwell, Jr., son of J. F. Tidwell, 630 Second Avenue, North; and Earl Lloyd Fancher, brother of Mrs. R. B. Kinman, 605 14th Street, Southwest.

Two young marines, former telegraph messenger boys in Birmingham, who enlisted at the same time, were reported safe in word received Thursday from the director of an army and navy Y. M. C. A. unit in the Pacific. They are Benny A. Allison, son of Mrs. Hazel Allison, 1316 North 20th Street, and James M. Holt, 1419 North 25th Street.

47n-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JULIUS ELLSBERRY, 21, PEARL HARBOR VICTIM

DEC 20 1941

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Twenty- one--old Julius Ellsberry, of 707 North 4th 4th Street, became to Birmingham what Crispus Attucks is to the nation, when it was reported that he was the first member of the nation's armed forces killed in action during Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Ellsberry "was lost in action in the performance of his duty and in the service of his country," the notification said.

He was mess attendant first class, U. S Navy, enlisting in 1939. He might have ranked higher, but in the U. S. Navy colored boys can go only so high, and in some places they can't go at all. Yet, in reality, Ellisberry has risen to a height which cannot be measured by titles or rank. No man not even an admiral can give more to his country than his life.

Rear Admi. C. M. Mimitz, of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, notified Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellisberry of the Death of their son. The telegram said in part: "....the department extends to you its sincerest sympathy in your great loss. To prevent possible aid to our enemies please do not divulge the name of his ship or station."

Mr. Ellsberry, the father, works at the Stockham Pipe Fitting Co.

BORN IN MONTGOMERY

Born in Montgomery, August 22, 1921, Julius was brought to Birmingham by his parents. He was president of the junior usher board at the Harmony Street Baptist church, pastored by the Rev. N. W. Whitt before joining the Navy in 1939. Finishing high school at the age of 16, he worked as delivery boy until he decided upon a sea life.

Survivors are four brothers—James, 17; Edward, 15; David, 13; Daniel 10; two sisters, Louise, 5; Mrs. Willie Mae Rutledge; mother, Mrs. Florence Ellsberry; father, J. W. Ellsberry.

Several other Birmingham boys are stationed at Pearl Harbor. Among them are Walter Cunningham, 19, and Thomas Terry, 19, of Hueytown, and Willie Watson, of Spaulding. DEC 20 1941

WRITES MOTHER

December 4, Julius wrote to his mother:

"I am still getting along fine and hope you all are the same.

"Christmas is near again and that makes two straight that I've been away. I certainly wish that I could be with you but I can't

"I am sending money order for $45. I hope you will be able to get around to all of the family with it. I don't have the time to buy presents for everybody. It is just now and then that I can get to town before the stores are closed.

"I hope that you all will have a very lovely holiday season.

"Give my love to all,

'Bubber.'"

This letter was written three days before the attack on Pearl Harbor which news came to America early Sunday morning, Dec. 7...."a date that will live in infamy." DEC 20 1941

STUDIED HERE

Ellsberry came up through the Birmingham public school system, graduating from Parker High School May 13, 1938. As can be remembered, this was the "short term" year when Birmingham public schools closed out minus a full nine-month school year.

His school record shows that he was at the Kingston school from 1927 to 1931 and at the Thomas School from 1932 to 1934. He entered Parker in 1934 and came out in 1938. DEC 20 1941

At Parker he was a member of the Parker band, which in recent years has won great applause in the Elks' national parade and in the bowl game parade in Birmingham last year. Too, he was a member of the Red Cross committee at Parker.

Principal W. B. Johnson of Parker when interviewed Thursday noted with pride after evaluating Ellsberry's scholastic work that the Navy hero "became more serious about his work as he advanced in school." His grades for the past two semesters showed marks of A, B, A, A, B,. In conduct he was "excellent."

Speaking generally of the military hero Mr. Johnson pointed out that Ellsberry "was a good boy" but he "was no flash." Talking on the principal said "we hardly knew he was here." DEC 20 1941

While at Parker Ellsberry studied upholstering under Prof. Peter Whatley. His eyes sparkling with joy, Mr. Whatley related that the Birmingham hero was "good natured," "easy to handle," "one of the best in the class," "no slacker," and "when he started a job would not stop until it was completed."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' — off the — NEWS

DEC 20 1941

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

DIGGING UP SOME ROOTS THAT SPROUTED THIS PRESENT WAR

THE TOTAL NUMBER of human beings alive today is about 1,700,000,000. Of this number 550,000,000 are white, while 1,150,000,000 are colored. By comparative figures the colored races outnumber the whites more than two to one. The colored group is divided into four primary categories: yellows, browns, blacks and reds.

Labeling it by continents, Europe, North America to the Rio Grande, the southern portion of South America, the Siberian part of Asia, and Australasia constitute the real white world; while the bulk of Asia, virtually the whole of Africa, and most of Central and South America form the colored world. The whites occupy in this range of land, 22,000,000 square miles, and the colored races stretch over 31,000,000 square miles.

The yellows are the most numerous of the colored races, numbering over 500,000,000 and they thrive in eastern Asia. Much more widespread are the browns, numbering some 450,000,000 dwelling from the Pacific ocean westward across southern Asia and northern Africa to the Atlantic ocean. The blacks total about 150,000,000 and their center is Africa south of the Sahara desert, with black outposts across southern Asia to the Pacific and in the Americas. Least numerous are the reds, the Indians, of the western hemisphere. They total about 40,000,000 and are mostly located south of the Rio Grande in Latin America. DEC 20 1941

LOTHROP STODDARD in his book, "The Rising Tide of Color," published twenty years ago, had this to say regarding the growth of the colored races: "There can be no doubt that at present the colored races are increasing very much faster than the white. Treating the primary race-stocks as units, it would appear that whites tend to double in 80 years, yellows and browns in 60 years, blacks in forty years. The whites are thus the slowest breeders, and they will undoubtedly become slower still, since section after section of the white race is revealing that lowered birthrate which in France has reached the extreme of a stationary population. On the other hand, none of the colored races shows perceptible signs of declining birthrate, all tending to breed up to the limits of available subsistence . . . in fact, even those colored countries which have maintained their independence, such as China and Japan, are alopting the white man's life-conserving methods and are experiencing the same accelerated increase of population."

Mr. Stoddard continues to inform us that "the greater part of the colored world is today under white political control . . . wherever the white man goes he attempts to impose the bases of his ordered civilization . . . now what must be the inevitable result of all this? It can mean on'y one thing: a tremendous and steadily augmenting outward thrust of surplus colored men from overcrowded colored homelands. Remember that these homelands are already populated up to the available limits of subsistence . . . Japan is increasing its population at the rate of 800,000 per year, and China, at the Japanese rate, would be 6,000,000 a year."

In area Japan proper is about the size of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. The Japanese empire has a total area of 260,644 square miles, and a population, including Manchukuo (formerly Manchuria, which it captured from China) of 97,697,556. It is tremendously overcrowded and must expand and that is the main reason why her guns are active today. And here, Mr. Stoddard supplies the reason for Japan's present activities thusly:

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"WHERE, then, should the congested colored world tend to pour its accumulating human surplus, inexorably condemned to emigrate or starve? The answer is: into those emptier regions of the earth under white political control. But many of these relatively empty lands have been definitely set aside by the white man as his own special heritage. The upshot is that the rising flood of color finds itself walled in by white dikes debarring it from many a promised land which it would fain deluge with its dusky waves . . . thus the colored world, long restive under white political domination, is being welded by the most fundamental of instincts—the instinct of self-preservation, into a common solidarity of feeling against the dominant white man . . . "

Let us go back to the record and see what the Japanese have to say about this "walled in' position, and how long they have been thinking over the problem. On July 1913 the American Review of Reviews quoted on page 107 from the great Japanese scholar, Prof. Ryutaro Nagai, the following: "The world was not made for the white races, but for the other races as well. In Australia, South Africa, Canada, and the United States, there are vast tracts of unoccupied territory awaiting settlement, and although the citizens of the ruling Powers refuse to take up the land, no yellow people are permitted to enter. Thus, the white races seem ready to commit to the savage birds and beasts what they refuse to intrust to their brethren of the yellow race. Surely the arrogance and avarice of the nobility in apportioning to themselves the most and the best of the land in certain countries is as nothing compared with the attitude of the white races toward those of a different hue." DEC 20 1941

Japan, while allied with two white groups—Germany and Italy—seems to be using its present asso-

Lucius Harper

ciates quite conveniently in its program of expansion. History shows that Japan harbors the same race hatreds against its present allies but the cunning militarists that now pilot Japan's destiny see wisdom of launching its "color war against the white man when he

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP PLEDGES U. S. LOYALTY FOR 13,000,000 LOYAL NEGRO AMERICANS

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE:

Though thirteen million American Negroes have, more often than not, been denied democracy, we are American citizens and will, as in every war, give unqualified support to the protection of our country. At the same time, we shall not abate one iota our struggle for full citizenship rights here in the United States. We will fight for our country, but at the same time, demand the right to fight as equals in every branch of our country's military, naval and aviation service.

DEC 13 1941 DEC 13 1941

WALTER WHITE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Time
Chicago, Illinois
Black Division

DEC 29 1941

For the first time in World War II, Negro soldiers will have a division of their own. At Fort Huachuca, near Phoenix, Ariz., where 6,500 black troops of the 25th and 368th infantry regiments are stationed, plans are being made to accommodate an extra 11,300 soldiers. The new division, which will be six months in formation, will be set up along triangular lines, include three infantry regiments, quartermaster, medical and engineering battalions, artillery and service units. It will probably be staffed by white officers, as most Negro outfits are today. Since there is no Negro officer* with the major general's rank that is required to head a division, its commander will certainly be white.

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Many a Negro was hopeful that the new division would be given a better chance to show its stuff than regular black units were given in World War I. Only a few Negro regulars were sent to France. Most of the men of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions—the only two Negro divisions of World War I—were National Guardsmen and draftees.

The new division, 17,000 strong, will include more blacks than there were in the whole Army at the outset of World War II. But it will take in barely one-sixth of the 115,197 Negroes in the Army. The blacks are expected soon to have as many men in khaki as they had in World War I, when their top strength was 415,000.

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Already many Negro troops have been given World War II assignments. One regiment is busy guarding New York City; another contingent is patrolling railroad property in Connecticut; and Negro Coast Artillery men are watching over Philadelphia.

* Ranking Negro officer is 64-year-old Brigadier General Benjamin Oliver Davis who, although past retirement age, has been kept in service by Franklin Roosevelt because he is an able soldier and a fine good-will ambassador for 13,000,000 U.S. Negroes.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Spaulding Says We Will Profit in This War

DEC 20 1941

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — "We are going to have an opportunity to fight more for our rights in this war," C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, stated in an address before the State Grand Lodge of Masons here on Tuesday.

"I am not surprised that we are in the war," the speaker stated, "for ever since that last war the races have been getting further apart. But this time, it will mean something very tangible for us to send our sons to fight for democracy, and we must succeed in view of all the discrimination we have faced.

Too Many Churches

"As a race, we must get to our places. We have too many churches and we are too little inclined to save. We must wake up and come to our senses. Horse sense went out with horses; what we need now is to get some automobile sense," the speaker averred.

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Lauding Governor Broughton of North Carolina as a broad-minded individual, Mr. Spaulding pointed out that he is glorified when compared with the tyrannical Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

Need More Training

A capacity audience heard the insurance executive as he concluded his remarks by stating that colored Americans must give more attention to the doctrines of Booker T. Washington and devote more time and effort to vocational training.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Text Of Roosevelt's Speech

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address tonight follows:

The sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international immorality.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have treacherously violated the longstanding peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk. American airplanes have been destroyed.

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The Congress and the people of the United States have accepted that challenge.

U. S. Battling For Freedom

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault.

I have prepared the full record of our past relations with Japan, and it will be submitted to the Congress. It begins with the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan eighty-eight years ago. It ends with the visit of two Japanese emissaries to the secretary of state last Sunday, an hour after Japanese forces had loosed their bombs and machine guns against our flag, our forces and our citizens.

I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousand years hence, need feel anything but pride in our patience and our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to suppress a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military dictators of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

All World A Battlefield

The course that Japan has followed for the past ten years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and Africa. Today, it has become far more than a parallel. It is collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchukuo—without warning.
In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia—without warning.
In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.
In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia—without warning.
Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning.
In 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg—without warning.
In 1940, Italy attacked France and later Greece—without warning.
In 1941, the Axis powers attacked Jugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans—without warning.
In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia—without warning.
And now has attacked Malaya and Thailand—and the United States—without warning.
It is all of one pattern.

All Citizens Are Partners

We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories—the changing fortunes of war.

So far, the news has all been bad. We have suffered a serious set-back in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of that commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously. The reports from Guam and Wake and Midway Islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

The casualty lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

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Public To Be Given Facts

This government will put its trust in the stamina of the American people, and will give the facts to the public as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled; first, that the information has been definitely and officially confirmed; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

Most earnestly I urge my countrymen to reject all rumors. These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in war-time. They have to be examined and appraised.

As an example, I can tell you frankly that until further surveys are made, I have not sufficient information to state the exact damage which has been done to our naval vessels at Pearl Harbor. Admittedly the damage is serious. But no one can say how serious, until we know how much of this damage can be repaired and how quickly the necessary repairs can be made.

I cite as another example a statement made on Sunday night that a Japanese carrier had been located and sunk off the Canal Zone. And when you hear statements that are attributed to what they call "an authoritative source," you can be reasonably sure that under these war circumstances the "authoritative source" was not any person in authority.

Enemy Starts Rumors

Many rumors and reports which we now hear originate with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval supremacy in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis. The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our government will not be caught in this obvious trap—and neither will our people.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication must be greatly restricted in war-time. It is not possible to receive full, speedy, accurate reports from distant areas of combat. This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of radio is it often impossible for the commanders of various units to report their activities by radio, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy, and would disclose their position and their plan of defense or attack.

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Information May Be Delayed

Of necessity there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations but we will not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure.

To all newspapers and radio stations—all those who reach the eyes and ears of the American people—I say this: You have a most grave responsibility to the nation now and for the duration of this war.

If you feel that your government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But—in the absence of all the facts, as revealed by official sources—you have no right to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country.

U. S. Speeds Rearming

Now a word about the recent past—and the future. A year and a half has elapsed since the fall of France, when the whole world first realized the mechanized might which the Axis nations had been building for so many years. America has used that year and a half to great advantage. Knowing that the attack might reach us in all too short a time, we immediately began greatly to increase our industrial strength and our capacity to meet the demands of modern warfare.

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Precious months were gained by sending vast quantities of our war material to the nations of the world still able to resist Axis aggression. Our policy rested on the fundamental truth that the defense of any country resisting Hitler or Japan was in the long run the defense of our own country. That policy has been justified. It has given us time, invaluable time, to build our American asesmbly lines of production.

Assembly lines are now in operation. Others are being rushed to completion. A steady stream of tanks and planes, of guns and ships, of shells and equipment—that is what these eighteen months have given us.

But it is all only a beginning of what has to be done. We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits. The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at any one of many points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and against all the rest of the hemisphere.

War Will Be Long And Hard

It will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war. That is the basis on which we now lay all our plans. That is the yardstick by which we measure what we shall need and demand; money, materials, doubled and quadrupled production—ever-increasing. The production must be not only for our own army and navy and air forces. It must reinforce the other armies and navies and air forces fighting the Nazis and the war lords of Japan throughout the Americas and the world.

I have been working today on the subject of production. Your government has decided on two broad policies.

The first is to speed up all existing production by working on a seven-day week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials.

The second policy, now being put into form, is to rush additions to the capacity of production by building more new plants, by adding to old plants, and by using the many smaller plants for war needs.

Production Now Well Organized

Over the hard road of the past months, we have at times met obstacles and difficulties, divisions and disputes, indifference and callousness. That is now all past—and, I am sure, forgotten.

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The fact is that the country now has an organization in Washington built around men and women who are recognized experts in their own fields. I think the country knows that the people who are actually responsible in each and every one of these many fields are pulling together with a teamwork that has never before been excelled.

On the road ahead there lies hard work — gruelling work—day and night, every hour and every minute.

I was about to add that ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our nation, when the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

Not A Sacrifice To Join Army

It is not a sacrifice for any man, old or young, to be in the Army or the Navy of the United States. Rather it is a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice to do without many things to which we are accustomed if the national defense calls for doing so.

A review this morning leads me to the conclusion that at present we shall not have to curtail the normal articles of food. There is enough food for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the side with us.

There will be a clear and definite shortage of metals which during the past year have gone into articles for civilian use. We shall have to give up many things entirely.

I am sure that the people in every part of the nation are prepared in their individual living to win this war. I am sure they will cheerfully help to pay a large part of its financial cost while it goes on. I am sure they will cheerfully give up those material things of many kinds for civilian use, for the very good reason that in our increased program we shall need for war purposes more than half of that portion of the principal

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The fact is that the country now has an organization in Washington built around men and women who are recognized experts in their own fields. I think the country knows that the people who are actually responsible in each and every one of these many fields are pulling together with a teamwork that has never before been excelled.

On the road ahead there lies hard work — gruelling work—day and night, every hour and every minute.

I was about to add that ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our nation, when the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

Not A Sacrifice To Join Army

It is not a sacrifice for any man, old or young, to be in the Army or the Navy of the United States. Rather it is a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice to do without many things to which we are accustomed if the national defense calls for doing so.

A review this morning leads me to the conclusion that at present we shall not have to curtail the normal articles of food. There is enough food for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the same side with us.

There will be a clear and definite shortage of metals for civilian use, for cheerfully give up many things entirely.

I am sure that the people in every part of the nation are prepared in their individual way to pay a large part of its financial cost while it goes on. I am sure they will cheerfully give up those material things which we shall need for war purposes more than all those program we shall need for war purposes more than half of that portion of the principal they are asked to give up.

I am sure that they will retain all

great spiritual things without which we can not win through.

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No Result But Victory!

I repeat that the United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my message to the Congress yesterday I said that we "will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years—and, most violently, in the past few days—we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred obligation to their children and our children—that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we all have learned is this:

There is no such thing as security for any nation—or any individual—in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

There is no such thing as impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

Distance Doesn't Mean Safety

We have learned that our ocean-girt hemisphere is not immune from severe attack—that we can not measure our safety in terms of miles on any map.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly dishonorable deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it—we didn't want to get in it—but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific area—and that means not only the Far East, not only all of the islands in the Pacific, but also a stranglehold on the West Coast of North, Central and South America.

Germany, Japan Plan Jointly

We also know that Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan. That plan considers all peoples and nations which are not helping the Axis powers as common enemies of each and every one of the Axis powers.

That is their simple and obvious grand strategy. That is why the American people must realize that it can be matched only with similar grand strategy. We must realize for example that Japanese successes against the United States in the Pacific are helpful to German operations in Libya; that any German successes against the Caucasus is inevitably an assistance to Japan in her operations against the Dutch East Indies; that a German attack against Algiers or Morocco opens the way to a German attack against South America.

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On the other side of the picture, we must learn to know that guerrilla warfare against the Germans in Siberia helps us; that a successful Russian offensive against the Germans helps us; and that British successes on land or sea in any part of the world strengthen our hands.

Germany Against All America

Remember always that Germany and Italy represents. will be safe for our children. We consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia. And Germany puts all the other republics of the Americas into the category of enemies. The people of the hemisphere can be honored by that.

The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders.

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We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this nation, and all that this nation represents, will b esafe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the dark hours of this day—and through dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of gangster nations are on the rampage, that them are praying for us. For, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well — our hope and their hope for liberty under God.